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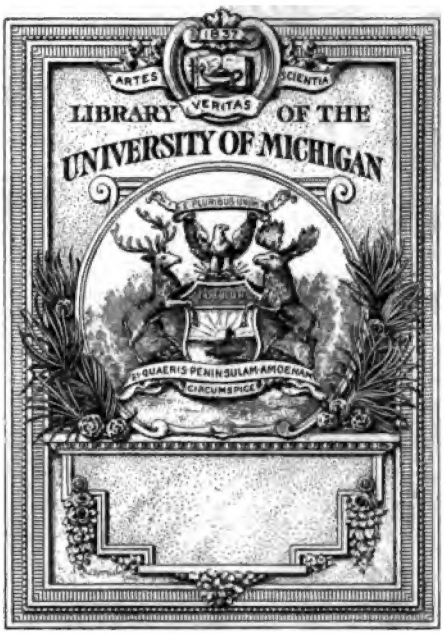

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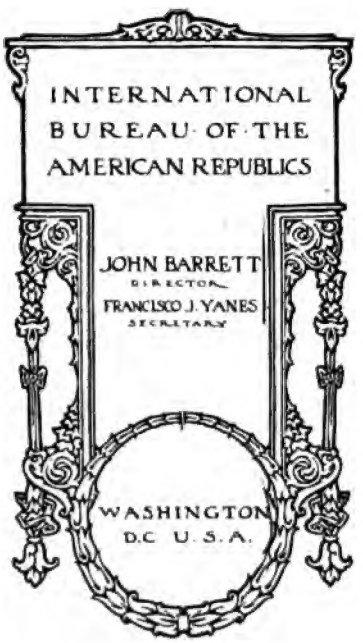

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GENERAL RAFAEL REYES, PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA.

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Vol. XXVII. JULY, 1908. No. 1.

Beginning with July issue, No. 1, Volume XXVII, the BULLETIN will hereafter be published in two sections; one completely in English and one having Spanish, Portuguese, and French subdivisions. This change and improvement has been adopted after very careful consideration of ways and means of making the BULLETIN more useful to its international constituency, and hence more practical in disseminating information about the American Republics. Heretofore the BULLETIN has given nearly one-half of its space under the same covers to duplications in Spanish, Portuguese, and French of what appeared elsewhere in English. Inasmuch as not 1 per cent of those persons in the United States receiving the BULLETIN used the portion containing the other languages, the Bureau has been at a heavy expense and the BULLETIN has been made unwieldy to no purpose in reaching this class of readers. On the other hand, not more than 1 per cent of the readers of the BULLETIN in Latin America have cared for the English portion, and hence it has been at a corresponding disadvantage to the Bureau, in expense and unwieldiness, in being sent all over Latin America. By omitting the other languages from the English section there will be room for more articles about Latin America containing the information which is desired throughout the United States. Per contra, by omitting the English from the foreign edition there will be more space in it for the presentation of matters which are of special interest to Latin America. At the same time it will be possible for any person in the United States receiving the English section to obtain a copy of the foreign one if he so desires. The same rule, in the reverse, will apply to Latin America. Another point to be borne in mind is that wherever the BULLETIN circulates in Latin America it carries an English cover, suggesting at once that it is purely an English publication, and therefore not of interest to people familiar

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

with that language. Hereafter it will carry a Spanish cover, which will immediately attract the attention of those who would wish to read its contents. In this connection it can be said that the demand for the BULLETIN from all parts of the world has been increasing so rapidly during the past six months that now the limit has almost been reached in the number of copies which can be printed under the present provision for its publication.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

Favorable comment has characterized the press of the world in discussing the gift of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE of $100,000 for a building at Cartago, Costa Rica, which will be occupied by the Central-American Court of Justice. While there has already been abundant evidence of Mr. CARNEGIE'S interest in the development of closer relations between the United States and her sister Republics and in advancing the welfare of Latin America, it is particularly pleasing that he should have supplemented his gift for a new structure for the International Bureau of the American Republics with this one in Costa Rica, which will house the first international court on the Western Hemisphere established for the purpose of considering, without recourse to arms, all questions arising among the nations constituting it. The Minister of Costa Rica, Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, has presented the Bureau with a very unique copy of a pamphlet entitled "Andres Carnegie," which reflects the enterprise of his Government in showing its appreciation of Mr. CARNEGIE'S gift for the new Peace Temple in Cartago.

DESIGN FOR THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

Tentative plans have been made for the building to be occupied by the Central American Court of Justice recently inaugurated at Cartago, Costa Rica, concerning which the Special Envoy of the United States, Mr. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, states that the President of the Republic desires the consideration and suggestions of Mr. CARNEGIE. The present design, as embodied in a rough sketch, provides for a building 100 feet square, one story high, and covering an entire city block at a point overlooking the mountains, the valley, and the city. The offices of the court are to be grouped around a central patio ornamented by a fountain. The chamber of the court will occupy one entire side of the building, while rooms for the judges and attorneys will be provided in two of the remaining sides. The fourth section will contain a library and offices for the clerical force. It is purposed that construction shall be along simple and classic lines, the stone which is found in the vicinity of Cartago to form the building material for the outside, while

SEÑOR DON J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA.

Elected President of the Republic of Panama July 12, 1908.

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN THE LYCEUM OF COSTA RICA, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to Washington and Mexico; Bernardo Urueta, Mexican Deputy; Carlos Alberto Uclés, Judge representing Honduras on the Central American Court of Justice; Mr. Salinas, Director of the Lyceum of Costa Rica; Enrique Creel, Mexican Ambassador and High Commissioner; Dr. Luis Anderson, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica; Mr. Buchanan, High Commissioner from the United States; Dr. Salvador Gallegos, Judge representing Salvador on the Central American Court of Justice; Dr. Angel Maria Bocanegra, Judge representing Guatemala on same Court; Dr. Jose Madriz, Judge representing Nicaragua on Court of Justice.

the general construction is to be of brick reinforced with steel. A portico adorned with stone columns is to be the only decorative feature of the building and the ceiling height will be about 21 feet from the flooring.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DIPLOMATIC VISIT.

Now that the extraordinary visit of Ambassador CREEL and Commissioner BUCHANAN, on behalf, respectively, of Mexico and the United States, to Costa Rica is concluded, these distinguished gentlemen are to be congratulated on the success of their mission. They were everywhere shown courtesies that gave evidence of the appreciation on the part of the Government and people of Costa Rica of the efforts of Mexico and the United States to bring about permanent peace and friendship among the Central American Republics. They were present at the first meeting of the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago, Costa Rica, and participated in other celebrations that had more than a passing significance.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE NEW BUREAU BUILDING.

The official and general press of Latin America commented favorably and to great extent upon the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner stone of the new building for the International Bureau of the American Republics. The mails are daily bringing from the various countries composing the Union, local comment on the importance and significance of the occasion, while many of the papers publish in extenso the addresses delivered. All unite in finding the event a memorable one, and in lauding the fraternal spirit which is at the base of so important a structure as the home of American nations.

EVIDENCE OF NEW INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA.

Conclusive evidence of the increase of interest in the relations of the United States with Latin America and in the possibilities of the development of commerce and trade among the American Republics is found in the plank of the platform of the Republican party, adopted at Chicago, June 18, 1908, which reads as follows:

> Under the administration of the Republican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth, until it has a present annual valuation of approximately three billion dollars and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle. It has inaugurated, through the recent visits of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico, a new era of Pan-American commerce and comity, which is bringing us into closer touch with our twenty sister American Republics, having a common historical heritage, a republican form of government, and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion.

THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR MADE A DOCTOR OF LETTERS.

Yale University did honor to itself, as well as to Ambassador NABUCO, of Brazil, when it conferred upon him at its recent commencement the degree of doctor of letters. Mr. NABUCO is not only an eminent diplomat, but one who has obtained the highest distinction in literary fields. His breadth of learning and scholarly style are recognized not alone in the Portuguese, but in the French and English speaking world. His recent paper on the Portuguese poet CAMOENS, which was delivered before the students of Yale University some weeks ago, has attracted general attention and has tended to awaken the interest of American scholars in Portuguese literature.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In this issue we publish a portrait of the new United States minister to the Argentine Republic, Hon. SPENCER EDDY. Few young men in the diplomatic service of the United States are better qualified for the work before them than Mr. EDDY. It is now eleven years since he first began his diplomatic career in connection with the United States Embassy at London, where he acted as Private Secretary to Ambassador JOHN HAY; in 1898 he returned to Washington as Secretary to Mr. HAY; in 1899 he was appointed Third Secretary of the Embassy in London; in the same year he was appointed Second Secretary of the Embassy in Paris; in 1901 he was promoted to be First Secretary of the Embassy in Constantinople; in 1903 to be First Secretary of the Embassy in St. Petersburg, and in 1906 to be First Secretary of the Embassy in Berlin. Upon the transfer of Minister ARTHUR M. BEAUPRÉ from Buenos Aires to The Hague, he was appointed, in 1908, Minister to the Argentine Republic. During his service at Constantinople, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, Mr. EDDY had more than two years' experience as Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. EDDY is the son of Mr. AUGUSTUS N. EDDY, one of the best-known men of Chicago, and a brother-in-law of Hon. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, United States Senator from Indiana. Mr. EDDY, accompanied by his wife and child, sailed from New York for Buenos Aires, via England, in the latter part of June.

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

All indications now point to the successful representation and participation of the United States in the Pan-American Scientific Congress which is to be held in Santiago, Chile, next December. The delegates appointed by the Government of the United States are all able specialists who stand in the forefront of the scientific world, while many

HONORABLE SPENCER EDDY.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Argentine Republic.

(Harris-Ewing Photo.)

others, who will go to represent different universities, are men who have made reputations for themselves in different lines of work As described elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN, in an article written by WILLIAM C. WELLS, of the staff of the Bureau, the United States delegation has met, organized, and divided the different subjects among its membership, so that the delegates will be entirely in readiness for carrying out the programme when they arrive at Santiago.

NITRATE—A GREAT FACTOR IN LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.

There is a growing interest throughout the world in the development of the nitrate trade of Chile. Nitrate is becoming not only such an important portion of the exports of that Republic, but so essential to the agricultural and manufacturing needs of the other countries of the world that a review of the production of nitrate in Chile is timely, and hence there is published in this issue of the BULLETIN an article on the subject, carefully prepared by Dr. ALBERT HALE, who has traveled extensively through Latin America and is now connected with the staff of the Bureau. Few people realize the enormous income that Chile is deriving from nitrate and the important part it is playing in the manufacture of fertilizers, gunpowder, etc. Recently several commissions of American and European manufacturers have been visiting Chile for the purpose of getting into closer touch with the conditions surrounding the mining and exporting of this product, the demand for which is sure to increase enormously in the near future.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The greater portion of this issue of the BULLETIN is given over to a carefully prepared annual review of Latin-American trade conditions and statistics. This review has been published annually for so many years that it is now awaited with much interest by all those who are especially interested in the development of the Latin-American Republics, but it is also recommended to those who, for the first time, are taking up the study of the progress of that part of the world. It amounts essentially to a handbook of the present commercial situation in the twenty Republics south of the United States.

AMERICAN TRADE IN 1907.

A review of economic conditions prevailing through the countries of Latin America during 1907 shows generally satisfactory records. The trade volume is represented by over $2,000,000,000 out of $5,500,000,000 recorded for all America exclusive of British possessions, both imports

and exports showing noteworthy gains over the preceding year. Between the United States and Latin America, the record shows advanced values for both branches of trade with Central America, and an increase of $6,000,000 in the matter of exports to South America as a whole, while imports remained practically stationary. Commercial intercourse with Mexico and Cuba gained in importance, and with the smaller Republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo trade values remained practically unchanged. Development proceeded along such natural lines of progress as is indicated by the opening of new railroad lines, the establishment of new industries, administrative measures for the protection of old ones, and such encouragement of colonization and immigration as is necessitated by the vast reaches of virgin soil existing throughout the Western Hemisphere. International relations were marked by better mutual understanding of character and conditions, and the movement toward universal peace received a tremendous impetus in various conferences and conventions.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AS A COMMERCIAL FACTOR.

The growing importance of Argentine commercial relations with the world is demonstrated by the trade returns for the first quarter of 1908, particulars of which have been recently issued through the National Department of Statistics. In the total volume of trade for the three months in reference, valued at $186,468,052, imports are represented by $70,840,220, or $16,169,335 more than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, while exports figure for $115,627,832, or $18,681,615 in excess of those of the first three months of last year. The countries of Europe and the United States increased their exports thither, but from Brazil and Uruguay a falling off is noted in receipts of merchandise. Great Britain increased its receipts of Argentine goods, as did Belgium, Brazil, Spain, Italy, Holland, and Uruguay, while decreased values are noted for the United States, Germany, and France. Trade with Chile and Paraguay also increased, but with Bolivia it declined by about 25 per cent. On the export list, agricultural products show the large increase of $32,663,488 for the quarter, being the leading item, while of imports, textiles valued at $14,150,466 head the list.

MEXICO'S TRADE VALUES IN 1908.

For the first nine months of the fiscal year 1908 Mexico's trade volume shows a general increase of over $4,700,000 in a total of $181,727,100. This increase is, however, confined entirely to imports, which were valued at $92,717,300, an advance of $4,785,000 over the corresponding period of the preceding year, while exports figured for $89,009,800, or a

decrease of over $9,000. Textiles and machinery rank all other imports, being valued at $12,286,000 and $11,393,000, respectively, both showing increased values as compared with last year, while in exports, mineral products worth $62,354,000 stand easily first with a gain of $738,688. Gold valued at $12,600,000 and silver at $36,778,000 are the leading items under this head, the former showing a gain of $3,376,000 and the latter a decline of $2,248,000. The United States is the leading receiver of Mexican exports, though a decline is noted as compared with last year, as is the case with Great Britain, while Germany and France both advanced their purchases. The United States still stands at the head of the list as a source of Mexican imports, though a loss of over $5,000,000 is noted in 1908, while Great Britain advanced her sales in Mexico by nearly the same amount. Noteworthy increases were also made by Germany and France.

BOOK NOTES

The publication, in English, by G. P. Putnam's Sons (27 West Twenty-third street, New York, and 24 Bedford street, Strand, London), of the "Letters of Cortes" places in the hands of all readers matter of incalculable interest which has heretofore been accessible only to students of Spanish. The translation by FRANCIS AUGUSTUS MACNUTT has been made more with the design of communicating the characteristic soldier-like terseness of the great commander's style than of exploiting the translator's own scholarly attainments. As a consequence, the native flavor of the original letters sent to the Spanish Emperor CHARLES V is retained, and as they are entirely lacking in what was considered in the sixteenth century evidences of highest culture, such as involved classical allusions and philosophical disquisitions, they furnish an unvarnished tale of exciting adventure and campaigning. Five in all, the first letter, published for the first time in English, contains an account of the establishment of a Spanish colony at Veracruz, where, in deference to the popular demand, Cortes was transformed from the simple commander of a few trading vessels into the Spanish sovereign's legal representative. The functions in connection with the installation of the colony are vividly described, humble petition being made for royal sanction thereof, and the story of subsequent events is narrated with simplicity and significance as marked as in Cæsar's *Commentaries*, with which these letters have often been compared. It is important, however, to realize that Gaul presented to the Roman conqueror no such centers of civilization and opulence as did the great Aztec empire when subdued by Cortes, and that the latter's soldiers were but marauding buccaneers as compared

with the legions of Rome. The lake city of Temixtitan (Mexico) and the vast domain of Montezuma are described in the second letter. Of the imprisonment of the latter his conqueror naively narrates:

> So good was my treatment of him and the satisfaction he felt, that sometimes, and frequently, I offered him his liberty, praying him to return to his palace; but he told me each time that he was contented there and did not wish to go.

A record of continued conquest of the country is made in the three succeeding letters, but probably none of this official collection is equal in personal interest to the last and private document Cortes addressed to the sovereign to whom he had given more provinces than the latter possessed cities. This was written in 1544, when he was out of favor at court and on the point of final disgrace in spite of his achievements for the Crown. It asked that decision in regard to his case might be rendered by a certain date and that he might be permitted to return home to "settle his account with God." The laconic annotation on this was "no reply necessary." Not the least valuable section of the work is the biographical introduction by the translator, which covers a brief but faithful study of the life of Cortes, presenting many new lights upon the character of the great discoverer and in many instances rescuing it from unmerited condemnation. This valuable literary production is published in two octavo volumes, with portraits in photogravure and maps, being limited to 750 sets printed from type.

From the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London (Knickerbocker Press), comes the story of the southern Spanish colonies in the last half century of their dependence, or "South America on the Eve of Emancipation." The aim of the writer, Prof. BERNARD MOSES, Ph. D., LL. D., of the University of California, is to present certain conspicuous events, institutions, and phases of life illustrative of conditions prevailing in Spanish America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The viceroyalty of Peru, with Lima as its capital city, embraced the territory now comprised by the Republics of the Argentine, Bolivia, Chile, and Paraguay until 1776, when the viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata was created, but Lima continued the center of social and political life, the eminence of Buenos Aires not being attained until later. The gradual drift toward social anarchy is logically deduced from the surroundings and distance from a central government, while the necessary subordination of ecclesiastics to the Spanish Court did not affect the conversion of the natives wherever conquest had been carried. The taking of Buenos Aires by the British in 1806 as an outgrowth of the Trafalgar victory, followed by the reconquest of the city by the inhabitants, aided by both Chilean and Peruvian agencies, is shown to have contributed to national development, as it demonstrated the ease with which Spanish authority might be overthrown, while the initiative taken in the northern part of

the Continent and the burdensome trade restrictions imposed by colonial administration were also contributory causes in the final emancipation from Spanish rule.

In the series embracing the History of North America, edited by Dr. FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE, of the University of Pennsylvania, and published by George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia, Volume IX has been issued, devoted to "Central America and Mexico," prepared by ALCÉE FORTIER, L. D., and JOHN ROSE FICKLEN, B. L., of the Tulane University, of Louisiana. As a sample of the typographer's art the work is worthy of highest consideration, while the standing of the authors is sufficient guaranty for the literary quality of the style. The history of Central America, Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, in fact the greater part of New Spain, in contradistinction to New France or New England, is narrated—a history of discovery, exploration, conquest, colonization, and exploitation. This aboriginal world was transformed by a series of revolutions into the present progressive Republics, so it is of necessity of revolutions that the volume treats, from the days of the Spanish *conquistador* to the signing of the Hay-Bunau Varilla treaty, in 1903. Research among original documents and reference to established authorities has been made for historical correctness, and the whole may be cited as an authoritative and valuable compendium of knowledge concerning a section of the world in which interest is increasing daily. To the student and general reader also its appearance is of immense value as a truthful record of the results of patient investigations.

"In Indian Mexico," a narrative of travel and labor by FREDERICK STARR, published by Forbes & Co., Chicago, while apparently another travel book on Mexico to swell the legion, covers a practically unknown section of the Republic, treating, as it does, of Indian life and customs in southern districts, where the *mestizo* is the exception among the pure-breed Indian inhabitants. While the primary object of the book is to detail the incidents connected with ethnological studies in these Indian towns, many characteristic incidents of life and customs are incorporated. A distinctive feature of the religious faith of the sections visited seems to be the sacred dances in which the masked participants are supposed to portray happenings in the history of Christ. The many *fiestas* occurring in the church year are observed with care and celebrated with more or less riotous feasting, and the odd grafting of Christianity upon primitive religions is of special interest. The discovery of inns kept by such diverse nationalities as Frenchmen and Japanese in this almost aboriginal district was a surprise to the travelers, though the unvarying hospitality of the natives rendered recourse to hostelries almost unnecessary. The

types selected for measurement and bust models also served as originals for the countless photogravures which embellish the volume and render it of interest to the general public. The scientific results of the expedition are published separately.

Señor Don VICENTE G. QUESADA, who has served in the diplomatic service of the Argentine Republic for almost a quarter of a century as representative of his country in the United States, Mexico, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Brazil, and at the Holy See, is spending his retirement at Buenos Aires compiling the memoirs of his long career. The first section covering his mission to Brazil (*Mis Memorias Diplomaticas-Misión ante el Gobierno del Brasil*) has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, and is an interesting record of achievement and events. Arriving at Rio de Janeiro early in 1883, and remaining until the close of the following year, his accounts of the social happenings of the Brazilian capital pay tribute to the culture and distinction prevailing everywhere under the empire, a special chapter being given to a consideration of DOM PEDRO II. In the preparation of the official section of his book, Señor QUESADA has had access to governmental files and documents for the assurance of historical accuracy, so that the work has a value apart from the personality of the author.

A valuable addition to the geographic literature on Brazil is the book entitled "*Brazilien und Blumenau*," by Lieutenant WETTSTEIN, Ph. D., published by Friederich Englemann, Liepzig, 1907. Although this book is written with the object of encouraging German immigration primarily, it has valuable information for others in regard to the resources, trade, agriculture, industries, schools, etc., of the colony of Blumenau in particular and Brazil in general. In view of the fact that the author is an eminent economist the discussion of the conditions is of great interest. The advantages of the new immigration laws of Brazil, which will tend to increase the influx of immigrants, are detailed at length. The book is handsomely illustrated and has two small maps, one showing the German steamship lines between Europe and the Atlantic coast of South America and the other the colony of Blumenau and its neighbors.

To Panama and Back, the Record of an Experience, by HENRY T. BYFORD, M. D. (W. B. Conkey Company, Chicago), is a narrative of personal misadventures rather than a serious attempt to describe or to analyze conditions existing in Panama in December, 1904, and January, 1905. The author, a distinguished surgeon of Chicago, went to the Isthmus as a delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress held there

at that time, and he divides his book into three parts—to Panama, the Congress, and Back. There are some bright paragraphs contrasting life in the Tropics with habits and customs elsewhere, and many novel views are advanced concerning Isthmian civilization in general as well as Canal influences in particular. Read by or to friends who might have personal knowledge of the author's itinerary the book is certainly enjoyable, but it should not be seriously studied as a source of information about Panama.

"Retrieval at Panama," by LINDON BATES, noted as an engineer and author, for sale by the Technical Literature Company, 220 Broadway, New York, is the text for a financial, executive, and technical review of the work to be done at Panama. In the collection of literature on the subject the volume has a valuable place, opposed though the writer may be to the accepted plans for the Canal.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

With the same charm of style and abundance of information as has characterized his other papers, ARTHUR RUHL continues in "Scribner's" for June his description of South American countries with an account of "Brazil—where the coffee comes from." He designates the Republic as a land of coffee, most of which is grown on the uplands of the State of São Paulo, where there are between 15,000 and 16,000 plantations and where, if governmental restrictions were removed, enough might be grown to supply the whole world with the morning beverage. In his details of national characteristics the writer is animated by a sincere appreciation of the native life, which, under the spell of the Portuguese sombreness of temperament and the prevailing tropical languor, makes the present seem vaguely antique. The culture is largely of the old-world type, the average citizen finding a greater degree of enjoyment in classical interests than the corresponding rank of the United States. Beautiful views of the Rio de Janeiro, with its famous sea drive and harbor, of coffee lading at Santos, of Pernambuco bridges, and of the great plantations of São Paulo, add interest to the article.

With the purpose of interesting every banker and investor in the United States in the industrial and material development of Latin America, JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, has contributed to the "Bankers Magazine" for

June an article on "Latin America as a field for United States capital and enterprise." By reason of his official residence in many of the Republics in reference, Mr. BARRETT is well qualified to speak with authority on the subject, and his statement of the immense opportunities for investment of capital is borne out by the fact that in Mexico the amount of money at present contributed by the United States to industrial development is represented by $700,000,000, and in Cuba by $150,000,000, while Colombia and Brazil furnish a legitimate field for $25,000,000 and $100,000,000, respectively. The immense sums appropriated by the various governments in railroad, harbor, and other improvement demonstrate the impulse pervading the Continent toward modern development, while the fact that in the year 1907 the total trade of Latin America was represented by over $2,000,000,000, of which exports constituted much more than one-half, amply proves the value of the resources to be exploited.

A layman's view of "How the dirt flies at Panama" is the initial article of the "Technical World Magazine" for June, the writer, ROY CRANDALL, considering that although 1915 is officially given as the date of the first ship transit across the Panama Isthmus, it will in all probability be antedated by a year. It is toward demonstrating the possibility of this achievement that the aim of the author is directed, and he cites figures and processes which render the conclusion a just one. To be sure, the building of the canal is but a portion of the work to be accomplished, but the sanitation problem has been met and conquered, and where the pay roll alone covers 32,000 names it is evident that much has been done in the direction of final completion.

"A Mexican bullfight as witnessed by an American girl" is described in the June issue of "The World To-day," and special mention is made of the fact that not only did the greatest bullfighters of the present time participate in the sport, but that a young Mexican millionaire paid $10,000 to be allowed to appear for the first time as a matador. This sufficiently indicates the hold which this form of diversion has upon the Mexican, although the President of the Republic is reported to be desirous of putting an end to it and will not attend any public spectacles of the kind. However, the glitter and glory did not sufficiently appeal to the spectator to blind her to the fact, seemingly appalling, that six bulls must be killed to make a really successful show.

FIRST PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

In accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the last session of Congress making an appropriation of $35,000 to defray the expense of sending a delegation, in response to the invitation of the Chilean Government, to represent the United States at the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, which will assemble at Santiago on December 25, 1908, the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State, has appointed the following as delegates:

Prof. LEO S. ROWE, of the chair of political science since 1897 and graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Ph. D. of Halle and LL. D. of La Plata University, Argentine Republic, chairman of the delegation. Doctor ROWE was a member of the Commission appointed in 1900 to revise and compile the laws of Porto Rico, and afterwards, in 1901, chairman of the Insular Code Commission, whose report, in four volumes, was, with some modifications, adopted by the legislature of Porto Rico as the political, civil, penal, and procedure codes under which the island is now governed. Doctor ROWE was a delegate to the Third International Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, is the President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pan-American Committee of the United States appointed by the Secretary of State, Hon. ELIHU ROOT. He has published the following works: "The United States and Porto Rico;" "Report of the Porto Rican Code Commission;" "Report of the Insular Code Commission;" "Finances of Berlin and Paris," and "Problems of City Government." He has traveled and spent much time in South America.

Prof. PAUL S. REINSCH, of the chair of political science of the University of Wisconsin, a graduate and Ph. D. of Wisconsin, and who studied at the universities of Berlin, Rome, and Paris, vice-

Photographs by Harris-Ewing, Washington.

chairman of the delegation. Professor REINSCH was a delegate to the Third International Conference of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 and is the author of "Common Law in the Early American Colonies;" "World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation;" "Colonial Government;" "Colonial Administration," and "American Legislatures and Legislative Methods." He is a contributor to the reviews and to historic and economic journals, has traveled extensively in Latin-American countries, and is a close student of their laws, customs, and history.

Prof. HIRAM BINGHAM, of the chair of history of Yale University, A. B. of Yale, M. A. of the University of California, A. M. and Ph. D. of Harvard University, and F. R. G. S. Professor BINGHAM was assistant professor in history at Harvard, 1903–1905; curator of South American history and literature at Harvard, 1903–1908; preceptor in history, politics, and economics at Princeton University, 1905–1907; lecturer in South American geography and history, 1907–8, and in Latin American history, 1908, at Yale University. He spent six months in 1906–7 exploring in Venezuela and Colombia, investigating the battlefields of Carabobo and Boyaca, and in following BOLIVAR'S march across the Andes. He is the author of "Straws Gathered from Revolutionary Fields;" "Early History of the Scots Darien Company;" "Possibilities of South American History and Politics as a field of Research," and of numerous articles in the leading reviews.

Prof. ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE, of the chair of history of Harvard University, a graduate of Harvard, a student of Berlin University and of Écoledes Sciences Politiques of Paris, and Ph. D. of Freiburg. Professor COOLIDGE was Acting Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburg in 1890–91, Secretary of the Legation at Vienna in 1893, and the Harvard lecturer at the Sorbonne and other French universities in 1906–7. He is a contributor

to the "American Historical Review" and the "New York Nation."

Col. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, U. S. Army, Chief Sanitary Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission. Colonel GORGAS is a graduate, A. B., of the Sewanee University of Tennessee, M. D. of the Bellevue Hospital College of New York, and was appointed first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in 1880. He was captain in 1885, major in 1898, and colonel by special act of Congress in 1903. This act was passed in recognition of Colonel GORGAS's splendid work in subduing the yellow fever epidemic in Havana when he was Chief Sanitary Officer.

Mr. WILLIAM H. HOLMES, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, since 1902, prior to which time he had been curator of Department of Aboriginal Pottery in the National Museum; archæologist of the Bureau of Ethnology; curator anthropology, Field Columbian Museum; professor of anthropic geology, University of Chicago, and head curator, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution. Mr. HOLMES is a well-known author on anthropology, ethnology, and archæology, and gained the LOUBAT prize of $1,000 in 1898. Among other works he has published "Archæological Studies Among the Cities of Mexico;" "Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province," and "Preliminary Revision of Evidence Relating to Auriferous Gravel Man in California."

Prof. BERNARD MOSES, of the chair of history and political science of the University of California since 1876. Professor MOSES was a member of the United States Philippine Commission from 1900 to 1902. He is a contributor to the leading magazines, and is the author, among other works, of "Federal Government in Switzerland;" "Democracy and Social Growth in America;" "Establishment of Spanish Rule in America;" "Railway Revolution in Mexico;" "Establishment of Municipal Government in San Francisco," and "The Government of the United States."

He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870 and from Heidelberg with the degree of Ph. D. in 1873.

Mr. GEORGE M. ROMMEL, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, a graduate of Iowa Wesleyan University and of Iowa State College. Mr. ROMMEL is an expert in animal husbandry and was manager of experimental farms at Walla Walla, Washington, in 1901, since which time he has been connected with the Department of Agriculture. He is the author of various bulletins and monographs on animal husbandry.

Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of the University of Columbia, New York, A. M. and Ph. D. of Columbia, and student of the Universities of Berlin and Madrid. Professor SHEPHERD is the author of "History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania;" "The Spanish Archives" in American Historical Society report for 1904, and of various articles on the history of Spain and America. He spent several months traveling in South America for purposes of study in 1907.

Prof. WILLIAM B. SMITH, of the chair of Philosophy, Tulane University, Louisiana. Professor SMITH is A. M. of the University of Kentucky and Ph. D. of Gottengen, 1879. Has acquired distinction as a teacher and author in mathematics and physics, and also as a critic of the New Testament. Among other works he has published "Coordinate Geometry;" "Infinitesimal Analysis;" "Clew to Trigonometry;" "The Color Line;" "Der vorchristliche Jesus," and "Pauline Codices F and G."

At the invitation of Secretary ROOT the delegates assembled at the State Department in Washington on June 15 last, in order that the delegation might be organized and to discuss with the Secretary the object and purpose of their appointment. All the members were present, except Professor SMITH, who was detained by a railroad

wreck, and Professor MOSES, who was in Europe. In the absence of Director BARRETT, the Acting Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Mr. YÁNES, was present.

The delegation was organized with Professor ROWE as chairman and Professor REINSCH as vice-chairman.

Mr. ROOT briefly addressed the delegation on the subject of the importance of the coming Scientific Congress, not only to the countries represented, but to the world at large, and the desirability that the United States should be adequately represented at the assemblage, to which representatives from this country are now, for the first time, invited, under the influence of the new Pan-American entente.

He said:

It is very desirable that we should contribute our fair share and that the work which you do and the association which you form should contribute toward the establishment of permanently good relations. * * *

In many ways the interests of the United States are very much concerned in the advance of the other American countries. The advance of knowledge and improvement of practice among them in all sanitary and such matters is of great practical importance to us. The reconciliation of methods in all commercial matters, the administration of the ports, of the customs, of all the machinery of trade intercourse, and the adoption of approved methods are of great practical importance to us. * * * It is for the interest of all of them to have the highest standard, the most complete experience, and the greatest skill attained in any one made the common property of all. The Congress to which you are to go will afford opportunities for that, and will afford such opportunities largely because, being a Congress of representatives of all the countries, the conclusions which are reached, the lessons which are learned, the things that are said there will go to each country, not as coming from a schoolmaster, an alien schoolmaster, whose dictation or assumption of superior knowledge would be resented, but would come from a body in which they themselves are represented. * * *

Many of the matters which will be discussed according to the programme of this conference are matters which will be taken up there on the scientific side, and will be later discussed on the political side before the next Pan-American conference, to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910, and in future conferences. Of course, you have only the scientific side.

The third Latin-American Scientific Congress, which met under the auspices of the Brazilian Government at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1905, in response to the invitation of the Government of Chile, settled upon Santiago as the most fitting place for the assembly of the Fourth Congress, in December, 1908.

The first of these Congresses was called by invitation of the Argentine Government, and met at the city of Buenos Aires in 1898, and the second, on invitation of the Uruguayan Government, at the city of Montevideo in 1901.

The purpose of the Scientific Congress, broadly stated, is the bringing together of advanced thinkers in all lines of scientific research for the discussion of the numerous problems confronting modern

civilization, and particularly of such as, through their elucidations, tend to the national and social betterment of conditions in the countries represented.

In each Congress following the first at Buenos Aires there has been a broadening in purpose, a fuller discussion of topics presented for consideration, and a larger representation from the various countries. But it has been left for the committee appointed by the Chilean Government on organization of the coming Congress at Santiago to still further broaden and enlarge the scope and purpose of the assembly, constituting it a Pan-American instead of a Latin-American Congress. The Government, institutions of learning, and scientific bodies in the United States were invited to take part in this notable gathering together of the leading students and thinkers of all America. The United States Government has responded by the passage of an act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint delegates representing the United States to this Congress and appropriating for their expenses. The institutions of learning invited to send representatives were the Universities of California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, George Washington, Harvard, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Texas, Wisconsin, and Yale. It will be seen from the list of United States Government delegates published above that the Universities of California, Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Yale are represented in the delegation appointed by the Secretary of State under the act of Congress. It is understood that the remaining universities invited will send representatives, although their names have not yet been announced.

At the Rio Scientific Congress one hundred and twenty papers were read and discussed by delegates from fourteen of the Latin-American countries. In the coming congress at Santiago the topics of discussion are grouped under nine headings: (1) Mathematics; (2) physical sciences; (3) natural, anthropological, and ethnological sciences; (4) engineering; (5) medical science and hygiene; (6) juridical sciences; (7) social sciences; (8) pedagogy and philosophy, and (9) agronomy and zootechnics. This arrangement of the topics does not differ very materially from that adopted at the Rio Congress. Juridical and social science were classed together at Rio under one heading; at Santiago there will be two separate sections, and social science is made the most prominent section of the nine, 40 per cent of the subjects of discussion being grouped thereunder. Instead of, as at Rio, a separate heading for natural science and another for anthropology, the two are grouped at Santiago in one section together with ethnology. The two sections, medical and surgical science and public health, are also brought together under one heading, medical science and hygiene.

FIRST MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE FIRST PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS, TO BE HELD IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, DECEMBER, 1908.

(1) Prof. Paul Reinsch; (2) Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge; (3) Prof. Hiram Bingham; (4) Prof. William R. Shepherd; (5) Prof. L. S. Rowe; (6) Secretary Elihu Root; (7) Mr. William H. Holmes; (8) Mr. George M. Rommel; (9) Col. W. C. Gorgas, and (10) Mr. Francisco J. Yánes, Secretary of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

(Harris-Ewing Photo.)

However, in the particular subjects for discussion under the main heads there has been a very considerable broadening, which is particularly noticeable in the seventh section, social science.

At Rio forty-one themes were proposed and twenty-six papers were read and discussed under the heading juridical and social sciences; at Santiago two hundred and five themes are proposed under social science alone. Some of the subheadings in this section are: American history, international law, diplomatic history and international policies, political economy, finance, social economy, criminology, literature, fine arts, and universities. Under the head of international policy such themes as these are proposed:

What are the best means, along political and economic lines, of strengthening the relations of friendship among the American nations?

Bases on which Pan-American diplomatic and scientific congresses should be organized in order to strengthen the bonds of solidarity among the countries of this Continent.

Means which the American nations might employ in order to properly assimilate immigrants to the native element.

The advisability of introducing the referendum. Results following reforms introduced in American countries for the purpose of affording the people a more direct participation in public affairs. Legal and political status of aborigines.

Under political economy in its application to the workingman are proposed such themes as:

Laborers' dwellings; cooperative building associations; homesteads.

Laws to protect women and children in industrial labor.

Minimum wage in industries.

Cooperative loan associations; savings banks; relief societies.

Labor exchanges; compulsory insurance.

Industrial schools; social education; labor unions.

One of the most important sections is that of engineering, in which twenty-seven themes are proposed, among which are:

Plans and gauges of intercontinental railways.

Technical Pan-American terminology.

Supply of potable water.

Distribution of irrigation water; adoption of a Pan-American unit of measure or gauge.

Reenforced concrete construction.

Railway-car lighting.

Processes for concentration of ores.

Use of tertiary coal in general metallurgy and in the manufacture of coke.

Chilean nitrate, machinery and systems for its exploitation.

Use of natural nitrate in metallurgy and in manufacture of soda and nitric acid.

Among the subjects proposed in the section of agronomy and zootechnics are:

Preparation and improvement of soils; irrigation, drainage; fertilizing and manuring.

Agricultural machinery.

Industries associated with agriculture, such as milling, brewing, distilling.

Planting of dunes.

Reforesting hills and mountains.

Machinery for arborculture, horticulture and allied industries.

Viticulture and vinification.

Vegetable pathology.

Work by domestic animals.

Production of meat, fat, milk, butter, cheese, and wool.

Slaughterhouses; refrigerators.

Machinery for elaboration and conservation of animal products.

Poultry; agriculture; sericulture; pisciculture; parasitical and contagious diseases of domestic animals.

Rural construction.

Economic elements in agricultural production.

THE GREAT NITRATE FIELDS OF CHILE.

The nitrate fields of South America exported in 1830, the first year of the industry, 8,348 tons of crude mineral. Chile, to which Republic these fields now belong, exported, in 1907, 1,833,800 tons. Between these two dates the history and development of one of the great natural products of the Western Hemisphere must be studied.

The saltpeter, or nitrate, zone embraces the extension comprehended between the Camarones River in south latitude 19° 11′ on the north and parallel 27° to the port of Caldera on the south, a distance of 450 miles from one end to the other. The interval separating the deposits from the coast varies. They never come close to the sea—in the northern part the sea is only 15 miles away, in the southern part it is 93 miles away. These deposits in the Province of Tarapaca occupy the small folds and the gently rising hills extending from the west of the pampas of Tamarugal, but to the south of the Loa River they follow no lode, being found in the midst of the great pampas as well as in the folds of some of the hills. Neither are the deposits found on the lower levels of the western slope of the Andes; they lie at an altitude of from 3,600 to 13,000 feet above the sea. But, fortunately, this is no obstacle to mining or transporting the finished material, because the hills and mountains along this coast come precipitously close to the water, so that, even where railroads are in service,

from the heights at which the nitrate fields are situated the bags containing the commercial nitrate can be shot by the force of gravity to the dispatching warehouses in the harbors. This region, the nitrate zone, is as barren as any place on earth; it is one of the paradoxes of nature's laboratory, because no living thing can find nourishment here, although from these very nitrates nourishment is given to impoverished soils all the world over.

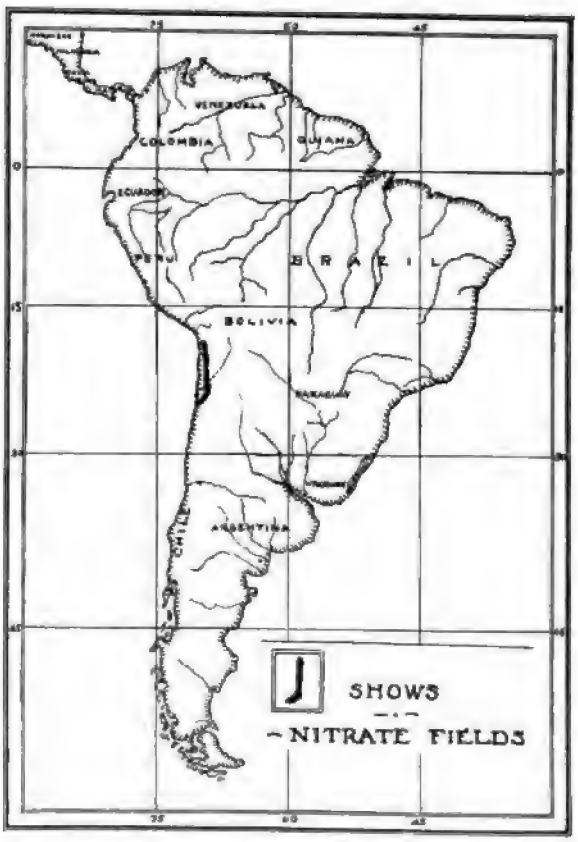


FIG. 2.—Nitrate fields.

The climate, on the other hand, is delightful. Although it rarely rains on the nitrate desert, it is neither oppressively hot nor cold, so that natives and foreigners alike find life agreeable and healthful so long as they trust to nature and the simple foods, which must be brought hither from outside the zone.

Along this stretch of 450 miles of nitrate coast are many of the best-known ports of Chile. First, at the north, comes Pisagua; then Junin, Caleta Buena, Iquique, Tocopilla, Mejillones, Antofagasta,

Coloso, Taltal, with Caldera at the extreme south. The nitrates from the Province of Tarapacá are shipped through the ports of Iquique and Pisagua, while the product of the regions farther south seek the nearest ports. Not one of these offers safe, natural anchorage, but each has been selected altogether on account of its availability as a shipping place for nitrates. Vessels lie in the open roadstead, and the cargoes are lightered out to them in the native way devised many years ago, but which modern mechanical skill will not be able to supersede until breakwaters and piers allow these vessels to approach closer to shore. The cargoes brought to these ports are extraordinarily miscellaneous, because, since nothing is produced in this region, everything must therefore be imported. Coal is probably the larger portion of the freight; but in addition all necessaries like food, both canned and fresh; all liquids, even water to quench thirst and to

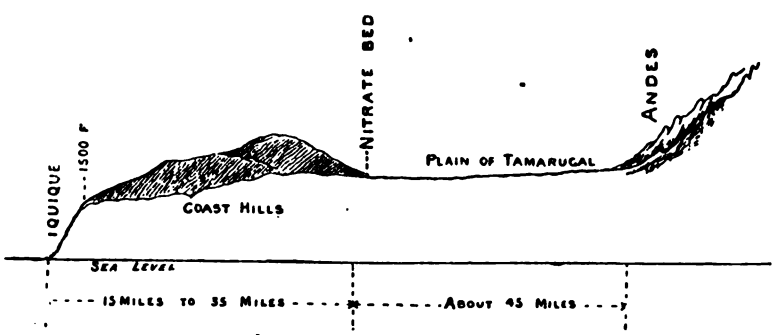


FIG. 3.—General east and west section of the nitrate district of Chile. Vertical scale exaggerated.

extinguish fire; all clothing and building material; all luxuries and decorations; even the soil from which spring the pretty trees and flowers in the plazas and patios, must be imported, both to sustain life and to make it endurable. These are the loads carried into the nitrate ports, and, with the exception of a small proportion of the more precious minerals—gold, silver, and copper—mined also in this zone, nothing is produced that can be carried away but nitrates.

The saltpeter in these nitrate deposits is found mixed with other substances, in which generally common salt predominates, but the conglomeration is usually, besides this, clay, gravel, and sulphate of soda. There are four strata recognized in the fields, although the composition of each varies from location to location. The uppermost layer is called *chuca*, and consists of the surface accumulation of the ages; the second layer is called *costra*, which is firmer in consistency,

thicker than the *chuca* above, and much harder to penetrate. Below this *costra* is found the *caliche*, the real, natural deposit of nitrate of soda, which may be almost pure chemically, but which is considered commercially valuable if it runs above 30 per cent of the salt.

The origin of these deposits of nitrate has been for years a matter of speculation and theory; but no one theory explains with complete satisfaction how or why nature selected such an immense area here, and apparently nowhere else, for such a dense accumulation of mineral wealth. It has puzzled geologists and meteorologists alike, but the owners of the fields and the Government of Chile are content to

FIG. 4.—The nitrate

accept the facts and to leave the theory to the fancy and imagination of the learned.

Below the *caliche* is the lowest stratum of bed rock called *gova*, from which the first step of the mining operation is conducted. The method of extracting *caliche* is extremely simple when compared with the elaborate machinery necessary in obtaining other minerals. A *cata* or small shaft is sunk through the surface deposits and through the *caliche* to the bed of clay or gravel, the *gova*. Here a hole is scooped out, in which a small boy places a charge of powder or dynamite. This is exploded. The resultant débris is divided into masses

that may be used for building material or such indifferent work, while the *caliche* is collected by itself, placed in mule carts and driven to the factory, or *oficina*.

The *caliche* itself is a combination of nitrate of soda, varying from 14 to 75 per cent or more; sulphate of soda, sodium chloride, iodine salts, small proportions of potash, magnesium, and lime, with insoluble matter. With the exception of the iodine, and in some cases the common salt, these being saved as by-products for other purposes, the entire industry of the *oficina* is devoted to the preparation of the nitrate in such a form that it may be economically exported. The

port of Taltal.

caliche is first crushed, and it is then run into huge boiling tanks, where the salts are dissolved, the sand and other refuse sinking to the bottom. Fortunately, the nitrate has a different point of solubility from other salts, and can, therefore, be precipitated by itself as the water cools. When it has crystallized in large cooling pans or vats, the dry nitrate is put up into bags and dispatched for shipment.

These *oficinas* are establishments thoroughly well equipped with modern machinery and chemical laboratories for the scientific production of nitrate. Each *oficina* stands in the midst of the field from which its *caliche* is obtained; it is a collection of buildings, above

which rises a smokestack, but all, the crushers, the boiling tanks, the settling vats and other quarters, being devoted to a single purpose. An important part of this complicated process, but one subordinate to the main desire to secure as much nitrate as possible, is designed for the preparation of iodine from the nitrate liquor. Iodine is a constituent, in most fields, of the *caliche*, and has a recognizable commercial value, although the demand is limited and the supply can be furnished from other countries than Chile.

An interesting feature of the *oficinas*, as well as of the towns lying within the nitrate belt, is the persistent determination to make them attractively habitable for those who must spend a greater portion of their lives there. In the early days of the industry water was brought in pails by coasting vessels up and down the Pacific; later it was piped from sources in the Andes; but to-day, wherever the supply is too costly or uncertain, water is distilled from the sea. Nothing grows indigenously here, but the traveler will notice plazas, patios, and potted plants, even grass at times, at every port and *oficina*. This miracle is accomplished by the importation of all ingredients for horticulture; the earth itself has been carried here to make a soil foundation, and the people cherish these exotics with the utmost devotion.

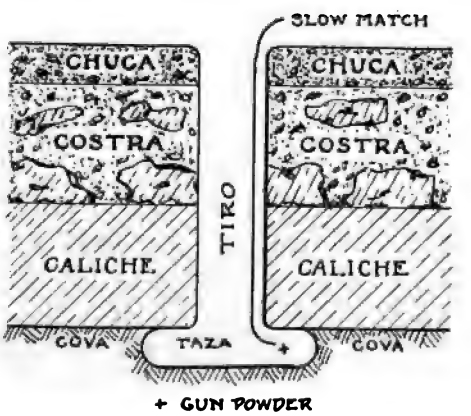


FIG. 5.—Section of a "Tiro"—ready for blasting.

Chile has frequently been dismayed at the fear that the supply of nitrate would become exhausted. This would mean not only a disturbance of chemical conditions throughout the world, but also a disastrous fall in the income the Chilean Government derived from the export tax placed upon this product. Certain calculations made a few years ago demonstrated that, so far as the region of the Province of Tarapacá was concerned, assuming the steady increase in consumption which has marked the spreading knowledge of the use of nitrates, the supply could scarcely last through the next thirty-five years. It was estimated that 100,000,000 tons of nitrate were then unmined; the annual exportation has practically touched the mark of 2,000,000 tons, and is continuously increasing, so that an easy problem in arithmetic shows how close the end is. Yet there are several factors at work to dispel this dismay. The first and most important is the fact that it has been definitely determined that

nitrate is by no means limited to Tarapacá; in the Provinces of Antofagasta and Atacama hitherto unexplored beds of nitrate have been discovered. These beds are said to be capable of furnishing 1,500,000,000 tons additional. This supply, with the fields already exploited, makes available a total of 1,600,000,000 tons, and assuming the world's consumption to be annually 5,000,000, which will probably be the normal demand within a few years, there will be

FIG. 6. Explosion in caliche bed.

enough to last for over three hundred years. The second factor is the more refined methods introduced by modern chemistry into the industry at the *oficinas*. In early years the crude *caliche* itself was used at home and exported; later, when its value was found to lie in the nitrate constituent, it was found cheaper and more profitable to extract the salt on the spot, even if much of the mineral was lost. To-day, a product of 95 per cent pure nitrate is sent from the *oficinas* to be shipped abroad. This extremely high percentage.

however, came from *caliche* which in itself contained at least 14 per cent and usually not less than 50 per cent of nitrate of soda.

FIG. 7.—Caliche ready for transport to oficina.

Every year new methods are tried and introduced to obtain equally good results from low grade *caliche*. Claims are made that a 7 per

FIG. 8.—Caliche at the crusher.

cent ore can be profitably mined and refined. There is no doubt, therefore, that all the nitrate rock in the Chile desert will, as the

demand increases, be available for commercial uses. The third factor in the nitrate problem is the determination, on the part of Chile as well as on the part of the owners of nitrate concessions and fields,

FIG. 9.—Administration Building.

to do everything reasonable and warrantable to conserve the supply so that demand and output balance each in a normal way.

FIG. 10. Machinery used in preparing the nitrate and iodine.

The Government of Chile has for years placed a tax upon the export of this natural product. This tax is now at the rate of $0.438 gold per 101.41 pounds. Chile has laid this tax since the year 1880, and

has derived from it the sum of $280,000,000 gold, up to 1904, without taking into account the revenue from iodine or the sale of nitrate

FIG. 11.—Nitrate pans.

lands. In addition to this tax, which naturally Chile is anxious to retain, the Government restricts the distribution of new lands and is

FIG. 12.—Train load of nitrate.

cautious about the lessees or purchasers who are to have the benefit of them. Special laws are issued to protect this one-time wilderness,

and what, eighty years ago, any one could have had for the asking and be laughed at for his pains, is now held so precious that only properly accredited concessionaires can have the privilege of occupying it. With this output restricted by the Government, and allowing for a 10 per cent increase in consumption every five-year period for the next twenty years, the tax will have yielded to the Government by the close of 1923 the sum of $400,000,000 gold, a steady source of income of which any country in the world ought to be proud. This assumes, of course, that nitrate will not be discovered in any other deposits sufficient to offer competition to those in Chile, and that science can not develop some method by which nitrates (or nitric acid) may be derived from some such inexhaustible supply like the atmosphere. But neither danger is close enough to threaten the industry as established here.

FIG. 13.—Dissolving nitrate from crushed caliche.

Partly for the protection of its members and partly in support of this enlightened policy of the Government of Chile, the association of nitrate producers has been formed. This Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda, as it is called, has a double purpose. It hopes to keep the production of nitrate within limits set by itself, according to which scheme only just sufficient salt will be annually mined to meet the world's demand at the price best suited to yield a commendable profit. Of the 100 or more *oficinas* in the association, each pledges itself to produce only its quota of nitrate allotted at the beginning of the year by the association. The association attempts thereby to keep the price commensurate with the restricted output. Whether this

method will be successful in the long run is one of the complicated questions of modern finance debated on all occasions by the student of trust economics. The association ended its first five year's compact in 1907, and another has been formed, but the time has been too short to bring a definite decision as to its effectiveness.

FIG. 14.—Machinery in the Oficina.

The subjoined charts illustrate how rapidly the production of nitrate of soda from the Chilean fields has increased. Undoubtedly a much greater quantity could be mined if there were no monopoly or if miners were allowed to rush in indiscriminately to attack the deposits wherever found. At present the industry seems well controlled both by the State and by the association, both making

CRUSHING MACHINERY.

careful studies of the world's markets and future possibilities for consumption.

The second phase of the association's purpose is to spread a knowledge of the sources of nitrate of soda, of the essential value of nitrogen compounds in the arts and in all industrial processes, and especially to extend in every direction among those whose business it is to deal with products of the soil a better recognition of the fact that no soil can forever maintain a highly productive capacity. That is to say, any soil will, after a time, decrease in commercially productive value. Soil must be nourished before paying crops can be grown. If the soil does not find this nourishment from the environment it must be artificially supplied. The three essential soil and

FIG. 15.—Workmen in a nitrate plant.

plant foods are potash, phosphorus, and nitrogen. At present the only available supply of nitrogen is from the nitrate of soda fields in Chile.

The English, at the beginning of the exploitation of the nitrate fields, were the first to learn the practical value of the salt as a fertilizer; they for years absorbed the entire output, and their business men purchased the mines. Germans, who later on, through laboratory experimentation, grasped the situation, dissatisfied at the English control, made purchases for themselves, so that to-day the immense industry is in the hands of these two nationalities. Of course this does not influence the market or the ultimate destination of the

product, because the propaganda must be universal in its significance and application. The absorption has been, for some years, in about

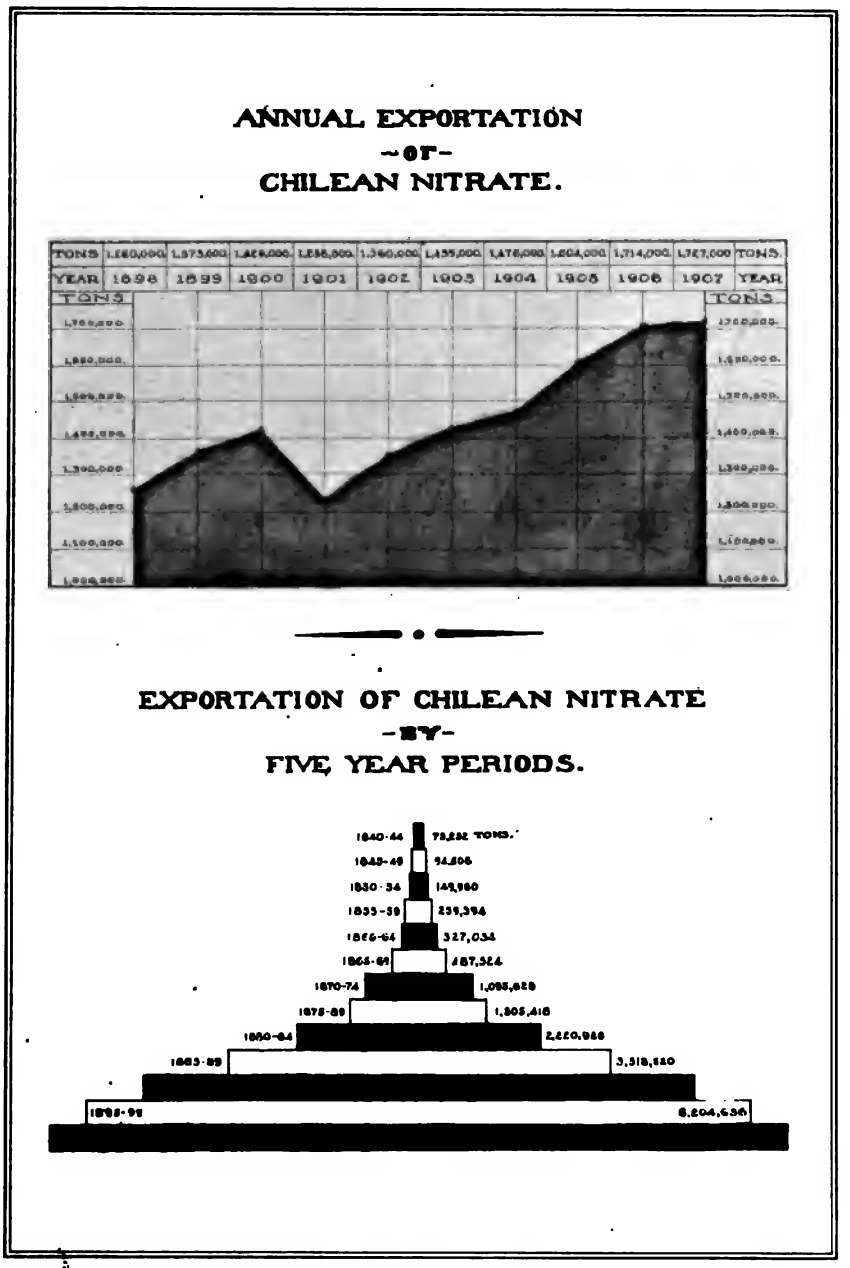


FIG. 16.

the following ratio: England taking 40 per cent of the output; Germany, 20 per cent; the United States, 20 per cent; France, 8%

per cent, and other countries the remaining 10 per cent. The consumption in the United States is slowly but steadily rising. The

FIG. 17.—Packing nitrate into bags.

Department of Agriculture of the United States, the national and State experiment stations, the commercial fertilizer companies, and

FIG. 18.—Getting ready a nitrate train.

progressive farmers are learning the value of Chilean nitrate. The *product is shipped to* Egypt, Japan, the [illegible] Australia,

Holland, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. The Argentine Republic is beginning to use nitrate on the wheat acres, which it was thought at first never would need fertilization.

FIG 19.—Wheat from fields—(*a*) without nitrate, (*b*) with nitrate.

Plants can make use of nitrogen only when it is present in the soil in the form of nitrates. Nitrate of soda is the only fertilizer containing nitrogen in the nitrate condition, and consequently is the most available food of this kind to give to plants. The method

of using it, however, is a matter of careful technique for the agriculturist to learn by both study and experiment. The United States Department of Agriculture has found good results in growing asparagus, tomatoes, cabbage, celery, turnips, peppers, hay, wheat, rye, and forage crops. Various State experiment and agricultural stations have advocated nitrates for sugar beets, onions, the olives, citrus fruits, tobacco, and forest trees. Undoubtedly as knowledge advances the use of nitrate of soda will be extended even further in this direction, and intensified agriculture in this country will be as definite a field of profit as it is in Belgium.

The nitrate salt as exported from Chile has other uses besides that in giving food to plants. Its chief additional value, however,

FIG. 20.—Bags of nitrate ready for shipment.

is in the manufacture of nitric acid, which is an essential in many industrial arts, but especially in the manufacture of nitro-explosives and smokeless powders. About $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of sodium nitrate are required to manufacture 1 pound of nitrocellulose. In the United States alone, in 1900, over 3,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder were manufactured, and the total of this product is growing rapidly. It may be seen, therefore, how enormous must be the consumption of the salt, and how dependent the world is upon the supply from Chile.

What effect the completion of the Panama Canal will have on the shipping of nitrate can be determined only when that waterway is actually open to navigation. Iquique, the great nitrate port, is

2,267 miles from Panama, or 4,296 miles from New York, and 7,015 from Liverpool. Approximately speaking, the gain to Europe of the Panama route over that round the Horn is 3,000 miles. Nitrate is "dead freight." The United States merchant marine should apply to this case the lesson of international commerce by sending return freights of merchandise for the nitrates received from Chile.

LATIN AMERICA IN 1907
A REVIEW

The year 1907 was marked by events of great importance in the history of Latin America, but probably no single happening was so influential in establishing its claim to rank with the great centers of human development as participation in the Second Peace Conference held at The Hague during the summer of that year. The former colonies of the Old World took their place as political entities under international law in this conference of sovereign states, their representatives doing honor to the invitation through their learning, statesman-like qualities, and their integrity of purpose.

Another peace conference, apparently more limited in its scope but in reality of great significance to the Western Hemisphere, was that held in Washington in December, through the initiative of the Governments of Mexico and the United States, when the various countries of Central America met in friendly council for the discussion of their international questions. The conventions agreed upon for the maintenance of concord and the advancement of their mutual interests have since been approved by the interested Governments, and are an earnest of progress and friendship.

Growing out of this conference, the organization of the Central American Fraternity is a step of peculiar sentimental value in the development of closer relations between Central America, Mexico, and the United States, while the opening of the Central American Court of Justice in Costa Rica is a practical application of the great principle of international arbitration.

Relations between the United States and the Republics to the south have never been on a more cordial footing, abundant evidence of which was given in the honors showered upon the Secretary of State of that country during his visit to Mexico, and in the enthusiastic welcome accorded the fleet in its famous trip around South America, when the Governments and peoples of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Panama, and Mexico demonstrated their friendly feeling, both in the warmth of their greeting and the splendor of entertainment.

The holding of scientific congresses and the inauguration of national and international expositions all testify to the world-wide interest in Latin-American affairs, while tours of experienced travelers and writers have enabled a record to be made of the continued industrial and economic development of the Republics.

No more effective agent in this development is known than railroad building, as is demonstrated by the increased trade following upon the opening of the Tehuantepec line across the Republic of Mexico early in the year and enthusiasm attending the completion of the Guatemala transcontinental road in the last month of 1907. The Pan-American Railroad, which is to link together all the countries of the Western Hemisphere, is making satisfactory progress, and the completion of the Panama Canal will be another factor in the promotion of trade.

The total trade volume of all America, exclusive of British Possessions, aggregates (in round numbers) $5,500,000,000, in which imports figure for $2,500,000,000 and exports for $3,000,000,000. In this total the share of the United States is $3,500,000,000, composed of imports, $1,500,000,000, and exports, $2,000,000,000; and that of Latin America, over $2,000,000,000, imports being credited with $1,005,503,000 and exports, $1,071,955,000.

An analysis of Latin-American trade figures divides the total between South America, with $1,534,958,000, composed of imports worth $733,570,000 and exports $801,388,000; Mexico, $240,690,000, in which imports figure for $116,681,000 and exports for $124,009,000; Central America, $71,114,00, and the Republics of Cuba, Santo Domingo, and Haiti, $229,696,000.

Trade between the United States and Latin America during the calendar year 1907 was represented by $558,279,201, composed of exports worth $240,553,068 and imports, $317,726,133, as compared with $521,341,077 in 1906 and $493,669,785 in 1905. An increase of $36,968,124 is thus noted in the latest period recorded, as compared with the preceding twelve months.

Trade values with Central America during 1907 aggregated $45,087,355, against $38,690,379 in 1906, showing an increase of $6,396,976. Mexican and United States trade values for the two periods amounted to $124,698,413 and $114,273,188, respectively, the increase for 1907 being $10,425,225.

Trade between the United States and Cuba was represented by $144,973,116 in 1907, against $131,544,878 in the preceding year, thus showing an advance of $13,428,238 in the later year. The small increase of $63,518 is noted in the trade with Haiti, the figures for 1907 and 1906 being $4,366,273 and $4,302,755, respectively. Conditions were somewhat better with regard to the Dominican Republic, the increase in 1907 over 1906 amounting to $124,976, the valuations for the two periods being $5,860,693 and $5,735,717.

All of South America (including the Guianas) figures for $233,293,351 on the trade lists of the United States in 1907, against $226,764,160 in 1906, the increase of $6,529,191 being largely accounted for

by increased exports to Brazil, which took United States products valued at $4,452,191 more than in 1906.

The values of fifteen leading products exported to the United States from Latin-American countries during the year were: Sugar, $69,282,630; coffee, $68,585,507; rubber, $33,758,632; copper, $19,427,317; tobacco, $16,154,830; fibers, $15,915,854; nitrate of soda, $14,844,675; hides of cattle, $10,387,426; fruits, $7,181,152, wool, $6,098,727; goatskins, $5,677,484; cacao, $5,529,791; lead ore, $3,139,253; quebracho, $2,575,057; iron ore, $2,522,710.

The values of the fifteen leading manufactured products received from the United States by Latin-American countries were: Iron and steel manufactures, $57,720,562; wood manufactures, $25,384,615; cotton manufactures, $11,313,719; carriages, cars, and other vehicles, $11,126,733; mineral oils, $9,317,201; leather, and manufactures of, $7,920,713; chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, $6,064,428; agricultural implements, $5,264,198; scientific instruments and apparatus, $4,392,029; fiber, vegetable, and textile grass manufactures, $2,907,403; gunpowder and other explosives, $2,795,093; paper, and manufactures of, $2,533,621; naval stores, $2,152,742; copper manufactures, $1,447,396; books, maps, and engravings, $1,238,437.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

A survey of the Argentine Republic covering 1907 shows a continuation of the prosperous conditions noted in the preceding year, President ALCORTA remaining the Chief Executive. The figures of foreign commerce show an increased valuation of nearly $20,000,000 and a balance of trade in favor of the Republic of more than $10,000,000. Immigration statistics report 329,122 arrivals, and banking conditions improved.

In the capital, building operations for the year show an increase of over $20,000,000 as compared with 1906, and customs receipts at Buenos Aires advanced nearly $1,000,000. Record crops of wheat and linseed are reported to offset the comparative shortness of the maize production, and adequate preparations have been made by the railroads for handling them.

In connection with the general development of the country, the population increased to 6,210,428 in 1907, as compared with 3,954,911 in 1895; cultivated areas increased to 36,106,323 acres, a gain of 199

per cent; wheat areas to 14,233,158 acres, 181 per cent; linseed to 3,438,371 acres, 259 per cent, and maize to 6,747,175 acres, 119 per cent. The increase in live stock, though considerable, does not appear to be commensurate with the growth of cereal and linseed culture. The most striking progress is found in hog breeding, the number of animals having increased 335 per cent.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Among the important diplomatic events of the year was the signing on September 18 of the general arbitration treaty between the Argentine Republic and Italy at The Hague by the delegates of the respective nations to the Peace Conference. The trade relations between the two countries are very close and of great importance, a number of Italian subjects having colonized in the Argentine Republic. Among the signers were Argentine citizens of Italian descent.

Relations with American States claimed preferential attention, particularly those most in touch with the Republic, and were drawn closer during the year. Treaties of various kinds are under consideration with Chile, each country having named a special commission to study the other's commerce and industries. Paraguay is constantly testifying to that country's professed friendliness toward the Republic, and various treaties have been entered into dealing chiefly with commercial interchange. Both countries are jointly taking measures for dredging the River Paraguay, rendering it navigable for large craft, and arrangement has been made for the exportation of cattle from Paraguay to the Chaco and Corrientes. Uruguay sent a distinguished commission of civil and military dignitaries to participate in the 9th of July celebration.

The Universal Postal Convention of Rome of 1906, together with the annexed protocols, was approved on October 10, and on January 17 the Argentine and Bolivian Governments exchanged in Buenos Aires ratifications of the railway convention celebrated on May 18, 1907, under the terms of which the Northern Central Railway is to be extended into Bolivian territory and a railway constructed from Potosi to Tupiza. The work of construction will now be pushed forward in conformity with the terms of this convention.

FINANCE.

The financial status of the country is shown by the fact that whereas an estimate of revenues for the year had fixed the sum at $94,500,000, the receipts reached the total amount of $105,500,000, or $11,000,000 in excess of the anticipated returns. The public-debt service was administered with dispatch and ability, and funds to meet extraordinary and ordinary payments in Europe, including the

coupons for July, 1908, were deposited in the Argentine Legation at London, without recourse having been made to the available credit in the Bank of the Argentine Nation. The internal funded debt was reduced during 1907 by $1,681,000, amounting at the close of the year to $9,850,000 paper. The bank balances at the close of business on December 31 showed deposits of $783,000,000, discounts and advances for $764,000,000, and cash reserves for $311,000,000, and the stock of gold in the "*Caja de Conversion*" was $105,113,871, as compared with $102,731,014 reported on the same date of 1906.

"PLAZA DE MAYO," BUENOS AIERS.

This square, also called "Plaza Victoria," is the principal one of the city. It is surrounded by the Government Palace, Legislative Hall, Cathedral, and other public buildings. The monument in the middle background commemorates the expulsion of the British forces from the city 100 years ago.

The revenue of the Buenos Aires custom-house amounted to $114,968,855 paper and $2,732,015 gold, an increase for the year of $934,882 as compared with 1906. In all branches of internal revenue a correspondingly satisfactory report is made.

COMMERCE.

With a population of over 6,000,000 people, the Republic conducted a foreign commerce valued at nearly $600,000,000, the total being

$582,065,052, compared with $562,224,450 in 1906, composed of imports $285,860,683 and exports $296,204,369, against imports $269,970,521 and exports $292,253,829 in the preceding year. In the distribution of imports by countries of origin the United Kingdom heads the list with $97,935,743, followed by Germany, $45,811,170; the United States, $38,842,277; France, $25,468,026; Italy, $24,003,241; Belgium, $15,896,850; Brazil, $7,849,355; Spain, $7,294,469; and Uruguay, $2,472,754. As a receiver of exports the United Kingdom again leads with $53,716,152, followed by France, $37,762,046; Germany, $36,423,056; Belgium, $29,592,133; Brazil, $14,018,431; United States, $10,940,436; Italy, $5,219,466; Spain, $1,395,605; and Uruguay, $1,376,638.

Of the total imports, $38,842,277, or 13.6 per cent, were of United States origin, as compared with 14.62 per cent in 1906, while of exports the United States took $10,940,436, or 3.7 per cent, against 4.56 per cent in 1906.

The principal articles imported from the United States were: Lumber, $4,363,523; agricultural implements, $3,558,759; illuminating oils, $1,893,646; twine, $1,720,001; wire, $1,493,109; passenger and freight cars, $1,267,248; builders' hardware, etc., $680,781; furniture, $518,194; lubricating oils, $471,278.

The aggregate value of imports and exports during the year show an increase over 1906 of $19,840,602, the balance of trade in favor of the Republic being $10,343,686 gold. The value of imports increased by $15,890,162 over 1906, the value admitted free of duty being $102,461,572 gold, which, compared with that of the previous year, shows an advance of $16,904,317. Imports subject to the payment of duties were valued at $183,399,111 gold, showing a decrease of $1,014,155 when compared with 1906.

The total export value was $3,950,540 more than in 1906. The value subject to the payment of duties was $1,808, or an increase of $1,763, and those free of duty were valued at $296,204,561 gold, showing an increase of $3,948,777 gold.

The imports of gold and silver during the year in reference amounted to $23,552,726 gold, or an increase of $5,340,403 over 1906, while the exports were valued at $3,133,886 gold, $1,588,264 more than the previous year.

With the exception of a slight gain in mineral exports, the only export classification showing an increase is that of agricultural products, the status of the Republic in the economic world being accurately demonstrated by the fact that a gain of over $16,000,000 is reported for the value of wheat shipments as compared with the year 1906, the total exports of this commodity figuring for nearly $83,000,000. In flax or linseed a gain of $10,165,360 is scheduled, and in oats an advance of $3,593,397, so while the comparative failure of the maize

crop in the Republic caused a decrease of more than $23,000,000 in regard to this item, the figures for the year being 1,276,732 tons and $29,653,979, yet a total of $164,091,621 is reported for exports of agricultural products alone, which represents a gain for the year of $6,436,929.

While pastoral products declined as a whole in quantity and value exported, it is noted that a gain of $88,882 is reported for live stock, the total shipments being valued at $3,158,856, two-thirds of which is to be credited to cattle. Articles manufactured from pastoral products also show a gain of $2,344,492, the aggregate export valuation being $10,802,634, in which tallow figures for $4,806,835, or $1,324,309 more than in 1906. The condition of the flour trade is indicated by the fact that shipments for the three years 1905, 1906, and 1907 were covered by 145,000, 129,000, and 127,500 tons, respectively.

As regards quebracho, the exportation of logs amounted to 246,500 tons, of which the United Kingdom received 175,000, while extract was shipped to the amount of 28,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 17,700 tons. There were also exported 38,800 sleepers, of which 34,100 went to Chile and 4,700 to Uruguay.

The principal increase in import values is under the head of "locomotion," and includes automobiles, steel sleepers, railway material in general, locomotives, tramway cars, etc.

The value of automobiles imported was $782,520, an increase of $295,974; of steel sleepers, $7,972,111, an increase of $3,680,165; of railway materials, $10,058,564, an increase of $4,187,779; of locomotives, $8,067,454, an increase of $3,675,084, and of tramway cars, $775,162, an increase of $132,087.

In the classification of imports live stock, valued at $2,035,913, showed a decline of $490,698 as compared with the preceding year; foodstuffs, worth $20,915,396, advanced in value by $3,253,388, sugar alone showing a gain of $2,701,468, more than one-half being unrefined. A considerable decline is noted as regards rice, raisins, and olives imported, due doubtless to increased culture of those articles. Tobacco imports of $5,010,491 show a net increase of $99,412, cigars and cigarettes advancing by $250,000 and leaf tobacco by $40,000, but tobacco specific for scab decreased by $179,000. In the increase of $839,700 (total, $12,633,739) noted for wines, liquors, etc., champagne figures for $110,000, vermouth for $348,000, medicinal wine for $124,000, and common wine in casks for $99,000. Textiles which show the remarkable decline of $6,796,848, with a total import value of $47,333,191, are being more largely manufactured in the country, though silk ribbons and cravats increased by $250,000. Building materials advanced by $1,018,695, with a total valuation of $23,020,393, and other items showing increases are wood and manufactures, paper

"PALERMO," BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

One of the principal driveways of the capital, costing over $10,000,000, and ranking among the great promenades of the world. This boulevard of royal palms is daily traversed by rich equipages and is a favorite drive for Argentine society.

and cardboard, agricultural implements, leather goods, drugs, and paints.

The per capita rate of imports was $51.1, and of exports, $53.4.

INDUSTRIES.

For both agricultural and pastoral industries, the year 1907 was a generally prosperous one for the Argentine Republic. The loss of about half the maize crop and the decrease in butter exports, taken in conjunction with the decline in the prices of hides and sheepskins, did not seem to seriously affect the general welfare. So far as maize is concerned its loss is amply compensated for by the record crop reported for 1908, and hides are recovering their normal status in the market.

The agricultural development of the country, though of great importance to the world at large, is peculiarly interesting to the United States because of annually increasing importance on the part of the Argentine Republic as a competitor in the cereal and meat trade with Europe. No other has so affected the corn exports from the United States, and rapidly extending wheat fields threaten an equally serious rivalry in that trade. The country now ranks sixth as a grower of wheat and second as a grain exporter.

The comparative figures showing the areas in hectares sown in the leading crops for 1906 and 1907, respectively, are as follows: Wheat, 5,692,171 and 5,759,987; linseed, 1,020,216 and 1,391,467; oats, 76,610 and 284,098. The area of lands cultivated with maize during the year was 2,730,500 hectares.

Official publication of the crop returns of the Republic for 1906–7 places the yield of wheat at 4,254,000 tons and of linseed 825,000 tons, a slight gain over the estimate. Of the total wheat crop, 1,300,000 tons were retained for home consumption and seed, leaving 2,900,000 tons available for export. The total exports of wheat in 1906 were 2,280,000 tons and in 1905, 2,866,954 tons, a record being then established. The estimated production of wheat in 1907–8 will have an increase of 1,239,000 tons (29 per cent) over that of 1906–7; that of flax, 259,000 tons (31 per cent); that of oats, 263,000 tons (146 per cent), and that of maize, 3,456,000 tons. Calculating on the above figures, the exportation may be estimated as follows: Wheat and flour, 4,250,000 tons; flax, 1,000,000 tons, and oats, 420,000 tons.

Rice is cultivated in the Provinces of Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, San Juan, Santiago del Estero, and Misiones, the native production for the year being 28,600,000 pounds, and the total area under cultivation 10,000 acres. Figures for the first nine months of 1907 fix the imports in husk at 12,716 tons, valued at $254,320, and 15,415 tons of clean rice, worth $1,233,145. Rice in husk comes mainly

from the British possessions—10,197 tons being received from this source in 1906—while clean rice comes principally from Italy, which furnished 19,600 tons in 1906. Rice might be cultivated with advantage in the Province of Cordoba, and the islands forming the delta of the Parana are especially adapted for the purpose. The import duty, as at present established, is 25 per cent on a tariff value of $20 gold per ton for rice in the husk and $80 gold per ton for clean rice.

Live stock throughout the country, "calculated approximately on the basis of some provincial censuses and other references," is shown as follows: Cattle, 25,844,800; sheep, 77,580,500; horses, 5,462,170; mules and donkeys, 545,870; pigs, 2,845,700, and goats, 2,566,800.

The Province of Buenos Aires is credited with the possession of 7,000,000 head of cattle and 48,000,000 sheep; Corrientes has 6,000,000 of the former and 1,400,000 of the latter; Entre Rios has 3,000,000 and 5,340,000, respectively; Cordoba, 2,500,000 and 2,800,000; Santa Fe, 2,500,000 and 1,800,000. Of horses, Buenos Aires has 1,700,000; Salta, 725,000; Entre Rios, 590,000; Corrientes, Cordoba, and Santa Fe, about 425,000 each. Cordoba has 120,000 of the mules and asses, and Jujuy, 57,000. The goats are most numerous in Cordoba (850,000); San Luis has 420,000; Santiago del Estero, 340,000; Salta, Rioja, and Catamarca, about 200,000 each. Santa Fe has 2,000,000 pigs, and Mendoza, Santiago del Estero, and Entre Rios, about 40,000 each.

Cattle and sheep in the southern territories are increasing in numbers. The Pampa has 550,000 head of cattle and 7,000,000 sheep; the Rio Negro, 177,600 of the former and 3,620,000 of the latter; Chubut, 200,000 and 1,200,000; Santa Cruz, 100,000 and 3,000,000; Neuquen, 200,000 and 600,000, and Tierra del Fuego, 350,000 sheep.

For the year the various slaughtering and freezing establishments of the Republic report cattle slaughtered to the number of 931,048; sheep, 2,761,696; pigs, 12,261.

Imports of cattle cover 2,900 bulls, 3,950 sheep, 785 horses, and 111 donkeys. Of the cattle imported, 9 per cent were slaughtered, owing to tuberculosis, while of the 2,997,100 sheep inspected at Tablada, 45,554 were found to be suffering from tick and were condemned.

The ports were opened for the export of live stock in March, after having been closed for about twelve months. The trial shipment of steers to Chile resulted favorably, and reports from the various freezing establishments are in the main satisfactory. In June a controlling interest in the La Plata Cold Storage Company was obtained by the Swift Packing Company of Chicago, but without any resultant developments of note. The increase of duties levied by Brazil on salted-beef products in order to protect the Rio Grande trade has had its result in diminishing the shipments of this class of merchandise,

and export figures would indicate that this industry is gradually disappearing from the country.

Shipments of live stock were represented by 7,315 steers, 44,887 wethers, 3,759 horses, 1,145 mules, 227 donkeys, 19 pigs, and 4 goats. Imports of pedigree cattle numbered 1,303; sheep, 4,260; horses, 730; pigs, 942.

In the statistical year ending with September 30, wool shipments had been made to the extent of 385,137 bales, as compared with 406,994 bales in 1906. The countries receiving these exports were: Germany, 158,745; France, 151,708; United Kingdom, 44,988; United States, 20,260; Italy, 3,463, and various, 5,973 bales.

Another important export item is covered by ox and horse hides, of which the total number shipped in the first half of 1907 was 1,864,225, as compared with 1,981,717 in the same period of 1906.

In connection with the discovery of the evasion of port and quarantine laws on the part of certain individuals engaged in cattle importation into the Republic, governmental regulations in regard to this industry were issued, it being the intention of the Government to safeguard in every possible manner this important branch of its economic life, and the application of stringent measures was resolved upon to prevent a repetition of the introduction of tuberculous cattle or their unlawful treatment at quarantine. Imported food products from animals not domesticated—that is to say, game and fish—will hereafter be admitted into the Republic without accompanying certificates of inspection, and will only be subject to the inspection provided for by the laws of that country upon their arrival.

The development of manufacturing industries was quite satisfactory during the year. Dairies, flour mills, and refrigerating plants all show the natural progress incident to the immense areas devoted to camp products, while the culture of silk is expected to take rank among the profitable industries of the country within a short time.

The sugar industry did not entirely meet the demands of local consumption. This fact was due to the loss of a part of the cane crop on account of the great frosts in June, as happened also in 1906. There are at the present time 47 sugar refineries established in the Republic, of which 34 are in Tucuman, 1 at Santiago del Estero, 2 in Santa Fe, 1 in Corrientes, 2 in Salta, 3 in Jujuy, 1 in Formosa, and 3 in the Chaco. The cane milled in Tucuman Province during the year was 1,403,817 tons, producing 91,151 tons of sugar. In 1906 the cane treated was 1,671,338 tons, with a yield of 100,745 tons, equivalent to 6 per cent, while the percentage of yield for the 1907 crop was 6.55 per cent. The industry has been given every stimulus, such as export premiums, high protective tariff, etc. Thus encouraged, the production gradually increased, until in the year 1901 it reached 165,341 tons, of which nearly 52,000 tons were ex-

WATERWORKS, BUENOS AIRES.

The water supply is taken from the River Plata, 5 miles above city, and conducted through a tunnel to the pumping station where it is forced into clarifying reservoirs. The daily consumption per capita is 33½ gallons.

ported, while only 307 tons were imported and 101,513 tons consumed in the country. A few years later the export premiums were abolished in accordance with the resolutions of the International Sugar Convention held in London, to which the Argentine Government adhered. Thereupon the exports gradually dropped, until in the year 1905 they amounted to only 2,129 tons, the total production for that year being 137,091 tons, while the home consumption increased to 120,921. There was then a surplus of some 25,000 tons, and the sugar planters clamored for some legislation restricting production, which the Government complied with. Thus restricted, the production amounted to only 118,817 tons in the year 1906, of which practically none was exported, while 3,218 tons were imported. The consumption having, however, increased to 126,133 tons, there was a considerable shortage, which was covered by importation.

As the import duties had been maintained, the price of sugar was very high—in fact, higher than at any other time during the last ten years—and the Government issued a decree reducing the import duties from 7 to 6 cents Argentine gold per kilogram ($2\frac{1}{5}$ pounds), which appears to have relieved the situation somewhat. A rebate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per kilogram is allowed on sugar exported from the country, which consequently can not be landed in the United Kingdom.

Cotton growing shows as yet a very small develpoment, as only about 10,000 acres are under cultivation, chiefly in the Provinces of Corrientes, Santa Fe, La Rioja, and Tucuman. The crop for the year is given as 7,000 metric tons, and the latest information on the subject indicates that the climate and soil of the Republic are well adapted to this culture, while the scarcity of labor might, in the opinion of experts, be met by the employment of Indian service. Cotton imports for the year are placed at about 116,143 pounds. Only two spinning mills are operated in the country, while weaving establishments number 62, using in the greater part imported yarns. The Chaco district contains a large number of gins, which during the year treated about 800 metric tons of cotton, half being used in Buenos Aires and the remainder dispatched to the Liverpool market. The cotton seed are sold to the Colonelli factory, which is the only one equipped for the manufacture of oil. The three small cotton manufacturing companies originally established have combined as the "*Sociedad Hilanderias Argentinas de Algodon*," capitalized at about $875,000. This company uses the native product, without having recourse to importations of raw material, to the extent of 400 tons, and its contracts for the year called for an increase over the preceding one.

The Province of Tucuman presents the most promising features for future development of silk culture, and Salta follows. For the

whole Republic a total of 11,550,000 mulberry trees is reported, of which Santa Fe has 5,200,000; Cordoba, 4,500,000; Entre Rios, 1,500,000, and the Provinces of Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Santiago del Estero, 250,000 trees taken together.

The year was exceedingly favorable for the wine industry. The crop reached the maximum of production obtained up to this date, while the market generally was favorable and rendered possible the sale of the output. There were 26,116 hectares of cultivated vineyards in the Province of Mendoza, and the crop amounted to 6,334,937 tons of grapes, valued at $18,000,000.

At the beginning of the year there were in the Republic 271 creameries, 18 butter factories, 68 cheese-making establishments, and 37 "mixed" factories. The Province of Buenos Aires is the center of the dairy industry and maintains 236 creameries, 12 butter factories (of which 5 are located in the capital), 59 cheese factories, and 25 "mixed" establishments. Santa Fe Province has 17 creameries, 5 butter factories, 4 cheese factories, and 6 mixed factories, while Entre Rios and Cordoba divide the remainder. The capital invested in this industry is $4,543,420 national currency.

Of the 303 flour mills located in the Republic at the beginning of the year, 51 were not in operation, the production for 1906 having been 699,000 tons of flour, representing 986,069 tons of wheat. The percentage of flour and by-products were 67.67 and 28.74, respectively. Flour shipments were mainly to Brazil, that country taking 127,499 tons, or 92.81 per cent, of the total exports of that commodity, as against 88.98 per cent in the preceding year. The location of the mills is as follows: City of Buenos Aires, 19; Province of Buenos Aires, 68; Santa Fe, 39; Entre Rios, 28; Cordoba, 22; San Luis, 3; Santiago del Estero, 20; Mendoza, 18; San Juan, 19; La Rioja, 6; Catamarca, 14; Salta, 20; Jujuy, 8; Pampa, 1; Neuquen, 12; Rio Negro, 2; Chubut, 4.

The development of the mineral possibilities of the Republic is demonstrated by the fact that in the export returns for the year the only classification other than agricultural products showing an increased valuation was under the head of minerals. The total shipments aggregated $565,039, representing a gain of $291,223 over those of the preceding year. The specific item accounting largely for this increase is copper, bar copper figuring for $292,495 and ore for $170,207, the gain over 1905 being $212,367 and $86,484, respectively.

Tin was exported valued at $6,670, against none in 1906, and iron ore shipments showed an increased valuation of $8,927, the total value being $29,669.

Silver exports worth $1,722 are also reported, against none in the preceding year; and another item of shipment, borate of lime, figures for $49,500, a gain over 1906 of $2,956.

The actual production of minerals throughout the Republic is still small, though concessions have been granted and surveys made which indicate the beginning of a thorough exploitation of the resources. Among the mining enterprises under development on a sound economic basis are the Bora deposits and mines at Salta and Jujuy. The mineral is very pure and is shipped in a crude state without any treatment. Difficulty in transporting the product to the railroad hinders the exploitation under present conditions.

Among other noteworthy properties, the Concordia mine at Jujuy claims special attention, for it possesses very rich lodes and shows excellent results. This mine belongs to an Anglo-German syndicate, and the shares are quoted at 150 to 200 per cent. The syndicate has

THE GRAND STAND AND PART OF THE RACE TRACK OF THE JOCKEY CLUB OF BUENOS AIRES

It is one of the richest clubs in the world. Racing is a favorite sport in the metropolis of South America

recently made large purchases of mining machinery in Europe, from which it is evident that work on a large scale is to be started. The Famatima mine, in the same district, is also being worked.

Gold is found in Tierra del Fuego, and gold washing has been carried on for some time in a primitive manner. Recently, however, an English company has been formed for the purpose of extracting gold in a more systematic and up-to-date manner, and a modern plant with dredging and washing machinery is to be installed. Regular work at Neuquen is in the hands of a Buenos Aires company.

In addition to the above-mentioned enterprises, copper, iron, and lead are exploited, and wolfram and tin have been discovered embedded in granite layers at Mazon and exploration work inaugurated.

Petroleum has been discovered in the northern part of the Republic, chiefly at the foot of the eastern slope of the Cordilleras toward Chaco, in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy. The petroleum wells situated in the southern part of Mendoza and Neuquen are of considerable importance and the product has been extracted in appreciable quantities.

RAILWAYS.

The railway law as sanctioned in September by the National Congress, providing governmental legislation for the uniformity of privileges to be accorded the various railroads operating in the Republic, has given a decided impetus to the development of new enterprises. The total length of the lines in operation now aggregates nearly 14,000 miles, of which over 900 miles were constructed during the past year, and represent an invested capital of $671,688,874. Most of this has been invested by English capitalists and some by French capitalists, but other nations are now also realizing the advantages to be obtained from investments in this country, and two valuable concessions for new railroads have been granted this year to some French-Belgian capitalists.

The Government has afforded private railway companies every possible facility, such as exemption from duties on all material required for the construction and maintenance of the roads, etc., and the new concessions recently granted include some of these privileges.

A consolidation of the interests of three important roads is under consideration, and the terms of the contract whereby this consolidation is to be effected provide for the expenditure of large sums for extensions and improvements.

There are at the present time 22 railroad companies established in the Republic, of which 18 are English, with head offices in London, 1 a French company, and 3 are owned and operated by the Government. Three different gauges are used on these lines, and the rolling stock consists of 53,328 wagons and 2,532 engines. Increased facilities have been provided for the transport of camp products, which, in view of the exceptional harvests, is a most auspicious condition. The transport of cereals and wool by the railways in 1907 totaled 3,476,165 tons of wheat, 1,478,421 tons of maize, 718,009 tons of linseed, and 159,058 tons of wool. With the exception of maize, all these products show an advance over the preceding year. The grain sheds, etc., at stations belonging to the railways and to individual owners have a total capacity of 795,455 square meters. This does not include sheds, warehouses, and elevators at terminal stations or ports which have, taken together, a capacity of 2,266,421 tons.

By the end of the year the railway lines of the Republic reached the border of Bolivia at La Quiaca. This result was secured by pro-

longing the Northern Central, which is a Government line, from Jujuy through the Humahuaca Canyon, a distance of 175 miles. The extension was begun in 1903. There were many engineering obstacles to be surmounted. One short section of the line where the topographic conditions presented peculiar difficulties has been constructed provisionally, and it is subject to such improvement as experience may demonstrate to be necessary. But the striking fact is that it is now possible to go by train or to ship freight from Buenos Aires to the border of Bolivia, a distance of 1,200 miles. The port of Rosario, on the Parana River, whose extensive harbor facilities make it an entry for ocean-going steamers, is nearer by more than 100 miles, and much of the traffic will therefore follow that route.

On July 6 the Government entered into a contract for the construction and exploration of a railroad from Lerma to Huaitiquina, the line to start from a convenient point on the Northern Central, in the valley of Lerma, and terminate at Huaitiquina, or another point near the Chilean frontier, whence it shall connect with the line that the concessionaire is to construct on Chilean territory from the port of Antofagasta or La Chimba to the frontier. The line must be completed within four years from the date of approval by Congress. The Government is to pay the concessionaire a subsidy of $3,000,000 gold, to be paid in portions corresponding to sections of 12½ miles of rail, at the rate of $6,214 per mile.

Two commissions have been appointed for the survey of railroad lines in Patagonia; one will connect San Antonio with Nahuelhuapi Lake, passing by the Valcheta colony, and the other, starting from Rivadavia and passing by the Sarmiento and San Martin colonies, will terminate at the " 16 de Octubre " colony. The great importance of this work is evident, especially if the immense wealth of Patagonia is taken into consideration, covering mines, valuable woods, pasture grounds, and powerful streams for the generation of motive power.

A bill has been submitted to the Minister of Public Works providing for the investment of $1,200,000, national currency, in the construction of bridges and roads throughout the Republic during 1908. Besides this amount, there have been appropriated already, in several items of the budget law of 1908, $1,558,000, national currency, for the same purpose.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services, so closely allied with railway affairs, also show a healthy progress during 1907, when the revenues received therefrom increased to the extent of $746,961 over the preceding year, the revenues from each being: Posts, $7,578,180.27; telegraphs, $2,255,374.90; total, $9,833,555.17.

Up to December 31, 1907, the total number of offices established throughout the Republic was 2,138, distributed as follows: Federal

THE STATUE OF GENERAL SAN MARTÍN IN BUENOS AIRES.

San Martin was the foremost leader in the independence of Argentina, Chile, and Peru. His remains rest in the Cathedral of the Argentine capital.

capital, 52; Provinces—Buenos Aires, 581; Santa Fe, 297; Cordoba, 309; Entre Rios, 132; San Luis, 76; Mendoza, 71; San Juan, 36; Santiago del Estero, 81; Corrientes, 66; Tucuman, 81; Salta, 66; Catamarca, 54; Jujuy, 33; La Rioja, 47; Northern Territories, 32; Southern Territories, 124.

The postal movement amounted to 625,330,960 pieces of mail matter, showing an increase of 73,316,063 pieces over the previous year.

The number of registered letters and parcels, the value of which was declared in the central post-office, amounted to 73,263 pieces, valued at $5,260,068.29. The movement of postal money orders was: Internal, issued, $8,491,507.37; international, issued, $254,219.68; paid, $209,213.50.

The number of telegraphic dispatches transmitted through the national lines during the year was 10,420,012.

IMMIGRATION.

During the year the total number of arrivals, including passengers and immigrants from foreign countries and Montevideo, was 329,122, the nationality of the immigrants being: Italians, 90,282; Spaniards, 82,606; Russians, 9,530; Turks, 7,436; French, 4,125; Austrians, 3,439; Germans, 2,322; English, 1,659; Hungarians, 1,220; Portuguese, 1,118; Argentinians, 1,016; Greeks, 500; Swiss, 486; Brazilians, 482; Montenegrins, 450; Bulgarians, 442; Danish, 378; North Americans, 393; Roumanians, 223; Belgians, 209; Moroccans, 180; Dutch, 178, and other nationalities in lesser numbers.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Municipal improvements at the capital are progressing, the city being authorized to contract a loan of $15,000,000 gold at a rate of interest not greater than 5 per cent, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the reconstruction of markets, the opening of new avenues and plazas, the building of crematories for the destruction of refuse, the reform of slaughterhouses, the completion of the magnificent Colon Theater, and other improvements.

The United States Consul-General emphasizes the need of an American bank in the Argentine Republic, and says that its importance is second only to the need of a steamship line between the United States and Buenos Aires in the matter of developing North American trade.

Bids have been requested for the construction of a system of metropolitan subway electric railways, and provision has also been made for the paving of streets of Buenos Aires, construction of the road from Buenos Aires to Tigre and Campo de Mayo, and of the road from Cruz del Eje to Candelaria.

The tax collected on real estate in the Argentine capital during the year amounted to $10,334,746.98, national currency, or an increase of

$3,774,322.84 over the amount collected in 1906, and in the national territories the collections amounted to $1,121,816.94, in comparison with $472,723.75 collected in 1906.

Seventy-one new companies were floated during the year 1907 in the city of Buenos Aires, with an authorized capital of $4,550,000 gold and $47,770,000 paper. The subscribed capital at the time of registration of statutes was $2,445,050 gold and $13,575,245 paper.

The tramway companies of the city report receipts for the year of over $22,500,000, national currency. Of the electric system, there are 526 kilometers in operation, and of animal traction 18, making a total of over 338 miles.

Building operations show remarkable progress in late years. The advance commenced in 1904 with an increase of 30 per cent over 1903. In 1905 an increase of 40 per cent over 1904 is shown. The increase in 1906 over 1905 is 48 per cent, and that of 1907 over 1906 41 per cent. From 1901 to 1907 the advance has exceeded 250 per cent.

For the development of commercial relations between Germany and the Republic a company has recently been formed in Berlin to devote itself to a consideration of Argentine-Germanic industries, immigration, and, in general, everything contributing to the development of the exchange of products between these countries. The Government is so convinced that this enterprise will be of great advantage to the Republic that it has decided to subsidize it, and will besides grant every necessary facility to assure its success. With this object in view, the Ministry of Finance will assume all expenses for the establishment of the permanent exposition of Argentine products in Germany.

In addition to projected tariff legislation the Government is carefully considering modifications of trade-mark and patent laws, which have long needed attention.

BOLIVIA

Under President MONTES, whose term of office expires during the year 1908, Bolivia's advance in commerce and foreign relations has been noteworthy. Señor FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, President-elect, was formerly Minister from Bolivia to the United States and has served his country in various diplomatic and official capacities, being well equipped for his high office. The great resources of the Re-

public are being appreciated not only by the people of the country, but by foreign countries. There is hardly a Republic in all Latin America showing more activity in railroad, mining, and general development.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The international relations during 1907 were most satisfactory. Special conventions were signed with Brazil and Chile for the settlement of the boundary questions. The friendly suggestion made by the Argentine Government for the agreement with Paraguay of the basis of an arbitration treaty has been accepted. An agreement has been made with Chile for the designation of the Permanent Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague to settle all differences that may arise from the interpretation and enforcement of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of October, 1904, and it has been resolved by common consent, after taking into consideration the interests of both parties, to rectify in the points of Chajmuco and Collahuasi the boundary line fixed in said treaty; the settlement regarding the payment of the guaranty of railroads has been satisfactorily carried through. On the Arica-La Paz Railroad, which is one of the important points of the treaty of October, 1904, the work of construction is being executed with the necessary impulse.

For the furtherance of the conditions of the Petropolis Treaty a protocol has been signed with the Republic of Brazil for the verification of the River Verde, and another for the demarcation of the boundary line; it has also been agreed to extend for the period of one year the functions of the arbitration tribunal created by the treaty of Petropolis, the stipulations of which will be fulfilled as soon as the special treaty of commerce and navigation is signed.

An important customs convention with Peru, signed on January 31, 1908, at La Paz, regulates, in accordance with the treaty of commerce and customs of November 27, 1905, the free transit of merchandise imported or exported through Mollendo or any other port that the Peruvian Government may designate for the commerce of Bolivia. This convention will be operative until July 1, 1911, but at the expiration of this period it may be continued indefinitely unless one of the contracting parties shall have denounced it after one year's notice.

The boundary question with Peru, submitted to the decision of the Argentine Government, is nearing its settlement, which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory to both parties. In all other respects the relations between the two nations are most cordial, and the Peruvian Government has ordered the opening of the port of Ilo, after having been fitted adequately for the necessities of commerce, and the construction of a railroad to Moquegua with a branch on the Arequipa-Mollendo line for Bolivian traffic.

GOVERNMENT PALACE, SANTA CRUZ, BOLIVIA.

This city, founded in 1575, is a commercial and distributing center for cacao, coffee, tobacco, quinine, vanilla, and other tropical products. It is 694 miles from La Paz.

With the other nations of the world the most perfect and friendly relations are maintained, which tend to increase the commercial movement of the Republic.

FINANCE.

The financial situation of the Republic is satisfactory. The conversion of Government bonds was effected during 1907, new certificates bearing 8 per cent interest, instead of the old ones at 10 per cent, having been issued and sold at par. Up to June 30, 1907, the internal debt amounted to a total of $2,000,000.

The general budget of revenues and expenditures of the Government for the year 1908 provides for revenues, $8,000,000; expenditures, $9,000,000; a deficit of $1,000,000.

The status of the five banks of issue operating under the laws of the Republic, on June 30, 1907, showed a capital of $6,000,000 and cash on hand $4,800,000. The cash balance covers gold, silver, and nickel deposits, also revenue stamps and bonds.

The operations of the national mint during the first half of the year were as follows: Redemption of coins valued at $7,848.76; expenditures on materials, $1,021.57; coinage, $24,471.54.

The customs agency of the Republic at Arica, Chile, collected during the year a total revenue of $77,285.07, which, compared with that of 1906, shows an increase of $47,255.83 for 1907.

COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of the Republic is advancing with most encouraging figures, the total for 1907 being estimated at $55,000,000, compared with $45,347,420 in 1906. The United States figured on the import list for $2,852,460. Of the imports in 1906, valued at $17,543,662, the United States furnished $1,136,604, or 6.4 per cent, against 5.6 per cent in the preceding year, and received $91,359, or 0.32 per cent, out of a total export value of $27,827,258, as compared with 0.13 per cent in 1905.

The imports consist of all kinds of European and American merchandise, such as tools and machinery, clothing, furniture, groceries, beverages, fabrics, chemical products, drugs, and everything necessary for the use of a civilized nation. Much of the merchandise destined ultimately for Bolivia is shipped via Chilean, Peruvian, and Brazilian ports.

The principal articles exported and their average valuations are: Tin, $18,000,000; rubber, $5,300,000; silver bullion and ore, $2,375,000; copper, $1,650,000; bismuth, $575,000; gold, $18,000; sundries, $250,000.

The depression in the financial world in the latter part of the year had its effect upon the price of Bolivian tin in the foreign markets,

INDIAN COCA GATHERERS, BOLIVIA.

The principal coca plantations of Bolivia are in the Yungas Valley. Cocaine is extracted from the leaves, the Indians masticating them to relieve fatigue, hunger, and difficulty experienced in mountain climbing. The shrub is also found in Peru and other parts of South America.

with a consequent limiting of its production. In accordance with the sliding scale adopted with reference to the value of Straits tin, which is taken as a standard, the ouput for the year had a total valuation of $15,000,000, or $3,000,000 less than in the preceding year.

Statistics covering the movement of tin during the year in the markets of Europe and America place the Bolivian product second among the deliveries for consumption. Although far outranked by the Straits output, 15,300 tons are credited to Bolivia, as against 16,380 tons in 1906.

The Department of Potosi increased its production by 4.08 per cent, and that of La Paz by 3½ per cent, while Cochabamba more than doubled its output. On the other hand, the Department of Oruro diminished its production by 20.44 per cent as an economic measure induced by the decline in the price of tin in the world's markets in the latter half of the year.

The principal custom-houses of the Republic at the present time are Huaqui, Oruro, Uyuni, Tupiza, Tarija, Puerto Suarez, Villa Bella, Abuna, Madre de Dios, and Bahia. The following are second and third-class custom-houses: Corocoro, Sotalaya, Pelechuco, Itenes, San Matias, Yacuiba, Salitre, Rio Grande, Salinas de Garcilindoza, Huaycho, San Ignacio, and La Gaiba.

All merchandise, in order to be lawfully imported into the Republic, must pass through one of the established custom-houses. Steel arms and firearms, as well as powder, except such as is imported for use in mines, and, in general, all kinds of war supplies, can only be imported with the express consent of the Government.

Foreign merchandise imported for consumption within the Republic pays, in the proper custom-house, the duties specified in the customs tariff; merchandise free of duty is such as is so mentioned in the customs tariff, or that which is declared free of duty by the legislative power. After merchandise passes through the custom-house of the Republic it is exempt from all further taxation, unless State laws and municipal rules and regulations otherwise direct.

All the products of the country, whether in a natural or manufactured state, with the exception of live vicuñas, chinchillas, and alpacas, and Bolivian antiquities, may be exported. Natural and manufactured products, with the exception of the following, are free from export duties: Bismuth in ingots, bismuth in bars, copper in bars, gold in ingots or powder, silver ores, sealed gold coin, and rubber.

INDUSTRIES.

It is rather difficult to estimate the agricultural production of the Republic. Everything of this kind produced is used for home consumption, except india rubber, which is exported to Europe, and

small quantities of cacao, coffee, Peruvian bark, etc., sent to Chile and the Argentine Republic.

India rubber, the exploitation of which at present constitutes one of the most important and sure sources of national wealth, is regarded as the most valuable vegetable product of the country, both in Bolivia and abroad. In the luxuriant forests that cover the valleys and ravines of the large Conzata, Camata, Mapiri, Tipuani, Mariapu, Challana, and other less important rivers of Bolivia are found a number of trees, shrubs, and several species of brambles that produce different kinds of rubber.

The greatest rubber-producing regions are located in the national territory of Colonias, the departments of Beni and Santa Cruz, and portions of La Paz and Cochabamba. Both cacao and coffee are grown in the districts of La Paz and Cochabamba. Beni and Santa Cruz also cultivate coffee and other valuable vegetable products.

The problem which at present is regarded as most important by agriculturists is the irrigation of the fields and the best manner of utilizing the waters from the lakes, rivers, and reservoirs.

There are many rich mines in the Republic in which are found almost all the minerals known in the world. The mountains of the country contain great veins of precious metals, constituting the most varied combinations, and these metals are exploited on a large scale. Owing, however, to the great scarcity of labor, as well as of capital and railroads; a complete exploitation can not be made. Notwithstanding these difficulties it may be said that the mining industry in the Republic is carried on in accordance with the latest improvements, and that the best miners in South America are to be found in Bolivia. The copper deposits of Corocoro and the tin and bismuth mines are considered among the richest in the world. The wealth of the country's tin mines is wonderful, though development is handicapped by the lack of capital, railroads, and public roads which would facilitate the transportation of the product to the seaboard.

The mining law of the country protects foreign capitalists, who enjoy all kinds of privileges in the exploitation of mines. All foreigners may acquire mining claims on the same conditions as Bolivian citizens, and machinery imported for use in the mining and agricultural industries is free of duty.

Gold, silver, tin, bismuth, and copper constitute the chief mineral wealth of the Republic, though other mineral substances, such as wolfram, antimony, lead, borate of lime, etc., abound.

The annual production of gold may be estimated at approximately 550 kilograms of gold, the official value of which is $137,500. Silver abounds in nearly all the territory of the Republic, and there are more than 10,000 abandoned [illegible]nes, not including a great many which are at present beir[illegible] The exploitation of the aban-

doned mines has not been carried on not because of the exhaustion of the metal or any deficiency therein, but owing to the lack of capital or suitable means for the extraction of the water, and other difficulties.

COMMUNICATION.

In August, 1907, the extent of railways in exploitation was 418 miles, and the wagon roads of the Republic had a length of 2,304 miles. Navigable rivers within the territory of the country have a length of 18,820 kilometers, or 10,156 maritime miles.

Under various treaty agreements with the Government the Argentine Republic was authorized to construct railway lines to Tupiza, a distance of 52 miles, which is the natural railway center of southern Bolivia. After the line reached the Bolivian frontier the Argentine Executive gave orders for the engineering studies preliminary to the construction of the Tupiza extension, and these studies are now being made and the active construction will not be long delayed. With the railway from the Atlantic to the southern part of Bolivia completed, on a long link of the main trunk of the intercontinental system trains are running. The next step is its prolongation northward. This is now assured under the policy of the Bolivian Government and the agreement made with the Speyer-City Bank syndicate of New York. The first stage was the contract under which the Government set aside $12,000,000, which included the $10,000,000 indemnity received from Brazil in settlement of the Acre rubber territory controversy, and the American capitalists furnished $15,000,000.

The earliest work was in filling the gaps in the Pan-American links. The first section to be undertaken was that between Viacha, on the short railway line between Lake Titicaca and La Paz, and the city of Oruro. The distance is 128 miles. It is anticipated that the line will be completed to Oruro in July, 1908. There it will join the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway. Under a provisional agreement recently made with the Antofagasta company, which is an English corporation, the tracks will be used by the two companies in common between Oruro and the town of Uyuni. The distance from Uyuni to Oruro is 195 miles; Oruro to Viacha, 128; Viacha to Guaqui, on Lake Titicaca, 40; so that within a short time it is probable that 363 miles of the main trunk of the Pan-American system will be in operation in the Republic.

The Speyer-City Bank syndicate will be able to undertake the construction of the line from Uyuni to Tupiza much earlier than had been anticipated. The project of making the connection by the longer route from Tupiza to the mining city of Potosi will not have to be carried out, since under the arrangement the latter city will be joined

with the main trunk by a spur. The distance from Uyuni to Tupiza is 125 miles, and since from Tupiza to the frontier is 52 miles, as regards the Pan-American line in Bolivia, it may be said that only 177 miles remain to be completed.

A kindred project has for its object the uniting of water and rail transportation, thus affording the means of utilizing the extensive river systems and opening up the vast interior regions of the southern continent to commerce. After the principal Bolivian lines are completed the Government will undertake the construction of a line from La Paz through what is known as the "Yungas district" to the navigable waters of the River Beni, which is an affluent of the Madre de Dios, whose waters reach the Amazon through the Mamore and the Madeira. The rapids of the Madeira, interfering as they do with navigation, have proved a most serious obstacle to a commercial outlet for this rubber-producing region. The building of a railway around the rapids has been attempted at various times and abandoned. By the treaty with Brazil, the latter agreed to provide for the construction of this railway, which will be some 300 miles in length. The contract has been made with an American company, and the preliminary work has been entered upon. The work is now on a permanent basis. Brazilian credit and the Brazilian Government are back of the project, which will be one of the advance steps in civilization in opening up the river basins of South America.

The amount of money invested and to be invested immediately in the several enterprises, including the Bolivian development, will probably exceed $150,000,000. The movement of American railway and other material in this direction for such works represents the most active and the most considerable element in the export trade of the United States to Brazil and Bolivia.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

There has been a remarkable increase in the movement of the postal and telegraph services, making necessary the introduction of several improvements. In the postal service, several new offices have been established, and various subpost-offices have also been created in different parts of the Republic. In the telegraph service various lines have been repaired and reconstructed, and several new ones are under process of construction. Five wireless-telegraph stations will be opened during 1908. The adherence of the Republic to the International Telegraphic Convention, signed at St. Petersburg in 1875, is being negotiated in London.

The total length of telegraph lines in the country is 2,704 miles. About two-thirds, 1,817 miles, is owned by the Government, and one-third, 887 miles, by pr[illegible]anies.

There are in the Republic 111 miles of telephone lines owned by private companies.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public instruction received the special attention of the Government and improved considerably during the year. Government students were sent abroad to study in the United States and in Europe and ambulant schools were established for the education of Indians. These schools comprise at present a territorial extension of 30 leagues, and are attended to by eight teachers.

The building for the Practical School of Agriculture in Tarija was completed, and in Cinti a school of viticulture organized. A normal

THE MUNICIPAL AND GOVERNMENT PALACES, POTOSI, BOLIVIA.

This city is the capital of the Department of Potosi, one of the richest mineral regions of the world. It is situated at an altitude of 13,817 feet.

station for agricultural experiments and for the reproduction of several races and species of useful animals is to be established in Cochabamba, and in La Paz a meterological observatory and a garden of acclimatization and experimental grounds will be opened, in connection with which there will be a veterinary school.

IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

That the Bolivian Government is taking proper measures for the protection of settlers and immigrants is evidenced by the land law of June 20, and a bill submitted to Congress authorizing the Executive to negotiate a loan of $2,500,000, to be applied to sanitary measures in the various departmental capitals.

The contracts entered into for work in the construction of railroads, the organization of mining companies, the establishment of banks and industrial enterprises, as well as the energetic propaganda initiated by diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, have resulted in a current of immigration to the Republic which is worthy of serious consideration.

The mining law, promulgated on June 12, revises in many particulars previously existing legislation on the subject, providing for the opening up of new regions and guaranteeing adequate protection for intending prospectors from abroad.

Early in 1908, the Stock Exchange, a company with a subscribed capital of $35,000, was inaugurated in La Paz. This institution is the first one of its character to be established in the Republic, and will engage not only in the usual stock transactions, but will also promote the formation of industrial companies.

BRAZIL

Among other important measures marking Brazil's international intercourse during 1907, under the administration of Dr. AFFONSO PENNA, the solution of several boundary questions with neighboring States is paramount.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On April 20 the ratification of the boundary treaty between Brazil and Colombia was signed. This treaty traces the frontier from Cucuhy on the Rio Negro to the confluence of the Apaporis and Yapura. From this point southward to the Amazon, Ecuador and Peru acknowledge the boundary accepted by Brazil, but Colombia contests the claim of these countries in the Içá (Putumayo) region, and the settlement of the Brazilian boundary is postponed till Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru have come to an agreement.

The matter of the delimitation of the frontier between the Argentine Republic and Brazil will shortly be arranged in conformity with the arbitral decision rendered at Washington in February, 1895. The protocol signed regarding this question comprises the plans of the works executed by the Mixed Commission, and gives to both countries the right to administrative occupation of the islands belonging to certain rivers of Upper Parana. The Brazilian frontier with Dutch Guiana, which has been the subject of treaty with Holland, is to be

settled during the present year, the States-General of the latter country having already signified its adhesion thereto. A discussion between Brazil and Peru concerning the delimitation of the frontier from the sources of the Javary to parallel 11 south will, it is believed, shortly lead to an adjustment of the matter.

The Brazilian Government approved on November 6, 1907, the two protocols signed at Caracas on December 9, 1905, providing for the demarcation of the boundary between Brazil and Venezuela as determined by the treaty of May 5, 1859, and a decree dated November 6, 1907, approves the protocol signed on December 12, 1906, between Brazil and the Republic of Uruguay.

Government sanction was given to the international wireless convention, also to the conventions of the Hague Conference, where Brazil was brilliantly represented, and on January 9, 1908, the ratification by Brazil of the International Sanitary Convention of Washington was officially promulgated.

At the third Latin-American Medical Congress, held in Montevideo in March, 1907, the city of Rio de Janeiro was selected as the seat for the Fourth Congress, to be held in the year 1909.

The national exhibition to be held by the Brazilian Government from June to December of 1908 at Rio de Janeiro will furnish an opportunity for foreigners to judge adequately concerning the salubrity of the climate and the natural wealth of the country, as well as the progressive character of its industries.

All over Brazil there is evidence of the new era of material progress. Railroads are being built into the interior, rivers and harbors are being improved, the cities are being modernized, the school systems are being elaborated, and the native wealth of the soil and forests is being exploited, with the result that a large amount of European and American capital is being invested there, with absolute surety of good returns.

FINANCE.

The Budget Law for the fiscal year 1908 fixes the expenditures at $144,163,208.70, the revenue being estimated at $138,908,346.82.

Governmental receipts for the fiscal period of 1907 exceeded the budget estimates by $26,900,000, and, comparing revenues and expenditures, shows a balance of $3,200,000.

The revenue collected by the various custom-houses in 1907 aggregated $95,044,387, compared with $81,646,417 in the preceding year. Tariff reform is occupying the National Congress, and a new schedule of rates is being considered in accordance with an advanced protection system. It is especially designed to guard the interests of native industries, to raise the rate of exchange from 12 to 15, and to

maintain a sliding scale of duties subject to fluctuation of prices in foreign markets.

The foreign debt is stated to be $360,000,000, while the gold deposits existing in the *Caixa de Conversão* amount to $50,600,000, as against $26,200,000 in 1906. The treasury balance is $154,080,000 in gold and $25,600,000 represented by silver, copper, and paper. To meet the expenses of coining new silver money, the Minister of Finance was authorized to open a credit of $1,660,000.

The President of the Republic having by a decree of September 28, 1907, and in conformity with the law of August 12 of the same year, authorized the issue of a loan of $15,000,000, nominal capital, bear-

THE MUSEUM OF IPYRANGA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

It marks the site of the declaration of freedom from Portuguese rule, which was followed by the establishment of the Empire. The building is remarkable for its size and imposing architecture.

ing interest at 5 per cent annually, the house of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons received subscriptions for the same on October 3 and 4, 1907.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade of Brazil in 1907 amounted to $494,000,000, as compared with $440,000,000 in 1906, imports being valued at $202,000,000, against $165,000,000 in 1906, while exports reached a valuation of $270,000,000, as compared with $265,000,000 in the preceding year. The imports of specie in 1907 amounted to $22,000,000, compared with $14,000,000 in 1906.

The indicated gain of Brazil's foreign trade in 1907 over 1906 was $54,000,000. Both imports and exports figure in this increase, though

by far the greater proportion is credited to the former. Noteworthy gains are cited for shipments of coffee and cacao, but the other great staple on the export list, rubber, showed a decline.

From all countries an import increase is recorded, with the exception of India and Sweden, the cause in the first instance being due to increased rice production, which formerly formed the bulk of imports from that country. Imports from the United States, the chief market for Brazilian products, increased by 35.9 per cent and from Great Britain by 30.8 per cent. The Argentine Republic increased its shipments by only 3.5 per cent, while from Uruguay imports advanced by 11.3 per cent.

The six leading countries for the supply of merchandise were: Great Britain, $60,500,000; Germany, $31,000,000; the United States, $25,000,000; the Argentine Republic, $18,000,000; France, $17,000,000, and Portugal, $11,000,000.

In imports every class records increases, the largest being 30.2 per cent in manufactures, followed by 26.7 per cent for raw and prepared materials for manufactures, live animals, 19.1 per cent, and food products, 6.1 per cent. Cotton textiles show an increase of 17 per cent; iron and steel, manufactured, 11 per cent; rails, 16.8 per cent, and copper and alloys, 34.4 per cent.

The United States far outranks all other countries as a receiver of Brazil's products, the total receipts in 1907 being $85,000,000, followed by Germany with $47,000,000; Great Britain, $43,000,000; France, $36,000,000; Belgium, $14,000,000, and Holland, $10,500,000.

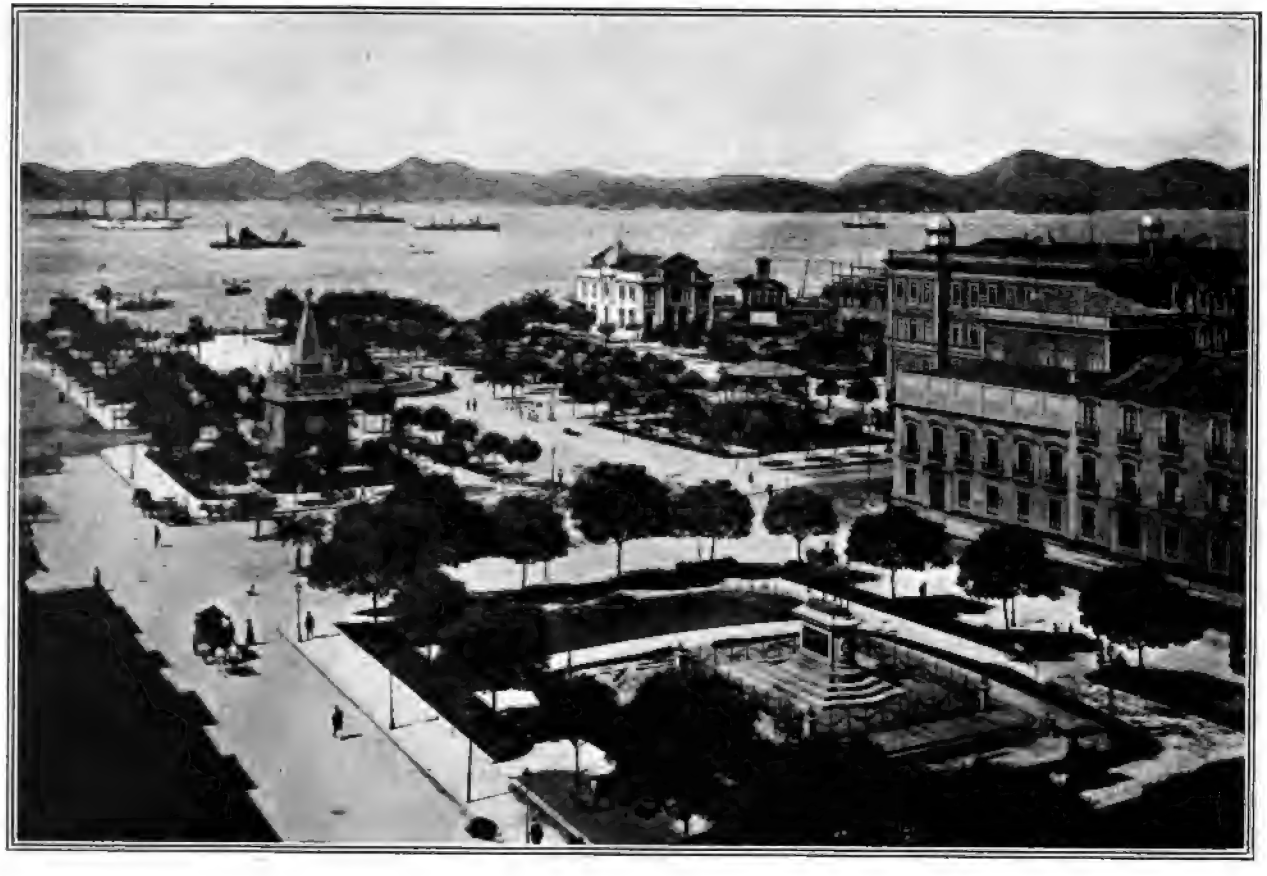
To England exports show an increase of 1.3 per cent and to Portugal 20 per cent, while to Italy they fell off 38.2 per cent, to Uruguay, 11 per cent, and to the Argentine Republic, 8.5 per cent. In spite of large shipments of coffee to Germany, a decline is noted in exports thither, and to Austria-Hungary a shrinkage of 6.1 per cent is recorded.

The leading articles of export were: Coffee, $142,000,000; rubber, $70,000,000; cacao, $10,000,000; cotton, $8,500,000; yerba maté, $8,000,000; tobacco, $6,000,000; sugar $670,000; various, $30,000.

As compared with 1906, coffee exports show a gain of $7,000,000; rubber, a decrease of $6,000,000; cacao, a gain of $3,500,000; cotton remained stationary, and yerba maté declined by $1,000,000.

Figures covering the exports of rubber from Brazil during 1907 give the total quantity as 40,000 tons, against 37,000 tons in 1906. The countries to which shipment was made and the values were: Germany, $4,617,095; Argentine Republic, $27,373; Belgium, $30,883; United States, $33,223,250; France, 5,544,099; Great Britain, $27,401,262; Uruguay, $871,359.

Of Brazil's total imports in 1907, $25,000,000, or 12.3 per cent, were of United States origin, against 11.46 per cent in 1906, and of



THE "PRAÇA 15 DE NOVEMBRO," RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

In the foreground is the statue of General Osorio, leader of the Brazilian Army in the Paraguayan war, and in the background are seen the quay and a section of the harbor, which is one of the largest and most magnificent in the world.

the total exports $85,436,070, or 31.6 per cent, were sent to the United States, as compared with 36 per cent in the preceding year, the items and values being as follows:

The leading articles exported to the United States were: Coffee, $49,998,615; india rubber, crude, $27,898,929; cacao, $2,898,275; goatskins, $1,659,115.

The leading articles imported from the United States were: Illuminating oils, $2,678,957; wheat flour, $1,620,149; telegraph and telephone instruments, $1,237,691; lard, $1,195,233; electrical machinery, $979,730; lumber, $822,739; rosin, tar, etc., $759,470; steam engines, and parts of, $745,766; builders' hardware, $613,110; vegetable oils, $599,168; sewing machines, and parts of, $541,308.

The import of goods of United States origin under the preferential tariff increased materially, although as far as the actual volume of trade is concerned the only notable increase was for flour, which is, in fact, the only item covered by the preferential act that is of very material moment. According to the detailed figures of the imports of preferential favored goods for 1907, they aggregated $12,010,221. Of this amount flour figured for $9,508,861, of which the United States furnished $1,937,806 worth, while the total imports from the United States of the articles favored by duties amounted to $2,351,326 (including flour imports), against $1,863,633 in 1906, an increase of $487,693, or 26.1 per cent.

The tariff concessions made to United States flour imports by the Brazilian Government add interest to the comparative data as to the status of foreign flour in that country. It is shown that the Argentine product is far in the lead, having grown from 37,235 tons in 1902 to 122,282 tons in 1906, whereas imports from the United States declined from 46,840 tons to 24,526 tons in the same period.

The greatest single item of interest to the United States is that of cotton manufactures. The imports from the United States have fallen off materially from those of last year, as those last year did from the year before. American cotton manufactures are disappearing from the Brazilian market very rapidly, while those of Great Britain and Germany, made from American raw material, are rapidly increasing. The notable increase in imports from Germany represents mostly cottons and industrial machinery and railway supplies, and from Great Britain cottons and machinery. Newfoundland is cutting out the American codfish trade, and Austria-Hungary has made a notable increase in its flour shipments.

While the general purchasing power of the people of Brazil has generally increased, the chief explanation for this great increase in imports is the great coffee crop of the season of 1906–7. A development of the coffee trade growing out of the operation of the "valorization" product is the issuance of warrants against the coffee stocks

to be held in storage at Santos. The Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro and a highly capitalized company with headquarters at São Paulo are interested in the enterprise, which will, it is believed, be beneficial to the trade of those commercial centers.

The general movement of imports shows the increase to have been confined exclusively to prime materials for various industries and manufactured goods. The protection accorded to alimentary products by the customs was attended by satisfactory results.

Rio de Janeiro maintained its position as the leading port of entry, receiving 38.9 per cent of the total imports, followed by Santos with 20.9 per cent.

The State of São Paulo, the great coffee State, was the principal exporting center, followed by the Federal District, Amazonas, and Para.

PRODUCTION.

The satisfactory development of agricultural interests continued during 1907, notwithstanding the depreciation in value of both coffee and rubber, attributable in a large degree to the financial crisis. Sugar conditions improved, and the market for the present year presents very satisfactory indications. The possible protection of this industry by the elevation of import duties is forecast, and the Government, owing to the denouncement of the Brussels convention, will be enabled to place Brazilian sugar on a footing with that of other countries. A notable feature of agricultural development is the increased growing of rice and the consequent decreased importation of that article. According to a decree of November 28, 1907, the President of Brazil is authorized to promote the formation of a Central Agricultural Bank to provide capital and credit for agriculture, capitalized at $10,000,000.

Coffee growing and exports under the new system of valorization show advancing trade values. The final official figures for the coffee crop of Brazil for the year ending June 30, 1907, show that the total entries in all Brazil reached 20,409,180 bags, representing an increase over the previous year of 9,353,802 bags, or 84.6 per cent. The greater part of the increase came in the State of São Paulo, where the bulk of the crop generally is produced. All the States producing coffee, however, showed increases, except Bahia and Santa Catharina, where there was an average decrease of over 45 per cent. The increase in Rio de Janeiro amounted to 30.4 per cent, in São Paulo to 120.3 per cent, and in Espirito Santo to 3 per cent, as compared with the year before. As compared with the previous banner crop year of 1901–2, there was a decrease in all the States except São Paulo of about 27.5 per cent. Brazilian coffee is represented in United States consumption for the year by 77.34 per cent, or 727,187,465 pounds, out of a total of 940,947,819 pounds consumed.

The law of the Brazilian Government authorizing the coffee loan of $15,000,000 was promulgated by the Executive on August 12, 1907.

Brazil does not show any signs of reducing her rubber production, although it is likely that the next crop may suffer a decrease. The amount of rubber exported from Brazil, which includes that of Bolivia and Peru, shipped through the Amazon, was 41,500 tons in 1907, against 38,000 tons in 1906. The world's supply in 1907 amounted to nearly 69,000 tons, against 65,000 in the previous year; on the other hand, consumption was almost the same in both years—that is to say, 66,000 tons.

LOADING COFFEE AT SANTOS, BRAZIL, THE CHIEF COFFEE EXPORTING PORT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Brazil's exports of coffee in 1907 amounted to $142,000,000, of which over $100,000,000 were shipped from Santos.

With a crop of over 60,000,000 pounds of cacao last year, Brazil at present leads in the world's production and the United States in the world's consumption. In Para and Bahia the cultivation of the crop is being placed upon a scientific basis, and it is probable that the next few seasons will show an immense increase in Brazil's output, the increasing exports of the product forming one of the promising features of the Brazilian agricultural and trade situation. The Governor of the State of Para, in his last message, speaks of the industry as

being in the most flourishing condition, and the immense increase in the world's demand seems to have more than made up for the increase in the world's production, notably that of Brazil. The cacao output of the State of Bahia is reported to have nearly doubled within the last six years, the exports in 1900 being given as 13,000 tons, as against 23,500 tons in 1906. The planters have found that more certain and larger profits are obtained through this culture than from either tobacco or coffee.

The production of sugar in the State of Pernambuco for the crop year, which extends from September 1, 1906, to August 31, 1907, was 1,478,462 bags, compared with 2,047,038 bags in 1905–6. The cotton crop of this State for 1906–7 amounted to 274,524 bales, compared with 246,217 bales in 1905–6.

INDUSTRIES.

There are 2,400 industrial establishments in Brazil, with a total capital of approximately $189,750,000.

Textile production is increasing at a rapid rate, which fact explains the decline noted in receipts from various exporting countries, and the commercial value of the new perini fiber is receiving governmental exploitation with the view of introducing a rival to cotton in Brazilian trade. Much is hoped in this connection. The Government has granted a concession to a private company for the exploitation of the plant, and the Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro has given an annual sibsidy of 30 *contos* for four years for the establishment of a factory in that State for the manufacture of goods, paper, and cordage out of said fiber.

There are at the present time in Brazil 110 textile mills, employing 734,928 spindles and 29,420 looms, and having a total capital of about $50,000,000. These mills give employment to 39,159 operatives, produce annually 242,087,181 meters of cloth, and consume annually 4,750 tons of cotton.

Practically all the wheat used in the Brazilian mills is imported, of which nearly 90 per cent is from the Argentine Republic. During the last five years Brazil imported from that republic the following quantities: 1902, 129,867 tons, or 87 per cent of the total imports; 1903, 155,730 tons, or 92 per cent; 1904, 168,747 tons, or 89 per cent; 1905, 181,647 tons, or 85 per cent; 1906, 209,927 tons, or 96 per cent.

A bill has been introduced in the Brazilian Congress whereby it is purposed to encourage iron and steel manufactures in the country by granting a 4 per cent guaranty up to $900,000 to the first five factories employing national minerals. This bounty is to be increased to 6 per cent if Brazilian coal is used.

To encourage the establishment of rubber manufactories in Brazil, a bill recently introduced grants to the first five rubber factories

which within two years are established in the Acre Territory and in the States of Amazonas, Para, Bahia, São Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro exemption from the payment of import duties for a period of five years on all material and machinery imported for said mills. The Government is also authorized to grant a premium of 50 *contos* to any person who shall invent an economic process for the extraction of rubber without causing injury to the trees, and for its prompt coagulation.

While mining may not be regarded as a distinctively Brazilian industry, with the installation of dredging machinery at points along the Jequitinhonha River in the State of Minas Geraes a revolution in the industry of the diamond district of Brazil is effected which will

A DIAMOND MINE IN MINAS GERAES, BRAZIL.

Diamonds were first discovered in this State in 1727. Its output in 1905 amounted to $150,000 and to $310,000 in 1906. The famous diamond, "Star of the South," weighing before cutting 254 carats, was found in this State in 1854. Gold mining is also successfully carried on in the district.

greatly influence the diamond markets of the world. United States capital has obtained possession of practically all the diamond-bearing territory in the Diamantina country.

The existence of platinum in Brazil has been known for over one hundred years and was for a long time confounded with palladic gold, and the coal deposits have been found to give satisfactory results upon analysis.

RAILWAYS.

The total increase in railway construction throughout Brazil during 1907 amounted to 436½ miles. Added to the 10,891 miles reported in

operation in the Republic at the opening of 1906, during which year but 42 miles were added, the total length of railways in operation at the close of 1907 was 11,369 miles.

The survey of the line from São Luiz to Caxias has been approved and the work of construction begun. A contract has been made for the construction of the extension of the Sobral Railway, from Ipu to Cratheus. The definite survey of the line connecting Cratheus with Therezina has been concluded.

Proposals will shortly be called for for the construction of the Central Railway of Rio Grande do Norte and for the extension of

THE RAILROAD STATION AT SÃO PAULO, THE CHICAGO OF BRAZIL.

It was built by the English company operating the tidewater railroad over which is transported the larger part of the coffee exported through the port of Santos. It is one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in South America and cost, approximately, $1,500,000.

the Baturite Railway, and work has been begun on the railway extending from Timo to Propria, while the line connecting this railway with the Central Railway of Alagoas is in course of survey.

The survey of the line connecting the railway system of the State of Bahia with the Victoria-Diamantina Railway is almost completed, the original route having been very much shortened. A contract has been entered into with the Leopoldina Railway Company for the construction of a line connecting the States of Espirito Santo, Minas Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro.

Work is progressing rapidly on the extension of the Central Railway. Another section of 28 miles has been opened to traffic, and the survey of the last section has been made as far as Pirapora, on the São Francisco River, a distance of 626 miles from Rio de Janeiro. The line extending from Sabara to Santa Anna dos Ferros, owned by the State of Minas Geraes, has been incorporated with the Brazilian Central.

Surveys have been made for a line to connect the west of Minas Railway with the Brazilian Central, via Carrancas, and a branch of the Bello Horizonte. A branch line has been built to Pitanguy.

Construction work on the Goyaz Railway was begun in September, 1907, 25 miles of this line having been already completed, of which 19 miles are in operation.

The surveys for the two branch lines of the Sorocabana Railway, one extending to Itarare, the other to Ilha Grande on the Paranapanema line, have been approved and construction work begun. A section of the Itarare branch is already in operation, while 45 miles of the Ilha Grande branch are already open to traffic.

On March 24, 1908, the Government of Brazil signed a contract with the Northwestern Railway Company of Brazil for the construction of a railway connecting Itapura and Corumba, in the State of Matto Grosso. The railway will be extended to the Bolivian frontier and will have a total length of 560 miles. By the terms of the contract, the line must be in operation as far as Porto Esperança, on the Paraguay River, by September 30, 1910, and be completed to the Bolivian frontier within fifteen months from this date.

According to the terms of the contract with the São-Paulo-Rio Grande Railway Company, the entire line from Itarare to the Uruguay River must be in operation by June 20, 1910. A section of this line, connecting Jaguarahyva with União da Victoria, is already open to traffic, and the opening of two other sections has been authorized. On April 20, 1907, the rails had been laid as far as Itarare, so that there remains to be built only the Sorocabana section from Aracassu to Itarare (which is expected to be finished by the end of the year) to connect Santa Catharina by rail with Rio de Janeiro.

Finally, the Government has entered into a contract with the *Compagnie Auxiliaire des Chemins de Fer* for the construction, within two and one-half years, of a line to extend from Passo Fundo to the Uruguay River, and connecting with the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railway after crossing this river. The section between Cacequy and Alegrete is already finished and open to traffic, and work has been begun on the branch line extending from Saycan to Santa Anna do Livramento. Work is progressing on the railway connecting Cruz Alta with the mouth of the Ijuhy.

A decree of January 20, 1908, authorizes the transfer to the Madeira-Mamore Railway Company of the contract for the construction of the Madeira-Mamore Railway.

The President of the Republic made a special visit to the city of São Paulo recently to be present at the inauguration of the final section of the broad-gauge railway between the Federal capital and the capital of the State of São Paulo. The work of substituting the broad gauge for the narrow gauge on this the main trunk of the Central Railway of Brazil has been going on for many years, and its completion provides for much faster and altogether better service between Brazil's two largest cities.

Inauguration ceremonies have also marked the opening of traffic on extensions of two branches of the Sorocabana Railway, both of whose terminals have been pushed nearer to the border of Parana. The southern branch is to connect at the Parana River with the Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo Railway, which is being rapidly extended northward across the State of Parana.

A bill was recently introduced in the Brazilian Congress authorizing the Government to revise the contracts for the lease of the Federal railways. The changes proposed include the equipping of the lines with cold-storage, dining, and sleeping cars; the establishment of cold-storage warehouses at the terminals and other convenient points of the railways, and the adoption of measures to promote the settlement of lands through which the lines run.

Work is progressing rapidly on the highway connecting the seats of the three administrative divisions into which the Acre Territory has been divided—Alto Jurua, Alto Purus, and Alto Acre. The road should be completed by the end of the current year. It is being solidly built with the view of running a line of automobiles between the three points mentioned. It is calculated that the trip between Alto Jurua and Alto Purus can be made by automobile in fifteen days, and from Alto Purus to Alto Acre in two days. When completed, this road will undoubtedly give a great impulse to the development of this rich territory.

MARITIME MOVEMENT.

During the first half of 1907 there arrived from Europe 81 ships of 14 knots speed or over, with a net registered tonnage of 283,795, or about 430,000 tons gross, as against 46 ships in the corresponding period of 1906. Ninety-one ships of like speed departed from Rio de Janeiro for Europe during the first six months of the year, with a net registered tonnage of 338,692.

The increase in tonnage between Brazil and Europe reflects, in general, the increase in the country's trade as a result of the immense coffee crop. There was no similar increase in the number of vessels

toward American ports, the record for steamers being 64 for the half year. The arrivals were substantially the same as those for the preceding year.

During the six months of the year under review, 1 American ship, a sailing vessel, entered the port of Rio de Janeiro, and 2 American sailing ships cleared from the port.

The Lloyd Brazileiro Steamship Company brought to Rio de Janeiro 3 vessels from England for use on Brazilian routes. Two of them were for coastwise trade, the third to be used in the New York trade. There has been a large reduction in rates to New York since the Brazilian line started.

The purchase by the Hamburg South American Steamship Company of the New York Brazilian line of the Union Shipping Company

BAHIA, THE CRESCENT CITY OF BRAZIL.

This beautiful city, on the Bay of All Saints, is the principal port of the northern part of the Republic. It was founded in 1549 and has a population of 174,412 inhabitants.

started a rate war by the Lamport and Holt Line, which has brought about a reduction in rates from Brazil to Europe.

On the line of steamships running between New York and Brazilian and other ports of the east coast of South America a fortnightly service of large ships was established during 1907 and will be maintained so long as business justifies. The arrangement also includes one steamer a month, or rather about every three weeks, to the River Plate. The establishment of a new navigation service by the Lloyd Company between Brazil and Chile has been effected, and a navigation company for the purpose of establishing a steamship service between the ports of Paranagua, Cananea, Iguape, Santos, and Rio de Janeiro organized. The inauguration of this service will be of great benefit to the ports of Iguape and Cananea, as the steamers of other lines seldom touch at these ports.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal service developed greatly during the year, the length of postal lines being 78,556 miles, the number of journeys made 332,856, and the number of agencies 3,033. The value of postal orders issued and paid amounts to $14,683,680.

Telegraph lines aggregate a total length of 41,750 miles. Increased extent during the year is calculated at 788 miles, more than half of which is credited to the great line which is to link up the Acre Territory and Amazonas with Matto Grosso and other States. Telegrams for the interior numbered 1,782,902, as compared with 1,642,582 in the preceding year, and those sent abroad were also in excess of 1906. During the year 30 new stations were opened. The revenue from this source declined somewhat, owing to the reduction of rates to more distant States. The international service was opened to traffic in July.

IMMIGRATION.

The total population of Brazil in 1907 was 19,910,646, as against 19,523,222 in 1906. The number of voluntary immigrants arriving in Brazil in 1907 was 9,339 greater than the average of the last seventeen years. Bureaus of immigration and colonization have been established, giving every guaranty and facility to intending settlers.

According to figures furnished by the board of health of Rio de Janeiro, there was a marked decrease in the mortality of that city for 1907, notwithstanding a considerable growth in population, the mortality for 1906 and 1907 being 13,960 and 12,106, respectively.

The Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro has entered into a contract with the Japanese Emigration Company for the introduction of Japanese immigrants and the establishment of colonies at Imbe Macahe and Itaborahy. By the terms of the contract the company will mark and divide the lots, build the houses, and furnish the colonists with agricultural machinery and implements, as well as food, until their first crops have been harvested. The State of São Paulo is also negotiating with the same company for the introduction into that State of 3,000 Japanese immigrants. In order to develop the import and export trade between Brazil and Japan, an association has been formed to send to each country of South America representatives for studying the conditions of the country.

During 1907 new companies and enterprises to the number of 23, and with a total capital of $100,000,000, were authorized to operate in the Republic.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The port works of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia are being vigorously prosecuted; those of Para are begun, and arrangements

have been made for inaugurating work at Rio Grande do Sul and Victoria. The Pernambuco port works have been submitted for bids, and other similar improvements are under survey.

When the final work on the port of Santos is completed, the new quays will have a length of nearly 2½ miles of quay wall, served by railways and with warehouses at hand, with deep water alongside, suited to the merchant fleets of the world. A great improvement has been introduced into the Santos cotton market, consisting in the establishment of public stores and the issue of warrants.

The President of the State of São Paulo has supplemented the action of the Federal Government of Brazil by creating an administrative board attached to the department of agriculture, commerce, and public works of São Paulo, charged with a study of the coffee-consuming centers of the world and the consideration of such meas-

THE LUIZ DE QUEIROZ AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AT PIRACICABA, STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

Founded in 1900. The school has five departments, and the course of study covers a term of three years.

ures as may tend to either develop new markets or conquer existing ones. Grants in aid of coffee propaganda will be made to private individuals or companies who will advertise and promote the use and sale of coffee from the State.

Various municipal improvements are being carried out in Rio de Janeiro, for which two loans of $25,000,000 and $15,000,000, respectively, were placed in London in 1903. These loans were secured by a special tax of 2 per cent ad valorem on all goods imported into Rio de Janeiro and paying other duties.

The new market building, situated on the wharf Del Vecchio, was formally opened on December 14, covering an area of 22,500 square meters.

Regulations issued by the Brazilian Government covering the importation of animals for breeding purposes were made public on

April 18, 1907, and provide for such Government aid in the matter as is rendered possible by the budget resources.

A recent supplement to the Brazilian tariff decrees that during the present financial year there shall be levied an additional duty of 2 per cent gold (upon official import valuations) on goods imported through the custom-houses of Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia, exception being made in the case of cereals, which are subject to the 2 per cent (gold) surtax.

In accordance with two recent decisions of the Rio de Janeiro Court of Appeals, it is held that the international registration of a trade-mark at Berne is of no effect in Brazil unless the provision of the Brazilian trade-mark law, which prescribes publication in the "*Jornal Official*," is complied with. These decisions are important, as they affect all international registrations that have not been published as indicated.

There exists the probability of a revision of the tariff of the country during the session of the National Congress in May, 1908, and the active operation of the same by August of the same year. In the meantime, important modifications of the import duties levied on industrial materials and machinery are covered by the Budget Law issued on January 1, 1908. The 20 per cent reduction allowed on certain specified articles of United States origin by the act of June 30, 1906, is continued.

Imperative restrictions are applied to the importation of foodstuffs and beverages on which preservatives detrimental to the public health have been used, and an active propaganda is to be initiated, under Government supervision, for the introduction and popularization of native products abroad.

CHILE

Chilean energy has never been more ably demonstrated than by the elasticity with which the nation has recovered from the great losses sustained through the earthquake of 1906, and under President Montt a veritable fury of progress and industrial development seems to have seized upon the nation, bankers estimating that within the last three years about $360,000,000 have been invested in new industrial undertakings. This sum is being expended in working new nitrate fields; in resuming copper mining; developing gold, silver, tin, and coal deposits; building railways, steamships, canals for irri-

gation, cold-storage plants, sawmills, etc.; stocking sheep farms, and inaugurating a great number of smaller enterprises.

The capital city of the Republic, Santiago, is classed as one of the most attractive cities of the southern continent. At its principal port, Valparaiso, the Chilean Government is spending $10,000,000 for harbor and dockage facilities, thus making it the most complete port on the Pacific Ocean, and, although Chile is well provided with railroads, the Government is now at work on a scheme for a longitudinal road to run the entire length of the country, and to connect the capital with every section. The enormous wealth of the nitrate fields of Chile brings to the country a vast revenue, which makes it most independent of other sources for the maintenance of the Government. Chile is anxious for the completion of the Panama Canal, so that it can get into closer touch with the United States.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Diplomatic representation between Chile and Peru was reestablished during the year, and conventions were signed with the Bolivian Government which have settled satisfactorily the difficulties originating in the vagueness of certain protocols that were added to the treaty of peace of 1904. The relations with the Argentine Republic have been strengthened since the settlement of the boundary question, and in February, 1907, two conventions were signed with that nation, one of them for the exchange of official and literary publications, and the other for the prevention of counterfeiting of legal money and bonds and certificates of indebtedness of either country in the territory of the other. Both Governments are also considering the means of giving ample facilities to commercial intercourse with each other.

A treaty ratified at Berlin on April 9, 1907, provides for reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment between the Governments of Chile and Denmark in all that concerns commerce and navigation. It is agreed, however, that any special reductions of customs, or any commercial privileges, as well as special concessions in the matter of port and mole duties and navigation dues, which may be accorded by Chile to other Central or South American states exclusively can not be claimed by Denmark under the most-favored-nation clause of the treaty.

A treaty providing for the exchange of postal money orders has been signed with Great Britain, and another with Japan in regard to parcels post, and on August 23, 1907, the Senate of the Chilean Republic ratified the Universal Postal Convention of Rome, signed on the 26th of May, 1906, and which became effective on October 1, 1907.

Señor ANÍBAL CRUZ, who succeeded Señor WALKER-MARTINEZ as Minister of Chile in Washington, on the occasion of presenting his

credentials to the President of the United States on November 16, 1907, communicated the desire of his Government for the maintenance of the happy relations existing between the two countries, which expression was earnestly echoed in the reply of President ROOSEVELT.

FINANCE.

After having paid all the expenses of the budget of 1906, as well as the extraordinary expenses caused by the earthquake in August of that year, the financial position on the 1st of January, 1907, was satisfactory, with a Government surplus of nearly $4,000,000.

The receipts for 1907 were estimated at $63,500,000, approximately, and the expenditures at $64,500,000, approximately, less $7,000,000 derived from appropriations for the construction of the Arica to Alto de La Paz Railway and the sewer system of Santiago.

On September 16, 1907, the Chilean Government, represented by its Minister Plenipotentiary in London, issued treasury bonds payable at the banking house of the Rothschild firm in London on March 24, 1909, for the floating of a loan of $5,500,000, while another loan of $5,000,000 has been negotiated through the German Transatlantic Bank for the reconstruction of the city of Valparaiso.

According to a statement published by the Bureau of Accounts of the Department of Finance, the conversion fund amounted on June 30, 1907, to $29,400,000.

By law of the Chilean Congress, promulgated on December 9, 1907, the President of the Republic was authorized to order the coinage, to an amount not exceeding 10,000,000 *pesos*, of silver pieces of 40, 20, 10, and 5 *centavos*. The law in reference prohibits the exportation of subsidiary silver coins under penalty of seizure.

The financial bill recently passed by the Chilean Congress has for its leading features the following provisions: Customs duties will not be paid in gold, as has been the practice hitherto, but in paper money of legal currency. The total amount of paper issued remains definitely fixed at 150,000,000 *pesos* at a normal value of 18 *pence* per *peso*. The Government, which now has 100,000,000 *pesos* in gold with which to redeem its notes, is authorized, when the time for conversion arrives, to contract, if necessary, a loan for the redemption of the balance.

The sources from which Chile derives her ordinary revenues are: The duties collected by the custom-houses of the Republic on foreign merchandise and export of nitrate and iodine; post and telegraph receipts and products of the State railways; national taxes, taxes and dues collected by the fiscal treasurers of the country; dues received by the Chilean consuls in foreign countries, etc.

The total customs revenue for 1907 reached the sum of $43,309,925, against $40,793,846 in 1906, an increase of $2,516,079.

A VIEW OF SANTIAGO, THE CHILEAN CAPITAL.

The city was founded by Valdivia in 1541, and is situated in a fertile plain on the banks of the Mopocho, near the foot of the Andes, at an elevation of about 1,800 feet. It is connected by rail with the port of Valparaiso, which is 42 miles distant, and is noted for its beautiful parks and the splendid architecture of its buildings.

The proposed modification of the customs duties on cattle, sheep, and certain textiles has been enacted and promulgated as a law, whereby the suspension of cattle duties and the reduction, by 50 per cent, of duties on the other articles specified will be effected.

Chile is under an extremely high protection tariff, and if some articles are exempt from duty on their importation into Chile, the greater part pay a high import rate; nevertheless, the importation of foreign merchandise is constantly developing.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade of Chile in the year 1907 amounted to $209,423,343, as against $192,471,448 in the preceding year, the imports reaching the sum of $107,193,877, as compared with $86,759,-639 in 1906, and the exports, $102,229,466, in comparison with $105,711,809 in 1906.

An increased trade value for the Republic in 1907 of $16,951,895 is shown by these figures. This increase is entirely on the side of imports, for which a gain of $20,434,238 is shown, while exports decreased by $3,482,333. The falling off in export values is attributable to lower prices for nitrate in the latter part of the year, the aggregate value being given as $75,264,076 against $79,320,710 in 1906.

In 1907, of Chile's total imports, $11,439,821, or 10.6 per cent, came from the United States, as against 9.9 per cent in 1906, while of the total exports $17,944,580, or 17.5 per cent, were sent to the United States, against 15.1 per cent in 1906. The leading articles imported from the United States were cotton cloths, $654,707; illuminating oils, $741,316, and lumber, $1,517,046.

Great Britain heads the list of countries of origin for imports, with $28,215,000 in 1906, followed by Germany, the United States, France, and other countries.

Among the countries of destination of exports Great Britain is likewise at the head of the list, being credited with $41,000,000 for 1906, followed by Germany, the United States, France, and other countries.

The year 1907 was marked by a great business activity in Chile, as is shown by the great increase in imports reported. During the two preceding years, many nitrate, sheep, cattle, and other companies were started and purchases abroad of goods led to greater import values. Exports, while not keeping pace with this increase, were, however, well maintained, and would have reached higher proportions were it not for the scarcity of labor prevailing throughout the Republic. New industries have given extended employment to workmen, and the deficiency in men arising from this fact was not made up by immigration. As a consequence, wages went up. This was espe-

cially the case in regard to the rebuilding operations required by the disastrous earthquake of 1906.

The general classification and values of imports were as follows in comparison with the preceding year:

Animal products, $7,675,393, a gain of $2,271,000; vegetable products, $11,747,656, a loss of $834,000; mineral products, $21,266,111, a gain of $4,213,000; textiles and manufactures thereof, $24,663,173, a gain of $4,431,000; industrial oils, fuels, etc., $15,073,627, a gain of $5,461,000; paper and manufactures, $2,553,717, a gain of $557,000; wines and liquors, $2,345,207, a gain of $900,000; drugs, perfumery, etc., $2,147,377, a gain of $600,000; machinery, etc., $17,970,655, a

PUNTA ARENAS, CHILI, ON BRUNSWICK PENINSULA, TERRITORY OF MAGELLAN.

This is the southernmost city of the globe and coaling port for steamers passing through the Strait of Magellan. It was formerly a penal settlement but is now an enterprising commercial city of 10,000 inhabitants and the leading port in southern Chile for the export of fur, wool, and minerals.

gain of $3,300,000; arms and munitions, $1,236,119, a gain of $656,400; miscellaneous, $614,442, a gain of $121,300.

Exports show the following classifications and values:

Animal products, $6,079,769, a loss of $1,200,000; vegetable products, $4,858,038, a gain of $1,400,000; mineral products, $88,340,939, a loss of $3,800,000; wines and liquors, $47,223, a loss of $24,600; specie, $602,250, a gain of $308,500; miscellaneous, $366,934, a gain of $95,000.

The effect of extensive building is shown in the character of imports—galvanized iron, cement, nails, lumber, etc.—being ordered in large quantities.

Machinery for the nitrate works is imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, but in the case of electrical goods the United States and Germany lead. The United States also leads in the supply of farming machinery, while for the new development of the lumber industry Great Britain and the United States share about alike, the former country furnishing the engines and the latter the sawmills.

Fifty-one per cent of the total imports represents articles for use in native industries and only 8½ per cent articles of luxury. Among the most important of the former are mining, agricultural, industrial, and railway machinery, imported principally from Great Britain, United States, Belgium, and France.

The countries of greatest importance in the international commerce of Chile are Great Britain, Germany, the United States, France, Australia, the Argentine Republic, Italy, Peru, Belgium, and Spain.

Great Britain sends to Chile mineral coals, textile fabrics, machinery, and manufactured iron; Germany, machinery and dry goods; France, dry goods and other manufactured articles.

Exports of nitrate to the United States were valued at more than $13,000,000.

As regards the exports, Great Britain receives nitrate, copper, barley, wool, and other farm produce; Germany, nitrate, borax, wax, hides, and soles; the United States, nitrate and iodine; France, nitrate and copper; Holland and Belgium, nitrate, and Peru, wheat and flour.

The small importance of the trade relations between Chile and the United States is due to several causes, principally lack of interest on the part of American capitalists in South American investments, while imperfect knowledge of the progress, productive capacity of the country, and the enormous wealth of its soil are also to be counted among other factors in the slow development of the commercial relations between the two countries.

The commerce between Chile and Brazil during the year was as follows: Exports from Chile to Brazil, 1,575,148 kilograms of merchandise consisting of kidney beans, carob beans, lentils, potatoes, chick-peas, walnuts, small cocoanuts, and wines; as compared with 1906 there was a decrease of 280,477 kilograms. The imports from Brazil consisted of 2,235,288 pounds of coffee, valued at $188,000, showing an increase over 1906 of $60,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIES.

Although agriculture in Chile offers a wide field to man's activities, the richest products of the country are from its mines, particularly from its immense nitrate deposits, nitrate being indispensable to modern industry and agriculture. Until a few years ago English capital only was invested in the development of the nitrate industry,

but at present United States, Chilean, and German capital has entered the field, and under this influence powerful companies have developed, increasing the production of nitrate of soda, borax, and iodine over 30 per cent during the last five years, exports now reaching the enormous amount of 3,500,000 tons.

The Chilean nitrate year 1907–8, ending with March, 1908, shows a total production of nitrate of 41,179,058 *quintals* (101 pounds), as compared with 40,141,522 *quintals* in 1906–7. Export figures were fixed at 45,000,000 *quintals*, which quantity, though 1,500,000 more than in the preceding year, was, nevertheless, lower than the limit originally established for 1907–8 by nearly 10,000,000 *quintals*.

Shipment abroad was made of 39,875,735 *quintals* (over 2,000,000 tons), as compared with 37,843,000 *quintals* exported in 1906–7, to the following destinations: Europe, 31,210,470 *quintals;* United States, 7,461,668 *quintals;* and elsewhere, 1,203,507 *quintals*, in each case an advance being made over the previous year.

The price of nitrate was maintained during the first nine months of the year, and it was only from January to March, when retained stocks were placed on sale, in spite of the unfavorable conditions in the world's markets, that a decline in value occurred.

The present nitrate association, which is a continuation of the combination of producers entered into in 1900 and renewed in 1906, expires on March 31, 1909, and negotiations for its renewal for a further period are now in progress.

At the opening of 1907 nitrate works in the country numbered 121, operated by machinery almost exclusively of European origin, mainly from Great Britain.

Most of the nitrate industries of Chile have been organized with English capital and under English management. The railroads in the north of the country were in part established for the use of this enterprise. The two most important lines belong to the English Nitrate Railway Company, whose shares are quoted in the Paris bourse, and to the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway Company. A French company in Dunkirk maintains a fleet of sailing vessels, which carry coal from Europe and return laden with nitrate.

Greater activity was shown by the mining interests of Chile during the first six months of 1907 than for the same period for several years. This is particularly true in copper mining, the exports showing a gain of 2,000 tons during that time over the same period of 1906. During 1907 several rich discoveries in silver and copper properties were made in the Coquimbo, Atacama, and Antofagasta districts. The rapid advance of these districts is only delayed for lack of better transportation facilities. Some of the newly reported discoveries are said to be fabulously rich, yielding as high as 60 and 70 per cent of silver, while others are said to yield from 80 to 90 per cent

of copper. The gold fields of southern Chile so far have not proven to be very rich, outside of now and then a pocket. The yield for the first six months of 1907 barely covered the expenses of working the dredges, by which means nearly all the mining is done in that district.

The salt deposits of Chile are said to be the greatest in the world. The Salar Grande mine, in the Province of Tarapaca, about 60 miles south and east of Iquique, covers an area of 80,000 acres to the depth of 25 feet. This body of salt is nearly pure and contains more than 14,000,000,000 tons, or enough to supply the world's demands for many decades. There are several other deposits in the interior that cover two or three times the area of the above.

A CHILEAN CARTER.

The coal at present mined in Chile has been almost unanimously classified as "lignite," but there are other kinds of coal that can not be so classified. The deposits that are at present being mined are situated in the southern coast of the Republic. The important deposits extend a considerable distance under the sea, and a coal mine is also being exploited in the Territory of Magallanes, near Punta Arenas.

The culture of flax in Chile is protected and encouraged by a governmental bounty, and $150,000 is set apart annually for the payment of bounties on flax produced, manufactured, and exported in the Republic for a period of twelve years.

The present production of wheat amounts to 25,510,000 bushels and that of barley to 5,500,000 bushels. The Chilean grape, the cultivation of which is on a par with that of France, yields over 66,000,000 gallons of wine. In the central portion of the Republic alone there are 1,500,000 head of cattle, while in the Magellan Straits, where lands until lately have been considered worthless, there are at present over 1,800,000 sheep. The development in the cattle-raising industry is shown by the great increase in wool exports.

Besides the activity shown in the agricultural and mining industries, the construction of works of public utility, such as railroads, harbor improvements, school buildings, and others, national foundries and machine works are also worthy of attention, furnishing locomotives, mining machinery, agricultural implements of home manufacture, besides other industries, such as pottery works, shoe factories, and others, canning and packing plants, etc., for home consumption.

At the exposition held in Santiago during the year the exhibition departments included forestry, agriculture, horticulture, fisheries and fish culture, and also machinery, appliances, methods, and productions. The Chilean Government made a liberal appropriation to assist the enterprise, as the country is making great progress and much interest is being taken in the development of her natural resources.

The exposition of the shoe and leather industries of the Republic, held in Santiago during the latter part of 1907, has served to show that they are at present in a remarkable condition of progress and perfection. The total capital invested is estimated at the minimum amount of $15,000,000. These two industries promote and give life to several important ones, such as the preparation of tanning woods, lime, etc., and the manufacture of pasteboard boxes, the total annual production of which industries ranges from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The acclimatization and raising of salmon in the Imperial River and its affluents has given highly satisfactory results. A company has been formed at Punta Arenas, with a capital of $15,000,000, for the marketing of frozen meats, principally in Tacna. Specially constructed steamers are to be provided, as well as model abattoirs, while extensive land areas are to be required for the raising of cattle.

RAILROADS.

The receipts from the railroad lines operated by the Chilean Government in 1907 were over $25,000,000, and the estimate for 1908 anticipates an advance over these figures of $2,000,000. The lines

have at present an extent of nearly 1,800 miles, and many improvements in the service have been inaugurated, especially in connection with the handling of live stock and farm products.

In 1906 the rolling stock of the Government railroads aggregated 4,000 cars, representing about 50,000 tons; in 1907 this amount was increased by 1,400 new cars, representing 40,000 tons more; adding to this amount the 12,000 tons represented by 800 private cars operated in connection with the Government railroads, the total weight of rolling stock is 102,000 tons. The number of locomotives purchased in 1907 was 140. The merchandise transported over the Government lines in 1906 aggregated 2,800,000 tons, and 3,400,000 tons in 1907, an increase of 20 per cent.

The total appropriation for expenditures of the Government railroads during the year 1908 amounts to $15,468,750.

The railways in Chile are both State and private property, 1,396 miles belonging to the Government and 1,491 to companies. The important longitudinal line, whose construction has been undertaken by the Government at a cost of $37,000,000 under the contract system, has already been constructed from Osorno in the south to Calera in the north, but is to be extended as far as Tacna. Among the privately owned roads, that running between Antofagasta and Oruro, in Bolivia, is one of the most important. This railway taps rich nitrate and borax fields and mining districts.

In the neighborhood of Pitrufquen and Temuco, 94½ miles have been added to the railroad service and 600 miles are under construction. The Arica-Alto de La Paz is the most important of those under construction, as it will provide increased facilities of communication with Bolivia. Much rolling stock has been purchased and placed in service, and many concessions granted by the Government for the inauguration of new lines.

The construction of the Trans-Andine Railway via Uspallata is progressing, the Government having taken over the section between Los Andes and Juncal; the second section is promised by the middle of 1908, and the whole is to be completed in June, 1910. On the Trans-Andine via Antuco, the Government has taken over 38 miles, and work is being continued.

MARITIME MOVEMENT.

The progressive spirit animating the Chilean Government under President MONTT's initiative is showing itself not only in extensive railway contracts and local improvements, but also a subsidized steamship service between Valparaiso and Panama has been authorized for which the Government guaranty is $100,000 annually. It is especially stipulated in the terms of the bill that the trip shall be made within eight days, thus establishing, via the Panama Isthmus, speedy traffic between the east and west coasts of the Continent. In the same ratio,

the growth of the merchant-marine service is being fostered, and at present Brazil alone, among the countries of South America, exceeds the tonnage reported for Chilean ships, which aggregates 156,316 tons.

The statistics relating to the movement of vessels in the port of Valparaiso during the year show entries from foreign ports of 466 steamers and 145 sailing vessels. Coastwise entries were 607 steamers and 31 sailing vessels. Clearances for foreign ports, 417 steamers and 63 sailing vessels; coastwise clearances, 660 steamers and 113 sailing vessels.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal movement for the Republic during the year, according to approximate estimates, amounted to 84,796,405 pieces of mail matter, against 77,087,665 in 1906. The number of international parcels post received during the year was 59,465, and those sent were 3,646. The movement of interior parcels post during the last two years assumed such proportions that the Government was obliged to enforce restrictions in order to prevent the accumulation of packages, which was an obstruction to the proper operation of the various post-offices. The postal service was improved in accordance with the necessities of the Republic; 863 offices were in operation on January 1, 1907, 9 new ones having been created during the preceding year.

The telegraph lines of the Republic have an extent of 8,680 miles, with 16,760 miles of wire, and 329 offices were in operation during the year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public education in the Republic has been encouraged with the increase of national wealth and the schools and universities are on a par with the best institutions of learning of the world. Under the board of primary education over 3,000 schools have been opened in the Republic for the free education of over 200,000 students. The professional schools, following the best systems of modern education which have been established in the country for the last ten years, have also received special attention. Agricultural and mining schools, so useful in the development of the country, have not been forgotten, nor the normal schools, where primary school teachers are graduated. Secondary education may be obtained free in the national lyceums or in private institutions. The average attendance at these secondary schools is estimated at 25,000 pupils. The general supervision and control of the whole system of public instruction is under a board of public education, which also has direct supervision in the election of the director of the University of Chile, its principal institution for superior or higher education.

POPULATION.

The population at the close of the year 1907 had increased by 526,864 over the preceding census of 1895, the figures for the two

years being 3,239,009 and 2,712,145, respectively. The two centers of population are the Departments of Santiago and Valparaiso, the former comprising 408,126 and the latter 188,455 inhabitants at the close of the year. For Santiago a gain of nearly 100,000 is reported, while Valparaiso shows an increase of over 50,000 in the twelve-year period.

The two great drawbacks in the economic life of the country are a lack of capital to give life to the home industries and scarcity of labor. To eliminate the latter the Government has had to struggle against the difficulty of the great distance of the country from the principal European centers, but now, due to an excellent colonization plan, has established a well-directed flow of immigration. This system will secure the needed labor to work and industrial resources. The number of immigrants entering the Republic in 1906 was 1,442, while during the first six months of 1907 the number was 3,790.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The construction of public works received a great impulse during the year under review. The Government contributed $75,000 to the continuation of the works of the water and sewer systems in Punta Arenas, Magellan Territory. There is under consideration the construction of a telegraph line to establish communication between that territory and the center of the country, and a steamship company has been subsidized for service with Punta Arenas. Twenty-four permits were granted during the year for the installation of electric power, light, and heating in various cities of the Republic.

The projected harbor improvements of Valparaiso alone will cost about $20,000,000. This amount suffices to show the magnitude and importance of the work.

The Government also proposes the building of several bridges and has advertised in the United States for bids from bridge contractors.

COLOMBIA

The tour recently made by the Colombian President-General REYES throughout the Republic with the purpose of personally inspecting the possibilities for native industries is evidence of the attitude of the present administration toward national development. Prior to his departure from the capital the President made a notable address, in which the importance of opening up new transportation routes for the carrying of products to nearby markets was urged.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The National Constituent Assembly on April 24 approved the boundary treaty with Peru, which was signed in Bogota on September 12, 1905, between plenipotentiaries of the Republic and Peru. By the terms of the treaty the question of boundary lines between the two countries is submitted to the arbitration of His Holiness the Pope, or of some dignitary designated by the Pope. The treaty is expressly subordinated to the treaty between Peru and Ecuador of August 1, 1887, now in process of hearing by His Majesty the King of Spain, and is to be effective only in case the award of the King of Spain, as between Peru and Ecuador, adjudges the territory claimed by Colombia as belonging to Peru.

On May 17 a treaty signed with Brazil on April 24 was ratified, by the terms of which the boundaries of a part of the frontier between Colombia and Brazil are definitely fixed and the free navigation of the Amazon and other Colombian-Brazilian rivers is stipulated.

On August 5 the Universal Postal Convention of Rome was ratified, the Colombian Government reserving to itself the right to make special conventions with those countries that maintain commercial relations with the Republic.

The signing of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation by the Republic and Ecuador, and the exchange of ratifications thereof on October 24, mark an important era in the development of both countries. The Colombian colony in Ecuador numbers more than 40,000, and the treaty in reference covers all questions of international law that might arise between countries so closely allied by natural ties.

The Government was represented at the Third International Sanitary Conference, held in the City of Mexico during the month of December.

FINANCE.

The national revenues amount to about $14,000,000 annually, collected from customs and taxes on salt, emeralds, liquors, hides, tobacco, cigarettes, matches, and stamps. The monetary unit is the gold dollar, but a compulsory paper currency has circulation at the legal rate of 1,000 to 1. The foreign debt is but $15,000,000, which is served punctually, so that national credit is enhanced daily.

The *Banco Central* has a monopoly of Government banking, collecting all customs dues and revenues of the Government, and all Government funds are banked with this institution.

At a session of the Council of Ministers, held on March 5, 1908, the Government resolved to introduce important economies in the Government expenditures for 1908, as a result of which the amount originally appropriated has been reduced from $16,244,384.20 to $14,237,997.08, thus effecting a total saving of $2,006,315.12.

The revenues collected by the different custom-houses of the Republic during 1906 amounted to a total of $7,294,497.70 gold, the expenditures being only $590,628.25, while revenues produced by the salt deposits of Zipaquira, controlled by the Government, amounted in 1907 to $518,761.40 gold, as compared with $415,672.69 gold in 1906, an increase of $103,088.71 gold.

COMMERCE.

The total trade of the country in 1907 is estimated at about $26,000,000, divided equally between imports and exports.

Imports from the United States were valued at $3,169,382, while exports to that country figured for $6,466,429. The total foreign trade in 1906 was valued at $24,188,160, composed of imports, $9.353.345 and exports, $14,834,815. In that year, the latest for which complete Colombian statistics are furnished, the United States supplied $2,961,671, or 31.6 per cent, of the imports, and took $6,669,461, or 45 per cent, of the exports. The leading article imported from the United States was cotton cloths, valued at $713,168, while exports thither comprise coffee to the value of $4,000,000, cacao, hides, bananas, and rubber.

The total shipments from the port of Cartagena during 1907 aggregated $2,816,935.18 in value, as compared with $1,593,454.06 in the preceding year. The leading items shipped were: Coffee, $1,140,-936.36; gold, $1,060,572.88; hats, $125,999; rubber, $121,797; platinum, $93,539.16; cedar and mahogany, $72,750.93, and ipecac, $53,420.35.

A marked increase is indicated in regard to coffee and gold exports, practically double the value being reported for 1907 as compared with 1906 in both items. In hats also the advance is made from $16,300 in the previous year, while the other articles cited show noteworthy increases.

At Barranquilla, the principal port of the Republic, the imports amounted in 1906 to $5,783,055 and the exports to $7,685,525. The principal exports were: Coffee, 364,269 bags; hides, 256,133 in number; tobacco, 29,732 bales; dividivi, 23,098 bags; plants, 2,154 boxes; ivory nuts, 13,402 bags; rubber, 1,618 bales; cotton, 495 bales; cotton seed, 7,392 bags; minerals, 10,818 bags, and asphalt, 2,666 bags.

About 67 per cent of Colombian coffee goes to the United States, most of the tobacco to Germany, and the cotton to Liverpool or Havre. The chief imports into the country are flour, lard, petroleum, and cotton goods from the United States; sugar, rice, and potatoes from Germany, and cotton goods from Great Britain.

The importation of cotton cloths of all kinds through Cartagena during the half year ended June 30, 1907, reached the amount of 493,825 kilograms in weight, of which 263,952 came from England

and 185,425 from the United States; the rest from Italy (25,383), Germany (9,061), Spain (6,633), and France (3,371).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIES.

That President REYES is continually endeavoring to take advantage of the natural resources of his country is shown by the decree of August 13, for the protection of the national forests, which contains specific restrictions to be applied to the exploitation of rubber and tagua or vegetable ivory.

The mineral and agricultural resources of the Republic are attracting unusual attention. The remarkable location of the country with relation to both the Atlantic and Pacific and its intermingling of fertile valleys and cool plateaus give it great opportunities of exploitation in these respects. It is interesting to note that German merchants and capitalists are fully appreciative of what can be done in Colombia and are losing no opportunity to increase their investments.

The banana industry has been developed most satisfactorily, exportation having increased to such an extent that the cultivation of the plant covers already a very extensive area of fertile land. During the period from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, the United Fruit Company shipped to the United States from La Cienaga, in 109 steamers, 2,500,000 bunches, valued at $1,000,000, approximately. In the Santa Marta District the exportation of bananas commenced in 1892, when 171,891 bunches were exported, and in 1907 the exports amounted to 1,858,970 bunches, valued at $711,574.23. The exportation of bananas is exempt from the payment of duties until 1914.

All the region of the Leon River in a radius of over 150 leagues (450 miles) is full of ivory nuts, which are collected for several merchants of Cartagena and Turbo and exported by them to Europe. The production of vegetable ivory in Cartagena during the year 1906 amounted to 4,125,000 pounds, as compared with 3,383,500 pounds during the preceding year. The exploitation of ivory nuts is free from April 1, 1908, in the Atrato River Basin, the basin of the River Leon, and in the region adjoining the Gulf of Uraba. An export duty of $2 per ton will be collected on all the nuts exported. Most of the ivory nuts exported are from this territory.

A conservative estimate of the output of tobacco in the Republic of Colombia, principally from the districts of Carmen, Savana, and Sinu, places the 1907 crop at about 120,000 bales of 62½ kilograms each. Owing to the fact that German merchants have advanced very large sums of money to the tobacco growers of these districts, the entire output goes to Bremen. The manufacture of cigarettes in the

country is declared free, but subject to the provisions and regulations in force.

The establishment of new industries is being fostered and, in particular, the cultivation of rubber and the planting of cotton. There is but little increase in the output of rubber in the Republic, though the establishment of plantations is extending. Improvement in methods of tobacco culture is urged, and the Government proposes to establish a model seed-culture plant for the improvement of seed and its distribution. The manufacture of straw hats and cotton textiles is recommended.

A SECTION OF THE HISTORIC WALL OF CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA.

Erected by Spain at a cost of $55,000,000, for protection against pirates. Cartagena was the port whence Peruvian gold was shipped to Europe, and is now one of the leading ports of Colombia.

In consequence of the increased manufacture of cotton goods, their importation is decreasing, the imports for the year being calculated at $4,000,000.

The Government, convinced that cotton growing can be successfully carried on in the Republic, has provided a premium of $1 for each *quintal* of cotton which may be presented to the authorities packed for shipment or home consumption before October 1, 1908, after which date the premium will be paid on such cotton as may be presented to the custom-house for shipment abroad. Further boun-

ties include a premium of $1 per *quintal* on all tobacco exported until July 20, 1910; a premium of $1 on caucho (rubber) on each *quintal* exported from present plants, and in case of new plantations the Government agrees to pay a premium of $4 for every *quintal* of the product of such plantations as may be established and cultivated in the Republic from and after July 20, 1907; a premium of $1 per *quintal* on coffee that may be exported through the custom-houses of the Republic until July 20, 1910. The Government also issued a decree reducing the export duty on cattle (steers and other males) from $3 to $1 per head. This will at once stimulate the exportation of cattle. This action on the part of the Government has given general satisfaction. The premiums provided for are to be paid by bonds protected by 5 per cent of the customs duties on imports.

The straw known as *paja toquilla* has been made the subject of a Presidential decree, whereby an export duty of 75 cents is imposed on each kilogram thereof exported for the manufacture of Panama hats, the purpose being to stimulate this industry.

The growth of cane for the manufacture of sugar and of denatured alcohol for use in the arts is being encouraged, and in the Department of Bolivar one large sugar plant is rapidly being carried to completion and another is under promotion.

In the region of Marmota and Rio Sucio there are mineral deposits said to be richer than those of the Transvaal, and all that is lacking for their exploitation is transport facilities. A large French company has been organized to operate mines in the Department of Santander, and in all the coast region of the Republic there exist immense and abundant mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, cinnibar, etc. The Condoto platinum deposits are said to be the most extensive in the world; the emeralds of Muzo are of recognized preeminence among jewels, and the mines of the Republic can furnish an output of coal sufficient for the needs of the whole Continent.

The platinum deposits of the Republic are comparatively easily accessible for international exportation. Most of the platinum extracted is exported from the Pacific port of Buenaventura, on the bay of Choco, which is conveniently reached, in a few days, by steamers sailing southward from Panama City. This branch of mining has never been taken up extensively, and only 661 pounds of the product were turned out from the Choco in 1905. It is reported that 4,202 pounds of it were shipped to the Spanish King in 1788, and that it was found in the country as far back as 1720. The export duty on the metal is 1 per cent ad valorem.

The section of the country most noted for its gold production is the Department of Antioquia, followed by Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, Santander, Magdalena, Boyaca, Cundinamarca in the order named. Antioquia comprises a collection of cordilleras unusually favored for the formation of gold veins. Labor conditions are excel-

lent and the climate is not only salubrious and temperate, but adapted to agricultural and pastoral enterprises. Gold is found in almost all the region of the Atrato Province.

A recent law authorizes the Government to establish a monopoly on the exportation and sale abroad of the following metals: Platinum, paladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium, ruthenium, and all radioactive metals. This law also contains dispositions respecting the taxation of emerald mines and the denunciation and taxation of copper-producing properties.

An executive decree of January 20, 1908, increases the price of salt coming from the Chita and Muneque mines and limits the output in such a manner as to supply only the neighboring towns and the northern part of the Republic. This measure will prevent the shipment of salt from the aforesaid mines to Tundama and Boyaca and will eliminate competition with the product of the Government salt mines at Zipaquira.

During the years 1905 and 1906 there were granted in the Department of Cauca 261 mining claims.

Among the obstacles encountered in mining operations in the Republic are scarcity of labor, unfavorable climatic conditions in some sections, and the difficulty of adequate communications.

Established industries include cotton mills, shoe factories, packing houses, brick and tile factories, and petroleum refineries, while deep-sea fishing on the coast seems worthy of consideration.

COMMUNICATION.

About 350 miles constitute the total of working railway lines, but 16 lines are under construction, and during the year 1907 the Government expended $398,373.55 in the construction, repair, and improvement of the public roads of the nation. In many instances the extension of wagon roads into new and practically undeveloped territory necessitated the bridging of important streams and the crossing of difficult and dangerous mountain passes. The amount to be paid during 1908 by the Government to railroad companies on account of subsidies, interests, and other expenses on railroad lines under exploitation or construction is $900,000.

In addition to the numerous wagon roads that have recently been improved and constructed in the Republic, the Cauca Railway, which has been many years under construction and in which several millions of dollars of Government funds have been invested, is nearing completion. The construction company now has at its disposal $1,400,000, plus 50 per cent of the gross receipts of the customs revenues of the Pacific coast of the Republic, with which to complete the building of the line, and it is expected that the railway will be terminated as far as Papagayeros before the close of 1908 and that the entire line will reach Cali by July, 1910.

A VIEW OF CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA.

Cartagena, called the "Heroic City," is situated on the Caribbean coast, and was founded in 1533. It was the first city of Colombia to declare independence of Spain in 1811, and has been several times besieged, the most memorable siege being that of 1815.

In reference to railway development, the line leading from Cauca to the port of Buenaventura, on the Pacific side, is characterized as the most important of all the lines in construction, because of its proximity to the Panama Canal, and the fact of the discovery and actual development of rich coal deposits at Cali and in the Occidental cordillera of the Andes. Examinations which have been made of these mines indicate them to be of sufficient body to supply all vessels passing for the canal. With this end in view, a coaling station will be established in due time at Buenaventura. It is believed that the exploitation of these mines will not only pay all expenses of the construction of this road, but leave a large profit.

The construction of Pan-American links in the Republic is dependent on the working out of the general railway scheme which President REYES has inaugurated, and which is progressing. With Bogota connected by railway with the upper Magdalena River at Girardot, there is opportunity for carrying forward the projects east of the Magdalena to the city of Medellin, which is the first point in the Government plan of consolidating into a single system the lines which will give access from Buenaventura on the Pacific coast to the capital. Under this scheme Medellin is on a branch of the Colombia Central line, which is expected to constitute a main trunk of the Pan-American outlet on the Caribbean. The American capitalists who hold this concession have begun the preliminary work on the Caribbean terminus at the mouth of the Leon River, in the Gulf of Uraba, where it is proposed to establish the city and port of Ciudad Reyes. This line follows the rich Cauca Valley, and there is every reason to assume that the capital necessary for continuing the enterprise, which has the active support of the Government, will be raised when the general financial condition improves.

The report of the Colombian Northern Railway Company for the year to June 30, 1907, shows very satisfactory progress. The gross receipts amounted to $150,000, and the net revenue is reported as $90,000. The economical working of the road has been still further improved, and the ratio of operating costs to income is reduced to 40.31, against a former 43.29.

The new regulations governing the navigation of the Magdalena and other Colombian rivers as recently promulgated provide for the payment, among other charges on navigation, of $2 gold per ton on foreign goods and $1 on native goods. Provisions are exempted from payment of the duty in question.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal service comprises 520 offices and as many telegraphic stations, controlling about 8,000 miles of wire. New customs regulations for merchandise entered through the parcels post were issued on October 19. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has ex-

tended, for a period of five years from January 1, 1908, the contract made on June 12, 1906, for the construction, repair, and operation of the Federal telegraph and telephone lines.

Among the Government decrees modifying tariff duties during the year were the following: On June 6 the surtax of 70 per cent of the duty on wheat imported into the departments on the Atlantic coast was suspended for an indefinite period. The action of the Government is due to the great devastation caused by locusts in the departments on the Atlantic coast. The same decree provides that flour made of imported wheat and brought into the interior of the country shall be considered as imported flour, and consequently subject to the regular customs duties. On December 5 the free importation of maize and rice at Atlantic ports was extended until May 1, 1908. This measure was taken as a result of the shortage of the crops in reference throughout the Republic. Others include one abolishing the monopoly on hides and substituting therefor the tax on slaughter of cattle; one reducing from 15 *centavos* to 10 *centavos* per kilogram the tax on tobacco, the reduction to be made at the rate of 1 *centavo* every two months; and one abolishing the fluvial tax on articles of export. Further decrees provide for a reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service of the Republic.

It is the desire of President Reyes to attract moneyed enterprises to the Republic, and Government aid and protection are promised and guaranteed to the fullest extent, and the country is to be made better known throughout the world by organizing in Bogota a Central Colombian Office of Information, which will have branches in London, Paris, Brussels, Hamburg, Barcelona, and New York. The energy which German capitalists are exhibiting in developing commercial and industrial opportunities in the Republic is worthy of consideration.

COSTA RICA

Under President González Víquez the maintenance of public order and prosperity continued without cessation in Costa Rica during 1907, and relations with foreign powers were friendly. The Peace Conference at Washington was participated in and conventions there signed were subsequently confirmed by the Government. The selection of San José as the seat of the first Central American Court of Justice was a feature of the proceedings of the conference, and June, 1908, chosen as the time for the assembling of the court. The

installation of the Pedagogical Institute, another subject of action by the conference, was also largely intrusted to the Republic.

In connection with his duties as one of the Delegates of Costa Rica to the Central American Peace Congress held in Washington during the closing months of 1907, Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON was also honored by appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica on a special mission to the United States. He was received in this capacity on November 12, and pre-

COLEGIO DE SAN LUIS GONZAGA, CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.

Where the ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the Central American Court of Justice were held.

sented the cordial greetings of President GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ and of the Government and people of Costa Rica to President ROOSEVELT.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The interviews between the Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, postponed from August, 1907, to January, 1908, were productive of results beneficial to both Republics. It was agreed that the export and import duties on cattle of certain grade should be for the present limited to $1 per head, with the subsequent abolition of all duties at

the end of two and a half years. The work of improving the port of San Juan del Norte for the common benefit of the two Republics was also agreed upon, and it is anticipated that this measure will contribute largely to the development of the adjacent districts. The treaty covering the conventions was submitted to the Congress of the nation.

The Republic, having been fortunate enough to have attracted to it a large foreign population and an amount of foreign capital only exceeded in Mexico and Cuba, enjoys the blessings of not having today claims presented to her for damages or injuries against the citizens of other nations. Consequently, in matters of arbitration the Republic has had but boundary questions. The question of limits with the two neighboring countries was submitted to arbitration. That with Nicaragua was successfully settled by the award of President CLEVELAND in 1888. That with Colombia—now transferred to Panama—submitted to President LOUBET, of France, has not been finally settled. A new arbitration may be necessary for its final settlement.

FINANCE.

The total fiscal receipts in 1907 aggregated $3,958,235, which was $190,074 in excess of the budget estimate and $482,642 greater than the receipts for the preceding year. Expenditures for the year amounted to $4,595,725.75, as compared with $4,511,840.33 in the preceding year. With the exception of the $124,607.74 advanced to certain municipalities, the entire amount was covered by the budget and specially enacted laws.

The internal debt of the country advanced to $4,876,382.36, as compared with $4,296,043.38 at the end of March, 1907. Certain reductions in expenditures are urged for the year 1908 in order to meet the necessities of the conditions, and the new budget has been prepared with a view to the strictest economy. Negotiations have been established between the Government and the bondholders of the foreign debt, to meet which the President depends largely on banana export duties.

Total customs receipts for the year amounted to $2,529,378, exceeding the estimate by $354,178 and the preceding year by $355,689. The placing of leaf tobacco on the tariff list, instead of retaining it as a monopoly, is partly accountable for this rapid increase in customs revenues, though it is offset in a measure by the suppression of wharfage dues on coffee exports in accordance with the law of September 11.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade of the Republic in 1906 amounted to $16,080,464, the imports being $7,278,464 and exports $8,802,000. Of

the imports, the United States contributed $3,964,224, or 54.4 per cent; Great Britain, $1,495,526; Germany, $770,779; France, $343,578; Spain, $183,179; Italy, $159,578. Of the exports, the United States took $4,171,560, or 47.4 per cent; Great Britain, $3,943,697; Germany, $493,753; France, $130,061.

United States statistics fix the value of merchandise shipped to the Republic by that country during the year 1907 at $2,840,281, and of imports therefrom at $5,281,877.

The export values in 1906 were distributed as follows: Coffee, $3,356,876; bananas, $4,436,364; gold in bars, $297,926; silver in bars, $239,861; lumber, $164,933; hides, $100,336; caoutchouc, $78,057; cacao, $70,497; tortoise shells, $7,975; mother-of-pearl, $1,013; other articles, $43,389. There was a decrease of 4,273,281 kilograms in the exports of coffee in 1906 as compared with 1905. The net average price was $11.21 for each 46 kilograms.

According to official statistics, the coffee exports from September 30, 1907, to March 31, 1908, amounted to 17,486,723 pounds, of which Great Britain alone received 15,066,843 pounds. In 1906 (year ending September 30) the exports of coffee reached 30,237,368 pounds, of which about one-half was shelled and the remainder in husks. The foreign ports of importation of the country's coffee were, according to their importance: London, 76 per cent; Hamburg, 11 per cent; New Orleans and New York, 9 per cent; Bordeaux and Havre, 3 per cent; Trieste, Montreal, Barcelona, Genoa, and Valparaiso. The shipping ports of coffee are Puerto Limon and Puntarenas.

The exports of bananas show constant increase. In 1906, 8,872,729 bunches were exported and over 10,000,000 bunches in 1907, each bunch representing a value of 50 cents. The exports of cacao also increase annually. In 1906 387,734 pounds were exported. The countries taking the crop were: United States, 145,394 pounds; England, 122,245; France, 68,015; Latin America, 49,612; Germany, 6,024; Spain, 3,089.

In 1906 the exports of hides were 630,113 pounds, as compared with 690,100 pounds in 1905. Recently the Government approved the organization of a stock company, with a capital of $25,000, to engage in the buying and selling of hides both at home and abroad. The company is authorized to tan all kinds of hides and manufacture shoes and saddlery. This company has already installed its machinery and commenced work. In 1906 the exports of deerskins amounted to 52,846 pounds.

Comparing the figures of 1906 with those of 1905, a large increase is noted in the imports. There were imported 28.93 per cent of the cattle slaughtered in the Republic. The imports of rice in 1906 were worth $109,661. Corn imports were 250,029 pounds, and imports of beans 448,925 pounds, as compared with 800,320 pounds in 1905. The

Government believes that neither corn nor beans should pay import duties. Sugar imports amounted to 80,254 pounds and salt 889,913 pounds. There was a considerable decrease in the imports of lard, which amounted to 269,456 pounds.

INDUSTRIES.

The satisfactory economic status of the country in 1907 is shown in the general development of agricultural interests. The comparative failure of the country's coffee crop in 1907 was partly compensated for by the excellent prices obtained for the product in foreign markets, and by the satisfactory outlook for the present crop, which, according to all indications, will be the largest in the history of Costa Rican production.

TRANSPORTING BANANAS TO THE RAILWAY IN COSTA RICA.

The first shipment of bananas from Costa Rica to the United States, in 1880, consisted of 360 bunches. In 1906 the exports of this product had increased to the enormous amount of 8,872,079 bunches, valued at $4,436,364.

Agricultural development was the object of fostering care on the part of the Government, and the construction of roads and bridges as a supplementary aid was carried on efficiently.

Banana production continued on the ascending scale. Certain United States enterprises desirous of establishing themselves in the Tortuga district have hitherto been prevented by reason of previous

existing contracts, but these matters have had favorable adjustment, to the benefit of national interests. One of the most important steps recently taken is the approval of the three contracts entered into with the Costa Rican Railway, the United Fruit Company, and the Northern Railway Company. In accordance with recent legislation, an export duty of 1 cent has been placed on each bunch of bananas. Trial shipments of bananas are being made to European ports with encouraging prospects. Cane plantations increased on account of satisfactory arrangements for the local production and sale of alcohol, and the production of cacao was stimulated by the high prices put upon it abroad. The cultivation and treatment of fiber plants will be considered by Congress by virtue of a contract covering the matter.

Coffee is especially cultivated on the Pacific slope in the departments of San Jose, Alajuela, and Cartago. In 1905, 74,625 acres were planted in coffee.

The most promising industry in the Republic at the present time, and whose only rival is the cultivation of bananas, is the raising of cacao. The demand for this valuable product is constantly increasing in the markets of the world, and the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica, especially the great extent of fertile lowlands in Sarapaqui and San Carlos, is particularly suited for the growing of cacao.

For the purpose of promoting the development of agriculture the President has ordered the establishment of agricultural boards in the different cantons, except San Jose. These boards shall be composed of seven members and are placed under the control of the National Society of Agriculture.

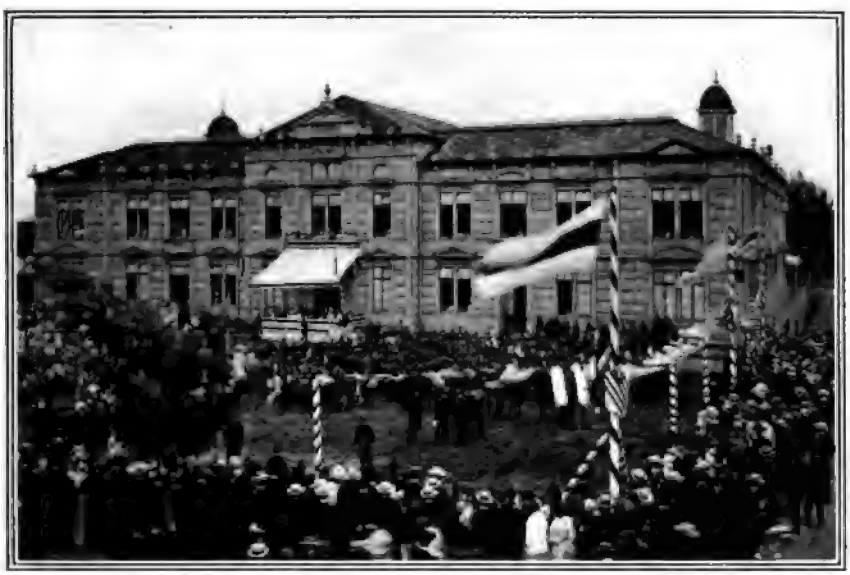
A mining and development company, with an authorized capital of $100,000, has been established in San José for the purpose of engaging in the mining, smelting, and refining of ores and metals, and the purchase, development, and operation of mining properties in the Republic; and a stock company recently organized with a capital of $100,000, which may be increased to $500,000, has for its object the cultivation and manufacture of fibers. During the term of the contract the company must cultivate 500,000 plants. The concessionaires will establish a complete plant for the manufacture of cordage, hats, textiles, sacks, etc., and shall manufacture in the country fibers produced on its plantations and by private persons and shall sell all its products in the country, being permitted to export only the excess production. The Government guarantees to the concessionaires an annual earning of 6 per cent on the capital of $100,000.

A decree of July 10 provides for free entry into the Republic of various kinds of agricultural machinery and implements. This will surely give an impetus to the interests concerned and is in line with the policy of the Government to develop agriculture throughout the *Republic.*

COMMUNICATION.

The Republic is closing up the railroad gap on the Pacific side, having adopted the route to Tivivez instead of to Puntarenas. With the early completion of this extension the country will also have a line through San José, the capital, from Port Limon on the Atlantic to Tivivez on the Pacific. The Tivivez extension is in the direct Pan-American location.

Receipts from the Pacific Railway operation during 1907–8 were $144,048, being $19,048 in excess of the budget estimate and $30,041 more than in 1906–7. The benefits from this line will be greater



SCHOOL EXERCISES AT SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

This country is celebrated for its excellent schools. The University contains the National Library, which comprises 3,000 volumes of scientific and miscellaneous works.

each year, and the construction of side roads and feeders from the agricultural districts will increase the cargoes to be transported.

An issue of bonds on the part of the Government has been recently made covering $2,000,000 guaranteed by the internal revenue of liquors. This sum is to be used in railway construction throughout the Republic.

Posts and telegraphs [illegible]
pared with $112,50[illegible]
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the length of lines by 169 miles. It is purposed, in this connection, to establish a telephone system if the matter can be satisfactorily arranged.

The population of the Republic on December 31, 1907, was 351,176. The purpose of the Government to increase the population of the country is evidenced by a recent enactment whereby the President is authorized to expend annually, during a period of eight years, the sum of $20,000 for the encouragement of immigration.

Public instruction and the administration of justice were fostered and a project of reforms to the existing penal code submitted to the Congress.

Through the initiative of the Minister of the Republic in Washington, the inspection of slaughterhouses is to be placed under the care of a veterinary surgeon of the United States, whose services have been specially secured for the purpose. The same personal activity has resulted in the acquisition of several female graduates from a United States university for the Costa Rican schools for instruction in the English language and in school management.

Public health and sanitation received adequate attention, and the water-supply and sewerage systems were extended and improved.

CUBA

Tested by tangible evidence, the economic situation of the Republic of Cuba was satisfactory during 1907. In 1906 it was generally feared that the revolution had destroyed the financial credit of the island; the long-continued drought was believed to have greatly injured the cane, tobacco, fruit, and vegetable crops; a cyclone devastated the island during the latter part of the year and was believed to have completed the total loss of the cane and tobacco crops. Everyone expected the receipts of the custom-house would diminish, and a general fear prevailed that the revenues of the Government would not be sufficient to meet the obligations and current expenses. The outcome was quite the reverse of public expectation. The island produced more sugar in 1907 than ever before in its history. The tobacco crop was short, but superior in quality, and commanded the highest price in the history of the industry in Cuba. The fruit and vegetable crops were large and showed a gratifying increase in acreage over previous years, and, although the output was reduced by the drought, the prices secured were high and

results gratifying to the producers. The customs receipts were in excess of any preceding year and the condition of the public treasury continued excellent. Taking into consideration that this showing is for a year immediately following a revolution and cyclone, and includes a period of panic and world-wide disturbance of business and finance, of strikes and lockouts throughout the island that paralyzed for months the cigar-making and building industries and otherwise interfered with commerce and industrial pursuits, and with low prices for sugar prevailing, some idea is obtained of the wonderful richness and recuperative powers of the island. The administration of Governor CHARLES E. MAGOON was generally commended. The meetings of Congress were temporarily suspended until the legislative body should have been chosen in accordance with new registration lists as amended by a general census. The census having been satisfactorily taken, an electoral law was promulgated under which the first general elections will be held in August, 1908.

The work accomplished by the Advisory Law Commission is connected with the organization of practically every fundamental branch of the Government. It is as important and far-reaching as was the drafting of the Constitution itself, being indispensable in order to give the Constitution its proper effect, and the American provisional administration, by thus organizing the machinery of government, is not only doing the Cuban people an extraordinary service, but is providing the Government to be inaugurated with an invaluable asset.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Among the international measures inaugurated were the ratification of the Postal Convention of Rome, adherence to The Hague Convention, ratification of the Pecuniary Claims Convention, and adherence to the Geneva Convention, while delegates to the Third International Sanitary Conference, held in Mexico in December, were named.

FINANCE.

The revenues from all sources of the National Government for the fiscal year 1907–8 will aggregate $25,466,325. The budget for the ordinary expenses of the Government for the same period include items aggregating $23,309,540, distributed as follows: Chief Executive (Provisional Government), $105,980; Department of State and Justice, $680,265.57; Department of the Interior, $8,973,002.75; Treasury Department, $3,440,954.65; Department of Public Instruction, $4,195,868; Department of Public Works, $4,445,226; Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, $274,988; Judiciary Department, $1,193,255. The fiscal revenues of the Republic collected dur-

MARTÍ PROMENADE (FORMERLY EL PRADO), HAVANA, CUBA.

The leading boulevard of the capital, named in honor of the Cuban patriot, scholar, and statesman, who was killed by the Spaniards in the War of Independence.

ing the calendar year 1907 amounted to $29,118,827.29, as compared with $27,418,435.14 in 1906, or an increase of $1,700,392.15. During the year 1907 the collections of the tax for the amortization of the loan amounted to $3,692,786.16, which, compared with the sum of $3,683,742.84 collected in 1906, shows an increase of $9,043.32.

The customs revenues of the Republic in 1907 amounted to $26,311,596.85, against $25,090,084.05 in the preceding year. Customs receipts at the port of Havana aggregated $20,005,048.12, a gain of $1,500,000 over 1906.

Various modifications of the customs tariff of the Republic became effective on February 28, 1908, covering mainly machinery and apparatus for the sugar and kindred industries.

The various consulates of the Republic collected during the fiscal year 1906–7 the amount of $371,392.99 for consular fees.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade of the Republic for the year was valued at $208,529,972, as compared with $201,933,135 in 1906. The imports amounted to $104,460,935, against $98,018,599 in 1906, and exports $104,069,037, as compared with $103,914,536.

The imports from the United States reached $51,309,288, against $47,602,345 in 1906, and exports thither were valued at $90,774,645, as compared with $88,175,451 in 1906.

Imports from other countries were as follows: United Kingdom, $15,322,981; Spain, $9,478,615; other America, $9,277,605; Germany, $7,592,326; France, $6,044,705; other Europe, $3,604,052.

Exports to countries other than the United States had the following valuation: United Kingdom, $4,506,458; Germany, $3,218,794; other America, $2,495,284; France, $1,361,974; other Europe, $739,015; Spain, $484,876.

Of the total imports 49.1 per cent were of United States origin, as compared with 48 per cent in 1906, and of exports 87.2 per cent were sent to the United States, against more than 82 per cent in 1906.

The leading articles exported to the United States were: Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard, $67,197,688; tobacco and manufactures, $16,154,830; iron ore, $2,522,710; bananas, $1,097,815.

The leading articles imported from the United States were: Wheat flour, $3,526,549; lard, $3,051,646; coal, $2,356,151; lumber, $2,340,890; corn, $1,547,526; pipes and fittings, $1,111,663; cotton cloths, $1,063,914; passenger and freight cars, $845,229; pork, $808,687; furniture, $737,928; steam engines and parts of, $710,666; wire, $622,230; hams, $636,968; builders' hardware, etc., $611,350; bacon, $572,758.

A comparison of Cuban-United States trade shows the advance in the mutual trade relations since the establishment of the reigning

reciprocity agreements between the two countries. United States imports from Cuba for the fiscal year 1907 show an increase of about 50 per cent over those of 1903, while exports to Cuba have advanced 125 per cent during the same period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIES.

The principal products of the Republic are sugar, tobacco, timber, fruits, vegetables, and iron ore.

The sugar industry is at present in a flourishing condition and easily able to meet all the demands of liquidation. The crop of the year 1908 is estimated at 1,150,000 tons, and in consequence of a reduced production throughout the world it is thought the price will be higher than that now prevailing. The crop in 1907 aggregated 1,427,673 tons, against 1,178,749 tons in 1906, and practically all of it goes to the United States.

The latest statement as to the ownership of Cuban sugar plantations, meaning those which are producing sugar and not cane alone, assigns 36 to Americans, 76 to Europeans, and 74 to Cubans, a net gain of 3 plantations over 1907, the gains showing 5 to Americans and 4 to Cubans, while the Europeans lost 6. The Republic is in a position to be a prominent factor in shaping prices on the European sugar markets, and the conditions in the island more than any other impulse arouse in these markets the disposition to buy.

Tobacco production was 440,000 bales, or nearly double that of the preceding year, with a total value of $42,343,548. The exports of tobacco and manufactures are valued for 1907 at $28,645,908.60, as compared with $36,702,585.75 in the preceding year, while the native consumption is estimated at $13,697,640.04 and $12,334,154.72 during the two years, making the total crop value aggregate $42,343,548.64 in 1907 and $49,036,740.47 in 1906.

The demand for Havana tobacco in Europe and the United States is so great that the Cuban manufacturers import large quantities of tobacco from other countries, which they manufacture and then sell under the name of Havana tobacco. In order to prevent this fraud and to preserve the reputation of the latter, the Government has levied an import duty of $7.50 per kilogram on foreign tobacco.

The acquisition by the Bethlehem Steel Company of the United States of an important iron ore deposit located near Santiago has been reported as a feature in the development of the resources of the Republic. The ore beds have been measured up by engineers as embracing 75,000,000 tons, a peculiarity of the newly discovered deposit consisting in the fact that it contains 2 per cent nickel and 1 per cent chromium. The tract covers 875 acres and lies about 12

miles east of Santiago. It is regarded by experts to be the most important discovery of iron ore deposits made within twenty years.

In accordance with the terms of the decree of November 11 a deposit of $5,000,000 in the banks of the Republic is authorized by the Government, that amount to be devoted to assisting the native industries of the country.

On June 30, 1907, the island contained 2,584,877 head of cattle, 413,937 horses, 50,637 mules, and 2,810 donkeys, and on August 1, 1908, a very important law goes into effect, having for its purpose the development of improved live stock throughout the island. Female sheep and cattle of specified breeds under 6 years of age are admitted free of duty. The live stock of the country has been replenished during recent years by large shipments received from abroad, notably Venezuela and Mexico.

The census of the Republic, taken in 1907, reports the total population as 2,028,282, compared with 1,572,845 in 1899, the Provinces of Havana and Santa Clara being the most populous. Immigration for the fiscal year 1906–7 shows a decrease as compared with the preceding year of 23,080 arrivals, the total for the year being 29,572.

Real estate has an estimated valuation of $342,758,133, the annual rental of which is given as $32,469,043.

The year was signalized by a prevalence of satisfactory conditions as a result of the nationalization of the health service of the Republic in accordance with the decree of August 26. An appropriation was made of $350,000 for the sanitation service in the various municipalities and for precautionary measures against yellow fever. Only 7 cases of yellow fever are reported for the city of Havana and 161 in the rest of the island, and the 1906 record was 71 cases in the capital and 41 in the interior.

The health department gave special attention to the extermination of mosquitoes, to proper regulation of the milk supply, and adequate inspection was made of such establishments as are devoted to the preparation of food products, including ice, mineral waters, confectionery, etc. Chemical analyses of beers and other liquors were enforced, and in all private and public schools medical inspection was made at regular intervals, the number of scholars vaccinated as a precaution against infection numbering 5,520.

Under date of December 31 the Provisional Governor of the Republic issued a decree providing that persons who are engaged in the practice of pharmacy without being graduates or doctors of pharmacy duly authorized to practice, and who have had five or more years' experience therein, shall demonstrate their competence to to practice the profession before a board of examiners, the formation of which is also provided in the decree.

LA FUERZA WATCHTOWER, HAVANA.

This tower, which was built by De Soto in the sixteenth century for the defense of the settlement, was almost completely destroyed by the French buccaneers in 1555. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1589, and is now used as the depositary of the general archives of the Republic.

The plan of making the sanitary service a national matter received the hearty approval of the public, it being fully realized that the thorough sanitation of the island has an important bearing upon its commercial development. The same is true as regards permanent road construction and harbor improvements.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Provisional Government has entered upon a plan of extensive public improvements, such as road building, water and sewer systems for the towns and cities, harbor improvements, flood prevention, light-houses and other aids to navigation, appropriation of public funds to the amount of $1,007,750 being made for these purposes. An important work is the paving and sewering of the city of Havana, the cost of which is to be met by 10 per cent of the customs revenues of that port. Six years will be required to complete the work, and it is calculated that 10 per cent of the receipts during the period will aggregate $12,000,000.

Many portions of the Republic are as yet unsupplied with transport facilities, and the cost is very great. Orders have been issued to the Department of Public Works to prepare a general plan for a system of macadamized roads, to consist of a highway running east and west through the center of the island, with branch roads running north and south, terminating at the harbors of the six Provinces into which the Republic is divided. The plans were also to include the equipment of the harbors for handling cargoes with ease and rapidity, the erection of light-houses, and the placing of buoys along the coast where needed. Three principal objects were contemplated by these projected improvements—the development of the country, the reduction of economic waste resulting from the difficulties of transportation, and the improvement of the industrial condition by providing employment for a large number of workmen.

On September 13 the governmental decree was signed granting to the United Fruit Company the right to establish and operate a wireless telegraph station at Cape San Antonio, the western extremity of the country. This company has about sixty steamers engaged in the transport of fruit from the West Indies and Central America to the United States, and there are usually forty of their ships in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico at a time.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A new Constitution for the Dominican Republic was promulgated by President CACERES during 1907, and the report issued early in 1908 by the Secretary of Promotion and Public Works of the country shows a gratifying development of internal conditions. The same Executive has been reelected as President, and a general condition of prosperity prevails.

The exposition of native products held at the capital in August was participated in by all the Provinces and attended with satisfactory results, while the Dominican exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition was awarded gold, silver, and copper medals. Railroad connection between the coast and interior sections is progressing, and irrigation works are being carried out under the supervision of a United States engineer, while highways and wharfage accommodations are being constructed in response to commercial needs. The public-debt agreement with a New York firm has been favorably acted upon by the Government and publication thereof made in the official gazette of the country.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The treaty between the Republic and the United States was signed in Santo Domingo on February 8 and ratified by the interested Governments in July, the newly appointed Minister from the United States being received in May. On June 15 the Government ratified the convention on literary and artistic copyrights and the international law convention as agreed upon at the Second and Third International Conferences of American States, respectively.

FINANCE.

Increased customs collections enabled a deposit of $1,543,421.20 to be made with the National City Bank of New York for the purpose of liquidating the national indebtedness; a net balance to this account of $1,135,974 results for the transactions of the year. The financial condition of the country was, however, affected by the stringency in foreign money markets and a marked scarcity of circulating medium was felt. Importations were consequently limited to urgent demands and the actual needs of the people.

COMMERCE.

For 1907, the total foreign commerce of the Dominican Republic exceeded $12,500,000, the greatest yet attained by the country. The

export trade was the maximum in its history, being valued at $7,638,-356, compared with $6,536,378 in the preceding year. Imported merchandise was purchased abroad to the extent of $4,948,961, or $883,524 more than in 1906. Hence, the wealth of the Republic was augmented by its increase in sales over purchases abroad by $2,679,395.

Figures of the total trade for the year aggregated $12,794,657, against $10,825,209 in 1906, the leading countries of origin for the imports being: The United States, $2,863,709, against $2,503,423 in the preceding year; Germany, $953,963; Great Britain, $761,787; France, $250,408; Spain, $123,448; Italy, $103,903, while exports were sent to the following destinations: United States, $3,329,018, against $3,749,284 in the preceding year; Germany, $2,759,624; France, $1,078,308; Great Britain, $330,787; Porto Rico, $32,523; Cuba, $23,899; Italy, $11,617, and Spain, $4,329.

OLD CITADEL, SANTO DOMINGO.

The city of Santo Domingo was founded in 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus and is the original burying place of Christopher Columbus, whose bones were kept in the Cathedral until 1795.

Of the imports, 55.5 per cent were from the United States, as compared with over 48 per cent in 1906, and of exports, 43.6 per cent were destined to that country, as compared with 53 per cent in the previous year.

The most noteworthy features of the Dominican foreign trade for the year were an increase of more than $1,000,000 in value of exports over 1906 and a gain in imports amounting to $750,000. The increase in imports over 1905 expanded $2,000,000, while 1907 exports revealed an increase over that year of approximately $900,000, notwithstanding the fact that since 1905 the price of raw sugar, heretofore the leading article of export, has suffered a decline of over 37 per cent. The substantial increase in the volume of imports can not be assigned to any special cause but rather to a general commercial awakening in all lines of trade. The total gain in export values was due to the remarkably advanced prices realized for cacao in Euro-

pean markets and to abnormally heavy shipments of leaf tobacco to Germany. Germany's sales to and purchases from the Dominican Republic have progressed rapidly since 1905, both branches of trade having risen 100 per cent. On the other hand, notwithstanding the fact that the United States continues to be the largest buyer of Dominican products, the purchases from that country have perceptibly diminished since 1905, in which year imports of United States origin exceeded those of 1907 by $1,145,073, the explanation lying in the decline in sugar. Germany now holds second place in Dominican trade, while France stands third or just ahead of Great Britain. France has been consistently a larger purchaser of Dominican products than a supplier of necessities, the opposite being the case as regards Great Britain.

Only the four countries specifically named enter into this trade to any magnitude, but shipments to Spain and Italy were initially made in 1907, giving promise of expanding trade relations.

The cotton trade was the most conspicuous feature among Dominican imports, and in this item is found the greatest increase resulting from generally improved conditions. Cotton goods constitute the principal need of the natives, and the invoiced value of cotton manufactures imported during the year exceeded by one-fourth the combined totals of all other classes of wares brought into the country. More than 90 per cent was of British or American origin, Great Britain taking the lead from the United States.

The consumption of rice has more than doubled since 1905, Germany still supplying about 80 per cent, though nearly all of this is grown in India or Cochin China, transshipment being made at German ports.

Leading exports during 1907 from the Dominican Republic were cacao, sugar, tobacco, bananas, and coffee, in the order named. The most favorable records in foreign sales are under the headings of cacao and tobacco, the former article having taken first place among exports, passing sugar on the export list, while tobacco, though retaining third place in importance, shows an increased export movement of 60 per cent over 1906 and 175 per cent over 1905. Such development is very significant, as the Republic possesses climatic conditions that rival Cuba for this particular culture.

Of the five principal products sugar alone suffered a reduction in price, but the tonnage yield was satisfactory, the export value being $2,099,679 against $2,392,466 in the preceding year. This product finds almost its entire market in the United States, that country taking 45,336 tons and Great Britain 8,464 tons.

The cacao exports amounted to 22,384,082 pounds, valued at nearly $4,000,000, Germany, the United States, and France taking values worth $1,185,096, $936,057, and $865,249, respectively.

Tobacco was exported to the value of $1,341,233, against $837,057 in the preceding year, the quantities for the two periods being 21,802,982 and 14,965,709 pounds, respectively. Germany took over 95 per cent of the total, being practically the only purchaser.

Banana growing is practically stationary, the production for the year being 640,000 bunches, as compared with 668,100 in the preceding year, the entire crop being consigned to the United States at an average price of 50 cents a bunch.

Coffee shipments were 3,376,970 pounds, invoiced at $252,390, France taking more than one-third of the total, or 1,243,206 pounds, having increased her purchases of the product by more than 100 per cent. Two new buyers on the trade list for this item were Italy and Spain.

Over 91 per cent of the export trade of the country is embraced by the five articles noted, but increased sales are also to be mentioned for many minor products, as hides of goats and cattle, honey, dyewoods, lignum-vitæ, etc., in which miscellaneous items a gain of $40,000 for the year was made.

Vessels of American and German registry continue to bring to the Republic about 86 per cent of all imports, the same nationalities transporting one-third of the products shipped abroad, in about equal proportions.

PRODUCTS.

Agriculture has been made the subject of special recommendations on the part of the Dominican Government, in which the extension of communication facilities and the demarcation of public lands are prominent factors. A cattle-breeding law which went into effect during the year has proven greatly beneficial.

The sugar output, while equal to the average, was supplanted in value by the production of cacao, which latter product, though lacking the best culture, is destined to take rank in the world's growth of the bean. At Cibao, where there is a railroad connection with Santiago and Puerto Plata, many plantations are being established, and though the first crop of the present year was smaller than that of last season, the favorable conditions of the weather justify the most hopeful outlook for the second crop.

Large areas are planted in tobacco, but the long-continued drought of 1907 reduced the production from 300,000 bales, as anticipated, to 220,000 bales, the quality of the product also being affected.

At present vegetable fibers are not gathered in the Republic, though a fibrous plant of the cactus species grows wild and densely in many districts, and is used advantageously in other countries for the manufacture of bagging, etc. On the high plateaus of the central mountain range of the country there are fully 3,000,000 acres of first-class

long-leaf yellow pine that will cut 12,000 to 15,000 feet to the acre. Between the pine forests there is a belt of hardwoods—mahogany, lignum-vitæ, satin wood, walnut, bayahondo, gri-gri, quebracho, and cedar, covering about 6,000,000 acres. The lowlands where the hardwoods grow are very rich, and after the timber is removed will make productive plantations for the cultivation of sugar cane, cacao, tobacco, coffee, oranges, pineapples, fiber plants, etc.

Veins of auriferous quartz are found all along the central mountain chain. Alluvial gold exists in the upper Jaina River in the Province of Santa Domingo. It is coarse and of a deep yellow color, showing a high degree of purity; an assay of 12 ounces, made at the United States Mint, showed a fineness of 0.946. Alluvial gold is found in numerous places in the north of the island.

Copper is next in importance on account of the quantities in which it is found. Several mines are believed to be profitably worked which yield the very high percentage of from 30 to 33 per cent of pure copper. Iron is found in immense quantities in several sections of the country. Coal deposits abound in the extensive valley lying between the central range, or Gran Cordillera and the Cordillera Setentrional or Monte Cristi chain, those of the Pacificador district being the best known.

The petroleum belt measures over 190 square miles. The oil is found in great abundance in the Province of Azua and the fields are said to extend from a point near the town of Azua for many miles in the interior. At present this deposit is under exploitation by an American company, known as the "West Indian Petroleum Company."

Silver has been obtained in a very pure state in the Tanci mine in the Puerto Plato municipality and deposits of this metal are found in other sections of the country, as well as deposits of platinum, quicksilver, and tin.

The salt deposits in the mountains west of Neyba (Barahona) are supposed to be inexhaustible. The salt obtained is clear and transparent and perfectly pure. There is at Caldera Bay a natural salt pond of considerable extent, where salt is also obtained from sea water by solar evaporation during the dry season.

RAILROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

There are at present under process of construction in the Republic four railroad lines which will connect the important centers of production with the coast, greatly contributing to the possibilities of future development. One line soon to be completed runs from Santiago de los Caballeros to Moca, the trains being operated as far as the town of Peña, near the latter city. This road connects with the Dominican Central and furnishes an outlet for the important

cacao regions of Moca and Salcedo. The Government is also constructing a road to connect the port of La Romana with the city of Seybo, having commenced work in January, 1907. This road will give a great impulse to cacao production in the Seybo region, where there are more than 2,000,000 cacao trees in state of production. The other two lines are being built under concession from the Government, one to connect the capital with the city of San Cristobal with a branch line to the copper mines of San Francisco, and the other will unite the port of Barahona with the town of San Juan.

The construction of a highway between Santo Domingo and San Cristobal was prosecuted with vigor during the year and additional sums have been set aside for its completion. Several municipalities carried out, at their own expense, important improvements.

Public works progressed, the dredging of the mouth of the Ozama River at Santo Domingo being prosecuted with activity and in the Province of Monte Cristy bridges were constructed, dredging and canalization processes inaugurated, and irrigation works prosecuted under the supervision of an American engineer engaged by the Government for the purpose. New wharves and warehouses were formally opened and numerous plantations established.

ECUADOR

Ecuadorian conditions during the year 1907, under the continued administration of President ALFARO, show an improvement, so far as the value of native products, such as cacao, rubber, hats, etc., is concerned, while imported articles also increased in value.

In respect to public works the Quito Railroad was the principal undertaking and was gradually extended to Mocha, Ambato, Latacunga, and Chasqui, while the latest information reports its completion in June, 1908.

The contract between the Government and the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad Company stipulated that the line should be finished to Quito by June 14, 1907, and, in consequence of the failure to fulfill the terms of the contract, arbitrators, one of whom was the Minister from the United States, were appointed to settle the various points in dispute between the contracting parties. The work on the line was made the subject of an Executive decree, whereby the payment of the semiannual coupons dated January 2, July 2, 1908, and January

2, 1909, is to be met by a new bond issue, the funds for which are guaranteed by the salt revenues of the Republic.

In commemoration of the rising for independence in South America on August 10, 1809, a national exposition is to be held at Quito on the one hundredth anniversary of that event. The decree providing for the celebration was issued by President ALFARO in October, 1907, and exhibits will cover not only the forestal, pastoral, agricultural, mining, railroad, and fishery resources of the country, but will also provide historical and artistic features of international interest, and prizes have been offered by the Government for articles dealing with patriotic and historical subjects. Arrangements have been made for the participation of other nations in the exposition.

COMMERCE.

The United States reports shipments to Ecuador in 1907 of $1,884,107 worth of merchandise and receipts therefrom to the value of $2,835,395.

The total foreign trade of the Republic in 1906 was valued at $20,196,043, of which $8,505,800 represented imports and $11,690,243 exports.

Of the import values for 1906 the United States furnished $2,238,450, or 26.3 per cent, against 28.86 per cent in the preceding year, while of exports $3,920,776, or 33.5 per cent, had a United States destination, against 27.32 per cent in 1905. Imports from Great Britain were valued at $2,780,175; Germany, $1,547,570; France, $637,900; Belgium, $388,125; while exports to France amounted to $3,412,348; Germany, $1,897,856; Great Britain, $693,753; Spain, $502,265; Chile, $439,349.

The imports from France in 1906 increased $78,500, or about 14 per cent, and those from Great Britain $500,000, or about 22 per cent, while from Germany they show a slight decrease ($3,400) compared with 1905.

The commercial statistics of the Republic for 1906 show a very flattering increase in the foreign trade of the country over the record of 1905.

The leading articles and their values imported into the Republic were: Textiles, other than silk, $2,113,018; food products, $1,272,356; gold and silver coin, $983,500; machinery, $639,246; iron and hardware, $498,753.

The materials for railways and waterworks are largely supplied from the United States, while from Great Britain come nearly all the cotton stuffs, iron bedsteads, galvanized iron, iron bars, tubes, etc., tin plate and tinware, sacks and jute goods, and linen goods and cashmeres.

The principal articles exported from the Republic were cacao, $6,311,655; ivory nuts, $1,307,669; straw hats, $1,200,998; rubber, $975,155; coffee, $465,685. The increase in exports is naturally attributed to the larger amount of crops raised, on account of a more favorable season, and a slight advance in the price of "Toquilla straw hats," caused by a scarcity of the straw and an unusually large demand for the hats. Cacao also commanded a better price than in former years.

The cacao shipments, which form the bulk of the Republic's exports, remained practically unchanged at a little less than 21,000 tons in the last reported years, 1905 and 1906, but the increase in value represents a trade increase. The average price, which was $15 per 50 kilograms f. o. b. at Guayaquil in 1905, advanced in 1906 to $17, and in 1907 to $23.50. This has been of great benefit to the agricultural and commercial interests and has greatly increased the value of the country's exports.

Vegetable ivory is the second article in volume and value of all Ecuadorian exports, being rated at 19,036 metric tons in 1905 and 21,796 in 1906. The price of this article has also increased considerably. In 1906 the price advanced to $4.50 and $3 for the shelled and unshelled, respectively, and in 1907, the export duties having been very largely increased, the consumers in Europe (who draw about 75 per cent of their supplies from Ecuador and about 25 per cent from Colombia) were forced to buy at much higher prices, averaging at least $3.50 for unshelled and $5.75 for shelled nuts. The proportion of export is about 60 per cent of shelled to about 40 per cent of the unshelled nuts.

Straw hats, the third item on the export list, continue to show increased valuations.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIES.

Ecuador produces one-fifth of the world's cacao, ranking next to Brazil. It is the staple product of the country, the total output in 1906 being 50,928,000 pounds for the whole Republic. The production during the first half of 1907 is reported as totaling 23,449,000 pounds.

The cacao plant thrives in the lowlands, especially in the valleys near Guayaquil, which furnish the best crops. It is estimated that there are in the country about 5,000 plantations containing 61,000,000 trees. The trees grow wild in the Republic, and the climatic conditions are especially favorable.

Rubber exploitation is active and even enthusiastic, the production for 1906 being given as 620 tons.

Sugar production is steadily on the increase throughout the Republic, the total for 1906 being 7,000 tons. Consumption has, however,

increased proportionately, and before the crop of 1907 was gathered about 1,200 tons had been imported. By a law passed at the close of 1906 the import duty on sugar was removed, the consequence being that foreign sugar from Peru and Central America can now be imported with only the additional cost of freight and handling. The result has been to depreciate prices to a level with the cost of imported sugars.

Coffee is also grown, the exports from Guayaquil having amounted to 5,777,000 pounds in 1906.

THE CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO, QUITO, ECUADOR.

It is one of the largest and oldest convents of the capital. The city is situated near the equator, at an altitude of 9,371 feet, and has recently been connected by rail with the coast.

Other products are tagua (ivory nuts), its annual output being about 20,000 tons, and tobacco, whose annual yield is from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds. Cotton cultivation has almost ceased, and Peruvian bark exports have fallen to 60 or 70 tons a year. Mangrove bark (for tanning), alligator skins, and kapok are exported in small quantities.

Ecuador is an auriferous country, but its mines have been exploited to a small extent only. At Zaruma, in the Province of Oro, there are quartz crushings worked by an American company which in 1906 produced gold to the value of $97,500 and cyanide slimes (containing

gold, silver, copper, zinc, and iron) valued at $147,500. At Pillzhum, in Cañan, rich silver ore is found, but it is not worked. In the Esmeraldas washings platinum is found in variable quantities. Pitch is found, but it is not worked. The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead, and coal; sulphur exists in great quantities in the Pichincha district and in the Galapagos Islands.

Although the Republic has but few manufacturing industries, cheap labor and abundant water power afford ample opportunity for their establishment. The best-known native industry is of course the manufacture of the so-called Panama hats. Jipijapa being the center of production, averaging annually $1,500,000, and ranging in value from $1 to $200 each. Months are sometimes spent in the preparation of one of these high-grade hats, which on completion are as pliable as silk or cotton fabrics. To protect the industry a duty is charged on the straw exported.

Among the industries which might be exploited with profit are the manufacture of ivory buttons from the native vegetable ivory, now forming a staple of export; cement factories, china and glass works, canning and preserving establishments, shoe and leather factories, all of which would find raw material close at hand.

The business of the Guayaquil brewery continued unaltered, but the reduction of import dues on foreign beer caused increased competition with the German and American product.

The cotton factories of the interior have been somewhat handicapped by the scarcity of raw material, and it is proposed to import cotton from Peru, though the import duty is about 5 cents per pound. Owing to the scarcity of flour, a law was passed in December, 1906, providing for the free entry of wheat, and also other grains, peas, beans, etc.

Salt, whose production is a Government monopoly, was shipped profitably during 1906–7 to Tumaco and Buenaventura, in Colombia. This line of exports is, however, limited as yet.

RAILROADS.

In connection with a new railroad contract authorized by the Government of Ecuador, it is gratifying to record the information to the effect that by June, 1908, the Guayaquil and Quito line had reached the capital.

Aside from the wonderful Guayaquil and Quito Railway, which places the two cities within fifteen hours of each other, an important line is under consideration from Ambato to the headwaters of the Amazon near the Brazilian boundary. This will tap the enormous rubber-producing district, which now sends its product to Europe and the United States by way of Brazil. Concessions have

also been granted for the construction of a road from a Pacific port, other than Guayaquil, to center at the capital, while another is to run from Huigra to Cuenca, in the southern plateau of Ecuador, a distance of about 90 miles.

While the connection of the capital and the interior with the coast was the prime object of the Guayaquil and Quito enterprise, a long section of the line is in the direct Pan-American location. From Huigra to Quito, a little more than 200 miles, the general Pan-American route is followed. The completion of this Guayaquil and Quito Railroad makes it feasible to enter upon the construction of feeders, and these will be necessary links in the Pan-American system. In order to secure the traffic of southern Ecuador it will be necessary to build a line from some point between Huigra and Guamote to the city of Cuenca, a distance of 92 miles, and this will be along the Pan-American route. Surveys have been made for this purpose, and the measures of President ALFARO, to whose vigorous policy the completion of the line from the coast to the capital is due, will now be directed to providing means for the Cuenca prolongation. After the southern section is finished the effort will be made to prolong the line from Quito to Ibarra, 97 miles to the north, along the intercontinental location.

SHIPPING.

During the year 1906, 184 steamers, 11 sailing vessels, and 1 cruiser, with a registered tonnage of 354,354, entered the port of Guayaquil. Of the steamers 96 were English, 33 German, 52 Chilean, and 3 French. The cruiser was also French. No American vessels entered the port.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Ecuadorian development is being furthered through the granting of concessions to colonizing companies endowed with special privileges by the Government. One recently contracted provides for the settlement of 5,000 white families, Dutch or German preferred, within ten years on public lands covering 500,000 hectares. The concession carries with it the obligation to erect churches, schools, shops, and dwellings, to construct a permanent railroad, and to deposit a guaranty fund with the Government for the fulfillment of the contract.

In Guayaquil, the new market place has been completed and the state of public health very much improved by the application of the Dixon system to the destruction of city refuse. Other building operations are reported and an increase in population to between 80,000 and 90,000 inhabitants.

Electric lighting has been applied to the principal thoroughfares, the wharves and docks, and the new suburbs of the capital. It is

proposed to generate electric power through the agency of the mountain streams or those at the foot of the Cordilleras, about 55 to 58 miles distant, and the work on the electric tramway line is being pushed with vigor.

Measures are being actively taken by the Government of Ecuador for the enforcement of such sanitary regulations as may provide against the spread of contagious diseases throughout the Republic, and a special sanitary commission has been created for the work in Guayaquil under the direction of an officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. A modern water and sewerage system is to be installed, for which bids are to be invited in the United States and Europe, and in Quito and Riobamba contracts have been made for new waterworks systems, the latter having been let to a United States engineer.

On an aggregate capital of nearly $5,000,000 the six banks in the city of Guayaquil declared dividends for 1906 averaging a little less than 14 per cent. It is reported that the German Bank of Berlin, which has already established branches in Peru and Chile, is about to establish a similar institution in Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA

The present prosperity of Guatemala is emphasized in the message delivered to the National Congress by President ESTRADA CABRERA in March, 1908. Reference is made to the peace and progress that prevailed in the country during the preceding year and the increasing tranquility based upon the observance of law and the stimulus of work.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The international relations of the country are carefully cultivated, and an event of the greatest importance in the life of the nation was the holding of the Central American Peace Conference at Washington during December, 1907. The inauguration of the Trans-Continental Railway, completed in December, 1907, and opened early in the next year for traffic, was made the occasion of a general gathering of American representatives, all the members of the Diplomatic Corps being present, while the Governments of the United States, Mexico, Panama, and the neighboring Republics of Central America sent special envoys.

Among the congresses and conventions in which Guatemala was represented during the year were the Second International Peace Conference of The Hague, the Third International Sanitary Conference of Mexico, the Congress of Hygiene and Demography of Berlin, the Red Cross Conference of London, the Zoological Congress of Boston, the Dermathological Congress of New York, the Fifteenth Irrigation Convention of Sacramento, the Conference on Electrical Units and Standards in England, and the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons held at the Jamestown Exposition. Delegates were also appointed to represent the Republic in the International Commission of Jurists, while the Pan-American Medical Congress, to be held in the city of Guatemala during the summer of 1908, is to be a notable gathering in the forwarding of general health conditions.

FINANCE.

During 1907 the public revenues of the country yielded a total of $17,648,911, an increase of $5,148,500 over the budget estimate, while expenditures were $10,930,000 in addition to $11,350,000 applied to the service of the public debt, making a total for disbursements of $22,280,000.

The customs-house receipts, which had been estimated at $6,000,000, amounted to $10,000,000, those showing a gain of $4,000,000 over the budget estimate, this advance being due to the rise in exchange and to adequate administration of the customs service.

The Government monopolies yielded $2,200,000, or $200,000 more than the estimate; other taxes, however, which had been estimated at $880,000, yielded only $800,000.

At the opening of the year the public dept amounted to $12,360,032, or $6.18 per capita in a population of 2,000,000.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade of the country in 1907 was valued at $17,491,060, composed of imports $7,316,574 and exports $10,174,486, as compared with a total of $14,357,030 in the preceding year, when imports figured for $7,220,759 and exports for $7,136,271.

In the latest year the United States furnished $4,243,795, or 58.1 per cent, of Guatemalan imports as compared with 42.1 per cent in 1906, while of total exports that country took $2,310,593, or 21.6 per cent, against 30.2 per cent in the previous year.

The leading articles shipped abroad were: Coffee, $9,019,948; hides, $292,927; lumber, $236,464; rubber, $196,079; bananas, $179,904, and sugar, $142,152.

Of the imports, cotton goods comprise about 28.28 per cent; foodstuffs, wines, and tobaccos, 17 per cent; and machinery and metal

EXHIBITION DRILL OF CADETS, GUATEMALA CITY.

In the background is the Temple of Minerva, erected by President Estrada Cabrera in 1906, where the annual school feasts are celebrated.

goods, 16 per cent, while linen, silk, chemicals, glass, paper, etc., comprise the remainder. These imports are divided principally between the United States, Germany, and England, the share of the three countries in 1906 being $3,037,796, $1,533,809, and $1,661,895, respectively. The preponderance of the United States in the import trade of the country is remarkable when it is considered that Germany's purchases from Guatemala are almost double those of that country. The principal articles furnished by the United States are: Wire fencing, electrical apparatus, rice, household utensils, glassware, dried codfish, smoked meats, and other foodstuffs, agricultural implements, machinery, etc.

The leading export item is coffee of which from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 pounds are shipped annually, Germany taking more than half, the United States more than one-fourth and Great Britain about one-eighth. Other important articles, though far behind coffee, are rubber, cabinet woods, hides, and bananas. Germany takes three-fourths of the rubber and a greater proportion of the hides, the United States figuring for one-eighth as a rubber buyer, but taking more than half the woods shipped abroad, and all the bananas. Sugar is sent to Canada, about 50 per cent; to the United States, 38 per cent, and to Japan, 12 per cent. In 1906 Germany took total exports worth $3,819,767; the United States, $2,159,880; Great Britain, $864,991; Mexico, $64,696, and South America, in general, $65,351.

PRODUCTION.

The Government is giving special attention to the development of the agricultural resources of the country, a noteworthy indication of which is to be found in the decreased imports of breadstuffs—maize alone figuring for but little more than $10,000 in 1906, as compared with nearly $400,000 in the preceding year. In 1907 it is estimated that a saving to the country of $82,000 was effected through decreased importations of rice, maize, potatoes, and wheat. Cotton, henequen, ramie, cacao, manila hemp, rubber, and other plants constitute promising cultures. In certain of the coast districts two or three crops are obtained annually of the local products.

Coffee is the most important product, the largest plantations being in the hands of the Germans, and the principal producing sections lie on the Pacific coast. Rubber planting is being carried on with satisfactory results, attention being given to the preservation of the trees and the increase of the supply through the acquisition of the forests by private owners, exports in 1906 figuring for 376,300 pounds, and 200,000 acres being acquired by foreign capitalists. About 1,680 acres are devoted to tobacco culture. The Guatemalan cacao is of superior quality, and, though 50 per cent more expensive than the

imported varieties, is consumed everywhere throughout the Republic. Sugar cultivation is an important industry, the area devoted to it covering more than 37,000 acres in 1906, while exports amounted to 1,571,900 pounds. Bananas grow in profusion and are of very fine quality, 516,719 bunches being shipped abroad in 1906. Wheat, maize, sweet potatoes, and beans are also grown, and the cotton acreage is increasing.

Over 2,116,000 square feet of timber was exported in 1906, and the extent of forest land gives promise for greater exploitation.

On the high plateaus the area of cattle grounds is about 758,640 acres, and hides shipped in 1906 were 2,885,960 pounds of cattle and 145,420 pounds of deer and sheep skins.

The mineral resources of the country are to be developed through the newly established bureau of mines, industries, and commerce, and a new mining code is to be enacted for the promotion of this important source of national wealth. There are in the Republic rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, antimony, coal, marble, sulphur, and mica, but few have been developed save in a very primitive manner. Placer gold mines at Las Quebradas are worked successfully, while silver is commercially mined in the Departments of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula, and salt in the Departments of Alta Veracruz and Santa Rosa. The lack of good means of transportation has hitherto prevented the adequate exploitation of this industry, though the laws of the country are very favorable to the acquisition of mining rights by foreign capital.

INDUSTRIES.

Manufactures have attained a noteworthy degree of excellence in some directions, certain woolen and cotton textiles of native make being equal in quality to the imported varieties, while in footwear and furniture, hats, saddles, rush weaves, earthenware, candles, soap, cigars, cheese, butter, beer, mineral waters, ice, and brandy a remarkable proficiency is to be noted. Native workmen display much aptitude in learning new crafts, and raw materials are varied and excellent.

Among the industries may be mentioned the cotton factory of Cantel, near Quezaltenango, employing 250 hands and consuming from 1,760,000 to 2,200,000 pounds of cotton yearly; the Central American brewery, making beer from Chilean barley and Bavarian hops, other breweries and mineral factories, sugar mills, and tanneries.

RAILROADS.

In the opening of the Trans-Continental Railway of Guatemala in January, 1908, the Continent is provided with a third ocean-to-ocean

route, and there is no doubt of the immense influence its operation will have upon the national development. The road links Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean Sea with San José on the Pacific Ocean and runs for 270 miles through a vast area of rich and fertile lands. Other railways in present exploitation are the Central, the Western, Ocos, Verapaz, and Guatemala lines.

On the lower 60 miles of the Northern, or Trans-Continental route, some 8,000 acres are planted in bananas, and the traffic built up by this culture and the transportation of hardwoods will be a valuable source of revenue to the road. The road also serves the coffee districts of the west coast, and with the completion of the branch from Zacapa to

TRESTLE ON THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY OF GUATEMALA.

This line, 269 miles in length, connects the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, traversing a rich and beautiful country. It was completed in January, 1908.

Santa Ana it is the expectation of the owners that a large part of the entire coffee crop will be forwarded to Puerto Barrios over its line. The seaport of the Western line is Champerico, and these two roads connect at Mazatenango, constituting a link in the ultimate Pan-American road. The railway connecting with the trunk lines in Mexico is almost completed to the Guatemalan frontier, which is separated from the Western route by a distance of about 35 miles.

By the opening of the Trans-Continental Line the port of New Orleans will be in close touch with the commerce of the west coast *of Nicaragua* and Salvador, effecting a saving of eight days in trans-

port. The trade route hitherto in use for the transport of merchandise from Europe or the eastern part of the United States to the city of Guatemala has been by way of Colon and the Isthmus for the better class of goods and by the long sea route through the Straits for cheaper articles. For many years the coffee crop of Guatemala has been handled by the Guatemala Central, being transferred at the Pacific coast to vessels transporting either to San Francisco or to Panama for transit across the Isthmus en route to England and Germany. A new fortnightly service between New York and Puerto Barrios has been inaugurated by the United Fruit Company in consequence of the opening of the road, and wireless connection has been established with Port Limon, the center of distribution for Central American stations.

The bulk of the carrying trade on the Pacific is performed by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, the principal ports being San José and Champerico. On the Atlantic side are two excellent, well-sheltered harbors, Puerto Barrios and Livingston, which until recently were cut off from adequate communication with the interior.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

In the post and telegraph service of the Republic for 1907 there was the general increase of $26,881, the advance in the receipts from the former having offset the $23,473 decrease reported for the latter. The estimate for the telegraph receipts was $400,000, whereas they aggregated only $376,526, while the postal estimate was fixed at $120,000 and $170,354 were received. Telegraph and telephone services were greatly improved, new lines being built, old ones repaired, and new stations established, while the postal service was rendered as efficient as possible. Revenues from parcels post amount for the year to $67,000, an increase over the preceding year of nearly $30,000.

INSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Public instruction received especial attention, and on March 8 a committee was appointed to draft amendments to the school law with the purpose of extending to all the towns of the Republic the system of practical instruction that has been tried with satisfactory results in the capital. For primary education 1,262 schools are in the country, attended by 44,240 pupils. In November buildings to be used as practical schools for men were opened throughout almost the entire Republic, and within a short time similar opportunities will be afforded the women and girls, as school materials for the purpose have been ordered abroad at a cost of $50,000.

The establishment of an experimental farm was ordered by a resolution of February 21, and it is intended to establish agricultural stations throughout the country.

Public works received an extraordinary impulse during 1907. The construction of several roads was completed and many others are in process of building, while in the national capital several public buildings were erected and water systems installed in various cities.

A chamber of commerce on a level with similar institutions in other countries is under contemplation and sanitary measures are being carried into effect under the direction of a United States official.

The fish cultures established in Lake Amatitlan by decree of August 23, 1907, are reported as giving satisfactory results.

HAITI

The Haitian Congress adjourning in August, 1907, reports that among measures for the promotion of international amity under the administration of Gen. NORD ALEXIS, conventions were signed between the Haitian Government and Great Britain, between the State and the cable company for a reduction of their indemnities and rates, and a treaty between the French Republic and Haiti.

Other bills passed related to the following measures: Coinage of nickel money; modification of the civil code, code of civil procedure, criminal instruction and commerce; opening of the port of Mole St. Nicholas to foreign commerce; regulations relating to the exposition of Haitian products by consuls and consular agents; customs tariff, maximum and minimum; establishment of an insane asylum and a leprosy hospital; creation of a commission to verify the floating debt; decrease of the interest on the internal debt to one-half; recognition as public debt the aid given to the victims of the disaster of 1902; regulation of higher instruction; schools of medicine, law, pharmacy, and applied sciences, and numerous other laws affecting the internal administration of the country.

FINANCE.

The revenue of Haiti is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and in currency *gourdes* on imports. The largest portion of expenditures is for debt charges. The customs revenue in 1906 was as follows: Export duties, $2,730,761 United States currency, and import duties 5,135,250 *gourdes*. The expendi-

tures for 1906–7 were estimated at 6,186,121 *gourdes* and $3,937,899 United States currency.

At the opening of the year 1907 the public debt was: Gold debt, $26,134,437; paper, 12,429,739 *gourdes* ($2,425,905).

The shortage in the coffee crop for the past three seasons has been productive of a stringent financial situation, as the budget expense account is based on a 60,000,000-pound crop, and these figures have not been attained in recent years.

Up to January 1, 1907, the Government had redeemed $3,177,500 of the paper currency in circulation, leaving an outstanding balance of $7,825,248 in paper and $2,600,000 in nickel pieces and $225,000 in copper. This reduction in paper currency had a beneficial effect on exchange rates.

A recent Haitian law repeals the law of March 4, 1904, prohibiting the exportation of Haitian silver coin, and that of August 23, 1906, which permitted said coin to be paid into the custom-house for a certain per cent of export duties at the rate of 50 cents gold on the dollar silver. During the last three or four years large quantities of the Haitian silver coin have been exported and sold as bullion, being worth many times more as such than as currency. The law, therefore, affects only the small quantity of coins which remain. These are chiefly in the Government's hand, and will now be shipped for sale as bullion.

Owing to the high prices obtained for cotton and cotton seed in foreign markets, where it is used for making cotton-seed oil, a "statistical" duty of $0.20 gold per 100 pounds is to be levied on these products by the Haitian Government from October 1, 1907.

The present law abrogates all contrary laws or by-laws.

COMMERCE.

Haitian imports from the United States in 1907 were valued at $3,145,853, against $3,266,425 in 1906, and exports to the latter country are reported as $1,220,420 and $1,036,330 in the two years respectively. The exports comprise logwood, coffee, and cocoa; the imports consisted of provisions, cotton goods, and breadstuffs.

Haiti's trade year extends from September to September, and the latest compiled statistics from native sources show results up to September 30, 1906, a satisfactory condition being noted in all established commercial interests and a development of new industrial enterprises under Government authorization.

The chief exports to the United Kingdom in 1906 were logwood, valued at $160,135, and mahogany and other woods, $34,330. The principal articles imported from Great Britain were cotton manufactures, valued at $1,230,575; linens, $47,665, and iron, wrought and unwrought, $89,975.

A VIEW OF PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.

The capital and principal seaport of the Republic, situated on the large and beautiful Bay of Gonaives. It was founded in 1749, and now has a population of about 75,000 inhabitants.

The leading articles of export from the Republic were: Coffee, 50,853,554 pounds, an advance of 12,000,000 pounds over the preceding year; cacao, 4,582,403 pounds being practically the same as reported for 1905; cotton, 3,865,216 pounds, an increase of about 200,000 pounds; cotton seed, 6,208,289 pounds, showing the remarkable gain of 6,150,000 pounds; hemp, 398,679 pounds, a gain of 70,000 pounds; hides and skins, 659,886 pounds, a decline of 500,000 pounds; orange peel, 494,492 pounds, practically the same as in 1905; peanuts, 30,000 pounds, a gain of 8,000 pounds; wax, 149,095 pounds, a loss of 50,000 pounds, and woods of various kinds, 122,598,000 pounds, as compared with 113,422,435 pounds in the preceding year.

The woods shipped comprise cedar, 613,000 pounds; fustic, 1,097,000 pounds; logwood, 119,000,000 pounds; mahogany, 1,700,000 pounds, and white wood, 188,000 pounds.

Almost the entire coffee crop is shipped to Europe, but American consumption of the article is on the increase, the same being true of Haitian cotton and cacao. There was a slight increase in the production of the latter article, and some attention has been given to rubber planting. Sugar production is increasing, and the home market is well supplied by native producers, though none of the manufactured product is exported. All machinery for the mills is bought in the United States, and owing to the increased manufacture importation of the refined article has fallen off.

The imports of dry goods from the United States continue to occupy first place, though during 1906 considerable purchases were made in Great Britain, but they were of inferior quality. Provisions and household articles are mainly of United States origin, but owing to a depressed financial condition purchases abroad have somewhat diminished in value.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Haiti are mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee of excellent quality, but the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation. Cacao is grown extensively, and cotton is exported in increasing quantities. The culture of *pite* (an American agave) has been successfully begun. The cultivation of tobacco is extending, and a cigar and cigarette factory is successful. Sugar is grown, and there are four sugar-making establishments, but no refineries. Rum and other spirits are distilled, but not exported. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported. Three-fourths of the meat consumed in the country come from the Dominican Republic. Soap, candles, and matches are made. The production of sisal hemp in Haiti is on the decline. For 1905, 1,209,428 pounds were shipped, while in 1906 the quantity had decreased to 669,886 pounds. The bulk of the product goes to the United States.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING, PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.

In which are located the offices of the Departments of Foreign Relations, Public Instruction, Interior, Agriculture, Public Works, Justice, Finance, Commerce, and War and Navy.

Haiti possesses considerable mining resources quite undeveloped. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone, and porphyry are found, but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron, and copper.

The deposits of manganese ore are very rich and can be found in sufficient quantities to make the working of the mines profitable.

One of the most important gold placer districts is situated in the southern part of the island, near the town of Jacmel, in the region lying between the coast and the mountains of Morne de la Selle, which reach a height of over 9,000 feet. Plans are being perfected for the thorough exploitation of the deposits under titles granted in perpetuation by the Haitian Government.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Among the concessions granted during the year were included the establishment of electric plants for lighting Port au Prince and Cape Haitien; also grants for the operation of gold, copper, iron, and coal deposits. The company holding the concession for working the copper mine at Terre Neuve has developed the principal veins with encouraging results, but the copper mine at Maissade and the coal deposit at Hinche have been hampered by the lack of transportation facilities for the necessary machinery.

Concessions were also granted for the exploitation of the forest of the public domain, while there were established in the Republic a logwood distillery, paper factory, petroleum refinery, candle factory, and ice plant. Light-houses were erected along the coasts, wharves constructed at Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, and St. Marc, and the cities of Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Cayes, Jeremie, Gonaives, Port de Paix, and St. Marc were provided with electric lighting.

COMMUNICATION.

Among the more important Government measures and which bear directly upon the development of the country are to be mentioned the numerous railroad concessions which have been granted to connect Gonaives with Hinche, Cape Haitien with Port au Prince, Ganthier with Fonds Parisien, Port au Prince with Leogane, Leogane with Cayes, Cape Haitien with Ouaneminthe, and Cayes with Camp Perin.

There is a railway from Cape Haitien to Grand Riviere (15 miles), whence a line will be constructed to Port au Prince. A light railway has been constructed from Port au Prince to Lake Assuel (28 miles), this railway being intended ultimately to connect the capitals of Haiti and of the Dominican Republic. A concession has

PRIMARY SCHOOL OF THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.

Education is compulsory in Haiti and free of cost from the primary to the highest schools. Indigent children are assisted by the Government in obtaining an education.

been granted from Gonaives to Hinche, and thence to Port au Prince; it is in operation from Gonaives to Passerelle. A line from Cayes to Perin (17½ miles) has been contracted for. Port au Prince has 5 miles of street railway.

At Port au Prince in 1906 there entered and cleared 206 vessels of 312,408 tons, and at Cayes 264 vessels of 312,294 tons. Several lines of steamers (German, French, and Dutch) connect the ports of Haiti with New York, Hamburg and other European ports. The Hamburg-America Line has the largest share in the shipping.

The principal towns are connected by the Government telegraph system. A cable runs from Mole St. Nicholas to Santiago de Cuba, and from the Mole to Port au Prince and Cape Haitien, whence it runs to Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic and to South America.

There are thirty-one post-offices in the Republic.

To further the commercial, agricultural, industrial, and maritime interests of the Haitian Republic, a chamber of commerce has been established at Port au Prince, in accordance with a Presidential decree of November 30, 1907. An appropriation of $1,800 to meet the expenses of organization has been made and the President of the Republic named as honorary president. Not only will the organization disseminate information concerning native products and industries, but it will also serve as an intermediary for the local distribution of foreign data of value to the country.

HONDURAS

General conditions throughout the Republic of Honduras have greatly improved since the execution of the Central American peace treaties at Washington, followed by the election of Gen. MIGUEL R. DÁVILA, in January, 1908, as President for the ensuing four years.

Political disturbances in the early months of 1907 materially affected the economic conditions of the Republic, but in spite of the interruptions to maize planting crops were sufficient for local needs and the price of this staple remained at a normal figure. Rubber production increased and sugar was produced in larger quantities than formerly though not sufficient for home consumption, dependence upon Nicaragua and Salvador being still a feature of the foreign trade. In the list of exports turpentine figures for the first time in recent years, and but for difficulties in transport might become an

article of considerable commercial importance. Many of the pine forests whence it is obtained are far from the coast, rendering shipment very inconvenient.

Among the important matters considered by the National Congress during 1907 were the settlement of the foreign debt of the country and the extension of the Interoceanic Railroad from its present terminus at La Pimienta, 56 miles from Puerto Cortes, to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 230 miles.

FINANCE.

The face of the foreign debt, principal and interest, represented by four series of bonds issued in 1867, 1869, and 1870 for the construction of this road, now exceeds $106,000,000. It is believed that this matter is on the point of a satisfactory conclusion, as the Valentine Syndicate, composed of capitalists and prominent railroad men of New York, has submitted a proposition which involves the handling of the whole bond issue and a completion of the road to the Pacific terminal within two years.

The financial depression of the rest of the world had its effect on the Republic. This, combined with a scarcity of drafts and reduced shipments of bananas and mineral products, placed the merchants of the country in difficulties unknown for many years. The principal mining enterprise of the country turned out less silver than in former years, not for lack of good ore but by reason of an installation of a new system of treatment and appliances.

The expenditures of the Government during 1906–7 amounted to $2,011,674 and the revenues to $1,414,193, a deficit of $597,481 being therefore recorded. The revenues were estimated in the budget at $1,521,750.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade of the country in 1907 amounted to $4,343,926, against $5,389,353 in 1906, imports being valued at $2,331,517, as compared with $2,511,610 in 1906, and the exports at $2,012,409 and $2,877,743, respectively, for the two periods.

The United States furnished merchandise to the value of $1,561,855, against $1,583,871 in 1906, and the exports taken by the United States were worth $1,807,95[illegible] [illegible]ed with $2,511,591 in 1906.

Of the total im[illegible] [illegible]er cent were of United States origin, as compar[illegible] [illegible]n the preceding year, and of exports 89.8 p[illegible] [illegible]United States, as compared with 87.2 p[illegible]

The imp[illegible] [illegible] valued at $269,556; Germany, [illegible] Honduras, $63,404; *Salvador*, [illegible] [illegible]mala amounted to

MEDICAL SCHOOL, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS.

The large hospital connected with the school is supported in part by a percentage of the customs duties.

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$64,912; Cuba, $55,861; Germany, $50,756; British Honduras, $11,952; Salvador, $10,758; Great Britain, $9,611.

The United States is the leading factor in both branches of the country's trade.

Bananas form the chief export item, the number of bunches sent abroad being 4,266,567, valued at $930,916.36. Mineral ores, with a valuation of $444,332.61, rank next, followed by live animals, $136,016.31; bar silver, $132,168.24; hides, $66,313.89; cocoanuts, $62,760.25; dye and cabinet woods, $41,268.14, and rubber, $38,745.25.

To meet the demand for better wharfage accommodations and facilities for shipping bananas at the northern ports of the Republic, the Government has increased the export duty on each bunch of bananas from 2 to 3 *centavos*, part of the proceeds thereof to be applied to such improvements as may be deemed expedient.

The quantity of rubber exported from Puerto Cortes during the twelve months ending June 30, 1907, was 44,280 pounds as compared with 46,346 pounds in the preceding year. Many of the wild trees are being ruined by continued tapping, and scarcely any rubber is cultivated although there is an abundance of suitable land available.

INDUSTRIES.

The cultivation of coffee is less developed in this country than in any of the other Central American Republics, due not to any difference in the soil, climate, and general conditions of Honduras in comparison with its sister Republics, but to the lack of means of communication with the interior, and especially to the preference given to the cultivation of bananas. The yearly crop is about 8,800,000 pounds, of which about 5,500,000 are exported. The shipping ports are Puerto Cortes, on the Atlantic, for coffee destined to the United States and England; Amapala, on the Pacific, for Hamburg, Liverpool, Havre, and Bordeaux, and the land frontiers of Honduras for Salvador.

It is a well-known fact that the Republic is famous for its valuable woods.

Cattle raising is one of the principal sources of wealth in the country. More than 600,000 head, the average value of each being $6, make up the general total. The annual exports of cattle amount to 30,000 head—shipped to Cuba, British Honduras, Central America, and the United States.

There are about 45,000 horses in the Republic, the exportation of which is significant. Of mules there are about 15,000 head. The raising of swine is widely exploited throughout the Republic, and there are about 120,000 hogs, the major part of which is located in Choluteca. The number of sheep amounts to 15,000.

MINING.

Gold is found in abundance throughout almost the entire territory of the Republic, especially in veins or lodes in the central mountainous group of the Departments of Olancho and Tegucigalpa, and is also obtained in nuggets and dust in the eastern part. Rich placer mines have been found in the Guayape, Jalan, and Manguile rivers. Silver is widely distributed in the Republic, and is generally found combined with gold, copper, iron, and arsenic, the yearly output being about 2,000,000 ounces. Copper is found in many districts, but in small quantities, the annual output being about 30,000 ounces. The Departments of Gracias and Choluteca contain platinum in the form of leaves, grains, and nuggets, but the quantity is small and little sought after. There are deposits of lead in the high central tablelands, the annual output of this metal being about 8,800 pounds. The iron of Honduras is of superior quality, and is found in the form of oxides and combined with sulphur. There is a nickel mine in the Republic, and tin, bismuth, and antimony are frequently found.

Bituminous coal is found on the Atlantic coast in the Department of Yoro, and in the neighborhood of the Ulua River. Cinnabar and opals are found in the Department of Gracias. The opals are abundant at Erandique, and are equal to the Hungarian opals. Petroleum is also found in the Republic.

The annual exports of salt, through the port of Amapala, amount to 330,000 pounds. Alum, nitrate of potash, sulphur, asbestos, and mica are found in different places, and it is likely that if the territory were properly studied, petroleum, precious stones, and deposits of uranium and its compounds might be found.

COMMUNICATION.

It is in the development of transport facilities that the future of the country lies. The only public railway extends from Puerto Cortes for 56 miles inland, and near the port of La Ceiba there are 30 miles of private line connecting banana plantations with the coast. Additions have recently been made to this road. A wagon road from Tegucigalpa to the coast has been constructed, but in consequence of heavy rains and floods is not always in good condition. With the repair of the bridges and the reduction of the curves in the more mountainous parts, it will be possible to restore the automobile wagon traffic which was inaugurated in 1906.

That the Government is desirous of advancing the development of national industries is evidenced by the creation, under a recent executive decree, of a Department of Agriculture, charged with the promotion of such matters as logically appertain to its work. Another step in this direction is taken by the preliminary contracts for rail-

CATHEDRAL OF SAN MIGUEL, TEGUCIGALPA (CITY OF THE SILVER HILLS), HONDURAS.

This edifice was erected in 1782 and occupies an entire square fronting the Plaza. It is built of burnt brick and the architecture is half Moorish in style. Statues adorn the niches and the interior is embellished with ancient paintings.

road building between the banana plantations of the interior and the ports of shipment, while the project of colonizing certain sections of the Republic with natives of central or northern Europe is under consideration.

In connection with the opening of the railroad line in northern Honduras for the service of the fruit-shipping industry, it is noted that the extension of the interoceanic line from its present terminus at La Pimenta to Puerto Cortes, a distance of 230 miles, is on the point of satisfactory conclusion. The opening up of the tracts traversed by the road under contemplation would give a tremendous impulse to the already notable development of the San Pedro district. The tremendous increase in trade between the Pacific ports of Central and South America with the United States would, outside of local traffic, make such a road a paying investment. Its construction would also open to exploitation rich fruit and agricultural lands, mineral deposits, and tracts of valuable forest reserve.

Two contracts are under consideration between the Republic and the United Fruit Company. One stipulates the lease, for a period of sixty-five years, of the National Railroad from Puerto Cortes to La Pimienta, with the privilege of rebuilding the same and of constructing branch lines from the main line to the neighboring banana plantations, the extension of branch lines to be not less than 30 miles. The other contract relates to the construction and exploitation of a line from La Pimienta to the Gulf of Fonseca, with branch lines to the neighboring plantations; the life of the contract will be seventy-five years.

MEXICO

At the close of 1906 it was thought that the succeeding year would be unmarked by any variation in the generally prosperous conditions prevailing throughout the Republic of Mexico, which expectations have been confirmed by a material development and economic vitality indicative of continued growth and healthy vigor during 1907 under the administrative direction of President PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Import duties and consular fees show a considerable increase, an advance of more than 16 per cent being noted as compared with the preceding year, although the tariff rates remained unchanged. The sale of common document stamps also reveals a marked increase in the volume of internal business transactions with the added circum-

stance that during the course of the fiscal year 1906-7 the schedule of the stamp revenue was modified in such manner as to reduce considerably the rates payable on the greater part of the operations thus taxed.

In regard to the Federal contribution, which is assessed on all taxes and all forms of revenue collected by state and municipal authorities, a fair gain is also observable, thus proving a continued growth in tax collections. The demand for special stamps for the payment of the required taxes on mines, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, cotton textiles, and explosives also indicate a sustained expansion in the industries affected.

The earnings of the postal and telegraph lines show considerable growth, while in the Federal District activity in real estate deals and in commercial and industrial enterprises as a whole was greater than in previous years.

The importation of foreign corn and wheat is one of the most decisive factors in determining the status of the local money market, owing to the large remittances abroad necessitated by the condition.

During the early months of the year the value of real estate and the quotations of industrial, mining, and commercial securities continued to rise, and a comparison of similar quotations with those of 1906 would, in general, show satisfactory results. By the middle of the year, however, the stringency in foreign money markets began to affect the Mexican situation and capital became more and more reluctant to engage in Mexican undertakings. The fiscal year 1908–9 may suffer from this anomalous and uneasy condition, but the Republic continues to indicate strength and vitality in its public resources which place it on a satisfactory plane among the nations of the world.

Various measures were taken for keeping the Republic in touch with other parts of the world through participation in agricultural and scientific expositions, and on July 1 a new agricultural bureau was established as part of the National Government, for the purpose of studying questions connected with pastoral and agricultural pursuits and of disseminating the results of such investigations for the benefit of native husbandmen. Foreign companies were organized for the exploitation of the guayule and other shrubs having a commercial value, while concessions were granted for the development of marine industries and the utilization of waterways.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The spirit of concord and good will was maintained between the Republic and the various nations of America, and a convention signed at the third International Conference of American States, at Rio de Janeiro, providing for the creation of an international com-

AN ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN THE PARK OF CHAPULTEPEC, MEXICO CITY.

In the background is the Palace of Chapultepec, the summer residence of the President of Mexico, one of the most beautiful and historic spots of the Republic.

mission of jurists, after being approved by the Senate, was ratified by the Executive and promulgated officially with a view to its observance on June 25. The convention also signed at this conference, on August 13, 1906, extending until December 31, 1912, the treaty on pecuniary claims signed at the City of Mexico January 30, 1902, at the Second International American Conference, which was approved by the Senate on October 23, 1907, and ratified by the President on November 18, 1907.

A convention with Salvador for the exchange of parcels post was signed at Mexico City on October 12, 1906, and promulgated by President DIAZ on May 17, 1907.

The arbitration treaties under negotiation with the Washington Government are favorably reported on, and the adjustment of controversial matters between the two Governments in a spirit of fairness and friendliness is noted.

On September 27, 1907, the Republic's acceptance of the Declaration of Paris of April 16, 1856, with regard to special points of maritime law, including the abolition of letters of marque, was made known by the nation's delegates to The Hague Conference, other adopted conventions being also signed with the exception of one treating of the firing of projectiles and balloons. These conventions, as well as an extradition treaty with the Netherlands, will be submitted to the Senate for action. On August 21 the final action in regard to adherence to the Geneva Convention was taken on the part of Mexico.

In accordance with resolutions of the Second International Conference of American States, the Third Sanitary Convention was held in the capital in December, the nations represented being Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Uruguay, and Mexico. One of the results of this gathering was an increase in the number of adhesions to the Sanitary Convention signed at Washington in 1905, the new signatories being Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay.

The satisfactory status of the settlement of the Venezuelan claims is to be noted, and the conditions of the Magdalena Bay concession with the United States are favorable to the interests of both countries.

The Republic was awarded for its exhibits at the Jamestown Exposition fourteen first and four second prizes.

An important event of the year was the participation of the Republic in the Central American Peace Conference. Mexico, being in accord with the United States, invited the countries of Central America engaged in war to peacefully settle their disputes at a peace conference which would formally secure for them in the future a state of permanent peace. The united efforts of Presidents DIAZ and ROOSEVELT were welcomed by the Central American nations, and all of them appointed their representatives. The matter had a favorable

solution at the Washington conference by the signing of treaties and conventions, the stipulations of which, if faithfully complied with, will insure the peace and consequently the progress and development of the Central American Republics. This fact is of great importance for Mexico, both because of the direct part which its Chief Executive took in securing the agreement among the conflicting countries and also because the progress and peace of Central America will rapidly develop its commercial relations with those countries.

The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, was the guest of the nation during a few weeks in the latter part of the year, and thus had the opportunity of noting the actual progress and conditions of the Republic.

FINANCE.

Particular mention is to be made of the prosperous condition of the national exchequer in contrast to the financial stringency prevailing for several months of the year in the business world. The decline abroad of the prices of most of the national products inevitably affected many industrial enterprises, but measures taken by the Department of Finance and the improved quotations lately given for silver, henequen, and other staples of export minimized the unfavorable conditions.

Normal revenue is placed at $51,692,500 and the total expenditure at $51,601,900, leaving a surplus of $90,600. The fiscal revenues for the year 1906–7 are estimated to have been $10,000·000 in excess of expenditures provided for in the budget. Collections from normal budget sources and profits obtained from the Exchange and Currency Commission reached the sum of $56,500,000. Import duties furnished $3,000,000 and stamp taxes $750,000 of the increase over the preceding year. The $26,000,000 yielded by import duties is just double the amount collected from the same source in 1901–2.

In the budget estimate of revenues for the fiscal year 1908–9 taxes on foreign commerce are placed at $24,800,000; internal taxes at $16,027,500; special taxes in the Federal District and Territories, $5,465,000; public services, $3,202,500; revenue from national lands, $132,500; and profits and minor sources, $2,065,000.

The revenues collected by the custom-houses of the Republic during the fiscal year 1906–7 were as follows: Import duties, $26,191,336; export duties, $530,690; port dues, $571,790, making a total of $27,293,816.

The foreign debt of the country was reduced in the fiscal year 1906–7 by $2,144,600, but the interior debt was increased by the issue of 5 per cent bonds to the amount of $1,053,600, paid as subsidy to the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, Merida and Valladolid, and Pan-American railways.

The monetary situation of the country improved considerably. The scarcity of subsidiary coins altogether disappeared and the circulation of gold became more abundant. This is in part nullified by the exportation of silver *pesos*, which was due in 1906–7, as in 1905–6, to the rise in the price of bar silver as compared with the gold value of the silver contained in the *peso*. The total mintage of coins from the time of the installation of the monetary reform, on May 5, 1905, up to June 30, 1907, was $47,780,785. The Exchange and Currency Commission has discharged the functions of its office with marked ability and has succeeded in two years in replacing almost all the old currency with coins struck in accordance with the monetary law of 1905.

The solidity of banking institutions in the Republic is well established, and the recent stringency in the money markets of the world did not prevent the banks of the country from meeting their obligations in cash. The proposed establishment of a national chamber of commerce, charged with the promotion of trade and the management of commercial affairs, will, it is anticipated, further solidify the national credit, while the conference called by Minister LIMANTOUR for the discussion of economic measures by delegates from the various banks of the Republic has met with favorable response.

The assets and liabilities of the banks of the country balanced on June 30, 1907, at $361,881,000, as against $314,440,000 on the same date of the preceding year. The subscribed capital increased from $73,300,000 on June 30, 1906, to $81,300,000 a year later, showing an increase of $8,000,000. The holdings of cash diminished by $1,791,000, which was undoubtedly occasioned by the withdrawal of 13,000,000 *pesos* for shipment abroad.

The reported status of the thirty-four legally chartered banks of the Republic at the close of 1907 was most satisfactory. The reforms to be made in the method of operating banks in the Republic have been agreed upon by the representatives of the chartered banks of the country and will be enacted into law by the national Congress.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade of the Republic in the fiscal year 1906–7 was valued at $240,690,000, as compared with $244,911,000 in the previous fiscal year.

The imports amounted to $116,681,000, against $109,884,000 in the fiscal year 1905–6. Exports for the same periods were $124,009,000 and $135,027,000, respectively.

Of the imports, $73,188,000 came from the United States, as compared with $72,770,000 in the fiscal year 1905–6, and of exports, the same country took $87,904,000, against $93,000,000 in 1905–6.

The share of imports from other countries during the fiscal year 1906–7 was as follows: Germany, $12,214,000; Great Britain, $11,796,000; France, $8,816,000; Spain, $3,986,000; Belgium, $1,561,000; Italy, $987,000; Austria-Hungary, $669,000; Switzerland, $537,000. Exports to other countries in the same period were: Great Britain, $15,937,000; Germany, $10,059,000; France, $4,077,000; Belgium, $2,654,000; Spain, $1,499,000; Cuba, $1,186,000.

Of the total imports, 62.7 per cent came from the United States, as against 65.99 per cent in the fiscal year 1905–6, and of exports, 70.8 per cent went to the United States, compared with 68.6 per cent in the preceding fiscal year.

The leading articles exported to the United States were: Coffee, $1,732,808; copper, $17,881,815; ixtle, or tampico fiber, $1,131,567; sisal grass, $14,153,047; oranges, $63,703; goatskins, $2,443,187; hides of cattle, $1,363,024; india rubber, crude, $3,812,311; lead ore, $3,139,253; sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard, $1,023,574; wood, mahogany, $781,070.

The leading articles imported from the United States were: Agricultural implements, $519,829; cattle, $849,492; corn, $963,840; wheat, $1,445,052; automobiles, $629,807; passenger and freight cars, $1,788,079; coal, $3,273,568; copper, $1,029,999; electrical machinery, $1,551,562; telegraph and telephone instruments, $753,969; steel rails, $1,052,189; structural iron and steel, $936,493; wire, $1,082,570; hardware, etc., $1,149,006; pipes and fittings, $1,624,648; sewing machines, and parts of, $732,031; boots and shoes, $1,662,842; lard, $805,490; mineral oil, crude, $1,121,546; vegetable oils, $1,101,500; paraffin, $656,649; lumber, $2,712,264; furniture, $1,053,020.

The prosperity of the Republic is emphasized by the figures lately issued covering foreign trade from July to December, 1907, the first half of the fiscal year 1908, where it is shown that imports had increased over the corresponding period of 1906 by $7,615,495 and exports by $4,951,468, making a total trade advance of $12,500,000 for the half year. On the basis of previously issued statistics, the commercial movement of the Republic for the calendar year 1907 is represented by $213,440,000, of which $93,950,000 is for imports and $119,490,000 for exports.

In the matter of imports, it is found that the United States remains in the lead and supplies the Mexican market with more goods than all the countries of Europe taken together. Germany leads in the European import list, a position formerly occupied by Great Britain.

The United States continues to be the leading purchaser of Mexican products, the next ranking country being Great Britain, followed by Germany, France, Belgium, and Spain. France and Spain during the fiscal year 1906–7 increased their purchases by $22,000 and $393,000, respectively, while the United States receipts of Mexican

MUNICIPAL PALACE, CITY OF PUEBLA, STATE OF PUEBLA, MEXICO.

One of the finest and most commodious municipal buildings in the Republic, overlooking a beautiful park and the magnificent cathedral of the "City of the Angels."

goods declined by $5,100,000; those of Great Britain declined $4,899,000; Germany by $206,000, and Belgium by $979,000.

Out of the total shipments to Latin America in the fiscal year 1906–7, valued at $1,633,000, Cuba took $1,186,000. Imports from Latin America figure for but $322,000, including the West Indies.

Increased imports are noted in animal substances, textiles and manufactures thereof, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and, in general, in all the tariff groups of imported merchandise. The greatest and most significant increase is shown, however, in machinery and apparatus of all kinds, imports under this head advancing from $10,205,000 to $13,867,000, a gain of $3,662,000. Owing to the heavy importation of freight cars and automobiles, the classification of vehicles ranks next among imports, showing a marked advance, the figures for the two years, 1906–7 and 1905–6, being $4,500,000 and $2,297,000, respectively. The decline of $3,935,000 noted in regard to imports of mineral substances is largely explainable by the fact that in 1905–6 large quantities of Mexican coins were minted in the United States, and though the record for such transactions in 1906–7 amounted to $11,500,000, it was much less than that noted for the preceding year.

The production and exportation of precious metals, which with copper and lead constitute more than 95 per cent of the mineral output, is given as follows: Gold production, $18,281,000; gold exportation, $11,936,000; silver production, $38,544,000; silver exportation, $49,930,000. The gold output is thus shown to have remained practically stationary, while that of silver advanced by $741,610 over 1905–6. Copper and lead declined in the reported output, owing to the closing down of some low-grade mines, while zinc, antimony, and various other mineral substances were mined on a larger scale. Other than gold and silver, the exports of metals for the year show the following figures: Copper, $14,400,000; lead, $1,822,000; others (including zinc and antimony), $2,036,000.

Vegetable products exported comprised henequen, $15,720,000; ixtle, $1,906,000; coffee, $3,618,000; leaf tobacco, $947,000; chick peas, $2,042,000; chewing gum, $1,072,000; cabinet woods, $1,084,000; dyewoods, $368,000; rubber, including guayule, $3,339,000; guayule plants, $30,612.

Foremost among the vegetable products of which the exportation has increased are: Rubber, including guayule, whose shipment began five years ago, and which now exceeds $3,250,000 per year; chick peas, whose export has increased threefold in the same period; ixtle, which advanced from $1,500,000 to $1,900,000, and chicle, or chewing gum, of which the gain has been 50 per cent. Henequen remains at approximately $15,000,000 and the quantity shipped fluctuates between 82,000 tons and 110,000 tons, which was the figure reached in 1906–7. The

year was not favorable to coffee, which shows a decline in exportation value of $1,000,000.

The value of animal products shipped abroad was $5,575,000, showing a decline of $285,000 as compared with the year 1905–6. The chief items were cattle, $600,000, and untanned hides, $4,437,000. The decline noted in cattle exports was owing to the closing of Cuban markets to Mexican animals and the increasing demand at home for live stock. Untanned hides constitute a line of exports that is gaining in importance yearly. Other items of export consist of refined sugar, $582,000; coarse sugar, $13,300; cotton-seed meal and cakes, $423,000; palmetto hats, $315,000; tanned hides and skins, $17,000, and manufactured tobacco, $246,000.

The continued development of the foreign commerce of the Republic has necessitated the reorganization of the consular service, and a new bureau has been added to the Department of Foreign Relations, charged with the administrative features of the service.

INDUSTRIES.

A new agricultural bureau was established during the year for the purpose of studying the questions connected with pastoral and agricultural pursuits and disseminating the results of its investigations to the farmers of the country. This step is sure to do much to advance agriculture in the Republic.

Sugar production was 119,000 tons, as compared with 107,500 tons in 1905–6, while for 1907–8 the estimated production is 115,000 tons. This falling off is attributed to the scarcity of rainfall in the State of Morales, the principal sugar-producing section. In other districts it is estimated that the average yield may be anticipated. There are 773 properties worked, and the interest in sugar growing and manufacturing has been greatly stimulated by the increased import duties levied on the foreign product in February, 1908. Since last year two United States factories have been established, one on the Mexican Central between San Luis Potosi and Tampico and the other on the Mexican Railway, about 56 miles from the port of Veracruz. Both are equipped with modern machinery and have capacities of 3,000 and 800 tons daily, respectively. New machinery has been installed in many of the old establishments, and the quality of the product has been brought up to the best standard.

The cotton crop of the Republic for 1907 did not exceed 80,000 bales, 50,000 less than the last crop. This decrease is due to the fact that the number of acres cultivated was less in 1907, and also to atmospheric conditions. The conditions at the present time are just the reverse of those of a year ago. There was then the largest crop on record, which led to an exportation of over 50,000 bales to Europe. *The area for* 1907 planted in cotton is estimated to have been 250,000

acres. The fiber of the Mexican cotton is of good length and strength, thinner, however, than that of American cotton, less silky, and not so clean.

The yield in the Laguna district is only 50 per cent of the season of 1906–7, and the total supply of domestic cotton will not be sufficient to fill the requirements of Mexican mills for the 1908 season until the new crop comes on in the fall. There will probably be required between 25,000 and 30,000 bales before September 1, 1908, depending upon consumption by mills. This will be somewhat less than the preceding season, due to two facts: The unsatisfactory labor conditions in mills, resulting in shorter time and less output for machines, and a further reduction in raw cotton used, owing to the slightly increased proportion of finer yarns, which reduces consumption per spindle. Consumption in 1906–7 was about 155,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

The quality of the cotton goods output of the Republic is constantly improving. One of the most productive and at the same time best developed of the Mexican industries, is the manufacture of cotton yarns and cloth. The production of the staple in the Republic yields about one-half the amount required for use in her industries. The nation imports annually a small quantity of Egyptian cotton for use in mercerized weaves. The exports of cotton from the United States to Mexico during the fiscal years 1905, 1906, and 1907 were valued at $3,768,126, $1,620,443, and $36,413, respectively.

For 1906, 125 factories were reported in operation, and the increase in cotton-manufacturing plants in the country since that period has been limited. The greater number of the cotton mills are of modern construction and patterned largely after the mills of the United States and continental Europe. Many of the mills have recently abandoned their old machinery for that of later and more modern design, so that it may be safely stated that practically all the cotton mills in the Republic are modern in equipment. The United States furnishes about one-third of the machinery used in the Republic in the manufacture of cotton goods, the remaining two-thirds, as now employed, coming from England and Germany.

The henequen industry, practically monopolized by the Yucatan peninsula, was subjected to a business crisis during the year, in consequence of which, on April 23, 1908, a law was passed exempting raw henequen from the payment of export duties. Provision for the refund to the producers of henequen of the amount of export duties paid by them on the fiber exported since February 16, 1908, was also made.

Although Mexico as a rubber-producing country does not yet rank very high, it is the country where rubber was originally found by the Europeans, and is in the lead in regard to area under rubber cultivation, *figuring for 95,000* acres.

The Mexican Rubber Planters' Association assembled in convention in the city of Mexico on October 9–10, 1907, for the purpose of considering the best means for promoting the development of the industry throughout the Republic.

The guayule shrub, which is being milled in the factories of the country, grows over but a limited area of Mexico. No care is taken in its gathering and no reseeding or otherwise propagating the plant is provided for. A recent contract made with the Government in this connection, however, includes certain stipulations as to this matter. The high prices offered by the factories have led to a reckless harvesting of the immature shrubs, with the result that in many cases large lots of guayule are received which do not yield the desired rubber. Conservative experts place the area covered by the guayule plant in the Republic at 185,000 acres, situated in the northern part of the States of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, the eastern part of Durango, and particularly the southern part of Coahuila. The plant is also found, in more or less abundance, in the States of Nuevo Leon and Chihuahua.

The present guayule reserve is estimated at 375,000 tons, based on an average output of from 450 to 700 pounds per acre. The average yield of the grown plant is fixed at from 8 to 11 per cent of rubber. Some experts, however, consider that with improvements in the process of extraction the yield may become as high as 18 per cent.

Rich companies have been formed for the exploitation of this industry, and there are in northern Mexico at the present time ten large companies, with fifteen factories in operation and several in construction, in which a number of prominent American capitalists are concerned. The principal factory at Torreon has a motive force of 1,800 horsepower and works large enough to treat 100 tons of the raw product daily. Some of the guayule has to be transported on the backs of mules for over 100 miles before reaching the factory. German interests in guayule are also represented on a large scale, and it is said that the Dresdner Bank and the firm of Krupp have invested large sums of money in this industry.

The tobacco industry is still subject to numerous vicissitudes, showing that the difficulties arising from Cuban competition have not yet been overcome. Effort is being made to stimulate tobacco growing and export, and the Mexican legation at Peking, China, has addressed a communication to the various consuls of the Republic in that Empire, containing questions in regard to the probabilities of success for the introduction of Mexican tobacco in China.

The total production for export in 1907 amounted to 3,572,452 pounds of leaf tobacco and about 440,000 pounds of cigars and cigarettes, noteworthy shipments being made to Cuba.

LORETO SMELTING PLANT, PACHUCA, STATE OF HIDALGO, MEXICO.

This smelter is situated in one of the great silver producing sections of the Republic, and reduces ores by the "patio" method, successfully competing with the most scientifically constructed smelters in the treatment of certain kinds of argentiferous ores.

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One of the principal measures adopted for the encouragement of agriculture is a law concentrating under the Department of Fomento all establishments which are charged with imparting a knowledge of husbandry, the Department being authorized to reorganize the methods of agricultural training. In consequence the National College of Agriculture and Veterinary Surgery opened its classes under a new curriculum and with 240 students from all the States of the Republic. A central experiment station has been established in connection with the college, the results of whose labors will be communicated to similar stations to be founded in the various States and Territories for the acquisition of a scientific knowledge of agricultural pursuits.

There is a constant growth in the number of applicants for concessions to use water courses subject to Federal jurisdiction for irrigation and motive power. In 1907, 52 concessions, to be used for the objects stated, were granted, and 63 title deeds were issued, some for the purpose of confirming previously acquired rights and others as a result of new concessions.

The work of the geographic and geodetic surveys has continued with satisfactory results, and the meteorological and astronomical services have been extended and improved.

In the year 1907 title deeds to the number of 4,632 and covering an area of 1,825,629 acres were issued by the Department of Fomento. Title deeds to mines for the same period numbered 5,000, against 3,801 in the preceding year, surpassing all previous records. This is the more surprising as the decline in the price of silver and copper caused a suspension of work in several mining properties.

In addition to the well-known wealth of the country in gold and silver, late statistics show that there are now more than 1,000 copper mines being operated throughout the Republic. Of these, 302 are in the State of Jalisco, 234 in Sonora, 95 in Michoacan, 65 in Lower California, 53 in Chihuahua, and 51 in Durango.

The development of coal mines and boring for petroleum have entered a practical commercial field in the Republic, and there are said to be hundreds of thousands of tons of asphalt in the Tampico and Tuxpam districts, but the production is as yet in its infancy. The demand for asphalt is rapidly increasing throughout the Republic in the larger cities, and the next few years will, it is anticipated, witness a great development in this branch of activity. The completion of the Tuxpam Canal will also greatly simplify the difficulties of transport from the asphalt zones to the port of Tampico. Bituminous asphalt occurs in parts of the States of Veracruz and San Luis Potosi.

Many of the zinc mines on the northern Mexican border are to *resume shipments* of ore to the United States. The Government of

the United States has been collecting a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on the imports, but under the decision of the court overruling the Treasury order, zinc ores will have a free entry whether they contain carbonates or sulphides. Zinc-ore shipments from Mexico are made principally to the smelters in Missouri, and in consequence of the renewal of operations from 200 to 500 cars will be run monthly to transport the ore.

The approximate number of hides and skins produced annually in the Republic is goatskins, 2,000,500, weighing 20 pounds a dozen; beef hides, 2,000,000, weighing 46 pounds each; sheepskins, 1,000,000, weighing 26½ pounds a dozen.

Small tanneries exist in most of the cities and towns, although the tanning and leather trade of the Republic is chiefly centered in Mexico City and Leon. It is customary also on many haciendas throughout the country to conduct tanning operations to such an extent as to provide from the hides and skins produced on the place all leather needed by the laborers. Cascalote is the national tanning material, being used throughout the Republic, and is exported in large quantities. Toluca is the most important point of distribution of this valuable product, the towns of Iguala, Zitacuaro, Morelia, Patzcuaro, and Uruapan dealing in the same to lesser extent. Sole leather is the principal product of the tanneries, but a considerable amount of upper and harness leather is produced.

The production of the San Rafael paper mills during the year increased by 10,267,400 pounds over 1906. The new buildings of the Progreso mills were completed in the early part of 1908, and the plant is now in a condition to produce 44,000 pounds of paper per day. In 1907 the amount expended for improvements in both plants was $415,000. The sales in 1907 had an increase of about $350,000 over those of 1906, and the net profits for the year amounted to $558,000.

Cold-storage plants and deposits for the refrigeration, preservation, and management of food products exist in the Republic, and the erection and operation of a fully equipped plant for the manufacture of hubs, spokes, rims, axles, and all kinds of wagon parts is to be undertaken in the State of Oaxaca by a United States company. The company has purchased 125,000 acres of land containing vast quantities of hardwoods and will put up one of the most modern and complete plants in the Republic, not only for the manufacture of vehicle parts, but also will eventually manufacture furniture. The mill and machinery required for the enterprise has already been purchased, the mill plant to have a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber daily. The company desires to create a demand and market in Mexico for their entire output, but will ship and export considerable quantities to the United States and Europe, as their close proximity to Coatzacoalcos gives them great shipping advantages.

Many concessions were granted during the year covering guano exploitation on the islands of the coast, and the opening up of Lower California is being entered upon with vigor.

RAILROADS.

The Department of Communications reports a total length of railways in the Republic aggregating 14,181 miles.

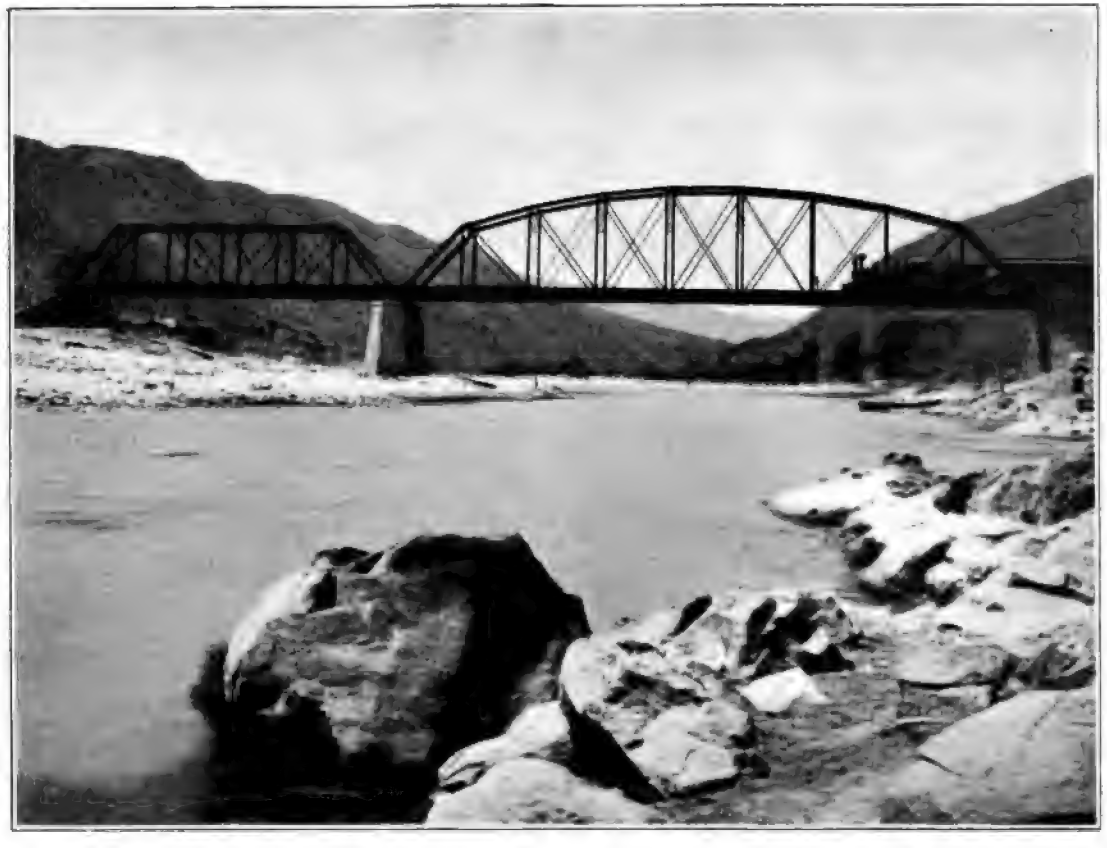
Railroad progress in the Republic during the year 1907 was slow, but what was accomplished will greatly benefit important and extensive regions of the country. Several isolated lines in different States have been united, and they now constitute small systems which will soon be consolidated into one, said lines being the Cananea and the Sonora railroads, both in the State of Sonora; the Topolobampo branch line, and the Altata and the Manzanillo lines. In the south the Pan-American Railroad is being constructed, and is now very near the valleys of Tapachula, so that one can travel by railroad from one extreme to the other of the Republic. In Chihuahua several local lines were constructed. No progress has been observed in the Yucatan system; the same was the case with the Campeche and the Tabasco lines, which in time will serve to extend the general system.

No more important legislative measure has been effected in recent years in the Republic than that covered by the decree of July 6, 1907, whereby President DIAZ approved the formation of a stock company of limited liability between the Government and seven or more stockholders of the National and Central Railway Companies. In the operations of the consolidated company the payment of certain bonds is guaranteed unconditionally by the Government. The latter also participates equally with other stockholders in all dividends accruing from the working of the lines.

With the signing of the acts of incorporation on March 28, 1908, the Mexican Railway Merger Company came into full legal existence with a capital of $230,000,000 and securities representing $615,000,000.

The Government exercises absolute control over the Mexican Central, including the Coahuila and Pacific leased line, the National Railroad of Mexico, Mexican International, Interoceanic, and the Hidalgo Northeastern. The International and the Interoceanic are controlled by the National, and the Hidalgo was purchased and is owned by the National. In addition to these roads the Government controls the Tehuantepec National line, connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the Veracruz and Pacific, which, added to the new merger system, give the Government absolute control of over 7,000 miles of the railways in the Republic.

The status of the various railways in operation throughout the *Republic is shown to* be satisfactory, increased percentages being



MEXICAN CENTRAL AND PACIFIC RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Spanning the Balsas River, a turbulent mountain stream in the State of Guerrero, and assuring the continuance of railway construction to the Port of Acapulco.

noted in all branches of traffic. The figures for the year show passengers carried, 10,187,121, an increase of 16.7 per cent; in earnings from passenger traffic, an increase of 30.7 per cent; tons of freight transported, 9,538,354, an increase of 6.4 per cent; and in earnings from freight transported, an increase of 9.3 per cent.

The passenger increase was largest on the Mexican Central, and the gain in freight traffic on the National and Mexican Central lines would have been greater had they possessed the adequate supply of rolling stock. The falling off in the tonnage returns of the Tehuantepec National Railway, as compared with freight transported in 1905–6, is explainable by the cessation of the carriage of materials for the port works at Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos. This is offset, however, by the increase in the rates of traffic across the Isthmus, so that a substantial gain in the earnings is reported.

The reports of the Tehuantepec National Railway show constantly augmenting receipts, an increase of $700,000 being noted in the last half of 1907 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The improvements in progress and projected at the Atlantic and Pacific terminals of this road are exciting great interest among the promoters of trans-Isthmian traffic, and it is proposed to make Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos rank with other world ports for the transshipment of merchandise.

Between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 represents the value of United States merchandise shipped during 1907 over the Tehuantepec route between Atlantic and Pacific ports, the shortening of the transport route for Hawaiian sugar being of especial value to the dealers. This sudden and large increase in the interchanges between Atlantic and Pacific ports via the narrow strip of land which separates those oceans is chiefly due to the opening, early in 1907, of the Tehuantepec Railway, which connects the waters of those two oceans by a land haul of but 190 miles, its termini being Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico side and Salina Cruz on the Pacific side. This enterprise of connecting the two oceans by this short land haul was planned before the construction of the earliest transcontinental railway in the United States, the first concession for the road having been granted by the Government in 1857.

On June 15, 1907, the Government made a payment of $600,000 to the Pan-American Railway Company as a subsidy for the section of the line opened to traffic about the beginning of that month. The amounts paid by the Government to the company make a total of $2,500,000.

Numerous industrial lines were built and extended and improvements in the matter of grading and bridge construction were effected.

At Puerto Mexico, Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, Tampico, and Mazatlan port and sanitation works continued their progress toward com-

pletion, while light-houses and various river improvements contributed to the generally improved condition of water transit. Between Tuxpam and Tampico the length of canal at present navigable is 115 kilometers.

It is evident that the Republic sees the advantage of getting into closer touch with Japan, for the Government has granted a concession to a company for the establishment of a line of steamers between Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese ports.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The revenues derived from the postal service during the year ended June 30, 1907, amounted to $2,015,000, as compared with $1,826,000 in 1905–6, an increase of 10.34 per cent. International money orders were exchanged in the year to the value of $23,240,000.

On January 1, 1908, the decree of November 14, 1907, allowing an increase in the weight of letters without any alteration in the rates of postage, so as to bring the inland system into line with the agreement entered into at Rome, became operative, and on March 1, 1908, the decree of December 26, 1907, became effective, whereby the use of complimentary stamps and the delivery of registered mail matter was regulated.

Postal conventions with the Dominion of Canada, Italy, and the Republic of Salvador have been entered into for the exchange of money orders and parcels-post packages.

The telegraph system of the Republic has been increased, and 6 new offices and 1 telephone exchange were opened to the public during the year. Messages sent show an increase of 8 per cent and earnings of 11 per cent over the records for the previous half year. The Government cable lines have a total length of 481 miles.

The transactions of the Bureau of Patents and Trade-marks of the Republic during 1907 cover patents of invention to the number of 1,241, 946 trade-marks, 27 models and industrial drawings, and 96 advertisements and commercial names.

The registry of business transactions during the calendar year 1907 was very great on account of commercial enterprises, the organization of new companies, and increased capitalization of existing corporations.

Much interest is evidenced in connection with municipal conditions in the Republic in the decree of the Government providing for a reduction of municipal taxation in certain sections of the country. There has been much complaint in the past about high taxation, and now the Government is making a very careful estimate of real estate properties and their taxable values in order to make sure that there is no greater burden imposed on the people than is absolutely required

for the good of the public service. An official commission has been working for several years in order to bring about this new condition.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In educational measures the Republic has in every way advanced its position, both at home and abroad; new schools and institutes being inaugurated under Government supervision, while participation was had in the Congress of Mothers, held recently in Washington, and delegates appointed to take part in the Vienna Congress of Architects and of Americanists. To the latter body an invitation has been extended to meet in Mexico in the centenary year of the nation's independence.

At the International Congress of Dermatologists, held in New York during September, 1907, and the National Association of American Schoolmasters in Los Angeles in August, Mexican delegates were present, in the last-named instance public recognition and appreciation of their attendance being unanimously voted.

The Republic at present maintains 568 primary schools, of which 398 are situated in the Federal District and 170 in the Territories. Attendance aggregates 62,686, or 3,330 more pupils than were recorded for last year.

Preliminary measures are under way for the taking of a new census of the Republic, which is ordered for October 28, 1910.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In addition to expenditures previously authorized for public improvements throughout the Republic, an Executive decree was promulgated on December 17, 1907, providing for the outlay of about $5,345,000 on the following enterprises: For port works at Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos, in addition to sums previously authorized, $2,585,000; for the erection of an asylum, $750,000; for the erection of a college, $500,000; for water supply in the City of Mexico, in addition to previous authorizations, $1,500,000.

The sanitation works of the capital include the addition of 2,448 yards of main sewer, 8,341 yards of lateral sewers, and 4,136 yards of drains, while other municipal improvements cover new charitable and corrective institutions, public gardens and lighting, a new market, extended paving areas, and road improvements.

The Republic is to be advertised in London by an exhibition of its railroad, industrial, and mining activities, which will be displayed in the Crystal Palace, May to October, 1908. While this is being arranged by the directors of that institution, and it is not done on the initiative of the Mexican Government, an invitation has been extended to President DIAZ to lend his aid, and the Government of Mexico signified its willingness to cooperate for the success of the exhibition.

NICARAGUA

On December 1, 1907, President J. SANTOS ZELAYA, of Nicaragua, addressed an important message to the National Legislative Assembly in which the work of the Executive during the two preceding years was outlined. Special reference was made to the internecine troubles of the independent States of Central America, culminating in the Washington Conference for the maintenance of peace.

Relations with the United States are sincere and cordial, and the small differences that have arisen in regard to some contracts ceded to American citizens will be satisfactorily adjusted.

The treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, as also the consular convention with the German Empire, have been prorogued for ten years. Treaties were agreed upon with Great Britain covering the recognition of Nicaraguan sovereignty over the Mosquito Reservation and the annulment of the port privileges of San Juan del Norte. With Italy and Belgium treaties were made of friendship, commerce, and navigation, covering also extradition and consular convention.

Other treaties and conventions approved by the National Assembly are:

Arbitration treaty with the Kingdom of Belgium, signed at the city of Guatemala on the 6th of March, 1906; Universal Postal Convention of Rome, signed by the delegates of various nations of the world in the city of Rome, on the 26th of May, 1906, with the final protocol of the same date, which were also signed by the representative of Nicaragua; convention for the establishment of an International Institute of Agriculture, signed by the delegates of the various nations in the city of Rome on the 7th of June, 1906—also signed by the Nicaraguan representative; naturalization convention signed at Rio de Janeiro on the 13th of August, 1906, by the delegates to the Third International Conference of American Republics; convention on patents of invention, drawings and industrial models, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property, signed in Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1906, by the delegates to the Third International Conference of American Republics; convention in regard to pecuniary claims, signed in Rio de Janeiro on the 13th of August, 1906, by the delegates to the Third International Conference of American Republics.

NATIONAL PALACE, MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.

This palace was formerly used as a convent, but is now the President's headquarters and Legislative Hall. The building is one of the largest and best constructed of its kind in Central America.

FINANCE.

An increase in the issue of exportation bonds to meet the service of the foreign debt was decreed by the President, the original sum fixed having been $75,000, which is now advanced to $400,000. The obligations of the debt were punctually met during 1907, and the general improvements inaugurated through concessions for the exploitation of natural products indicate a continuance of so satisfactory a condition. A railroad contract has been entered into for the construction of a line from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast, into the interior; the bar of the Rio Grande is to be dredged and navigation facilities improved, while concessions for mineral and gutta-percha exploitation have been made whereby the Government receipts will be greatly augmented.

A Presidential decree of November 17, 1907, increased customs duties on imports 10 per cent, and from December 1, 1907, a "wharf tax" was collected on all passengers, baggage, and freight arriving or departing from the custom-house wharf at the "bluff" in Bluefields. Bananas and Government mail are the only exceptions to the regulation.

For the two years 1906 and 1907 the revenue was estimated at $4,086,000 and the expenditures at $4,188,000.

The sale of spirits is a Government monopoly which was leased for six years from January 1, 1904, to a syndicate of distillery owners who pay annually $536,400 for two years, and $568,000 for four years. The Government monopoly of the match industry was also decreed from January 8, 1908.

COMMERCE.

Nicaraguan imports from the United States in 1907 were valued at $1,790,598, as compared with $2,041,231 in 1906, while exports thither were $1,202,878 and $1,331,172, respectively, for the two years under comparison. In 1905 the United States furnished 53.8 per cent of the imports and took 40.5 per cent of the exports of the Republic.

The total foreign trade of the Republic in 1905, the latest year for which statistics are available, was $6,949,019, imports being $3,407,204 and exports $3,541,815. The principal exports were coffee, $1,541,102; timber, $51,620; gold, $642,132; rubber, $472,063; bananas, $296,414; cattle, $192,676; hides, $132,283. Of the imports, the value of $1,907,053 were from the United States; $742,788 from Great Britain; $424,628 from Germany; $264,119 from France. Of the exports the value of $1,691,840 went to the United States; $359,010 to Great Britain; $420,318 to Germany, and $654,266 to France.

In 1906 the exports to Great Britain amounted to $360,380, while the imports of British origin into the Republic reached the amount of $871,565.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER, LEON, NICARAGUA.

This building was thirty-seven years under construction, having been completed in 1743, at a cost of $5,000,000. The walls are of stone and from 18 to 20 feet thick, and the style of architecture is Moorish, resembling the Cathedral at Seville, Spain. The great altar consists of silver elaborately chased.

The chief exports to the United States in 1906 were rubber, $98,750; mahogany, $158,682; bananas, $442,111; coffee, $90,903; the principal imports were hardware, breadstuffs, and cotton goods.

The total exports of rubber from Bluefields for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were valued at $269,019.57. These figures are somewhat less than those reported for the two preceding years, when the valuations were $298,464.03 and $280,609.28, respectively, but they are in line with the general advance in shipments noted for the past six years. The shipments of gold bullion from this port for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, when a record figure was established, were valued at $557,550.66, as compared with $463,110.18 in 1906. Gold exports have doubled during the past six years.

The exports from Cape Gracias á Dios in 1907 amounted to $188,891 against $318,133 for the preceding year, and imports were valued at $256,036 as compared with $380,570 in 1906. The items for 1907 showed gold, $131,852; hides, $4,013; rubber, $53,026, while the imports for the same period with their valuations were liquors, $15,260; machinery, $68,116; merchandise, $76,120; provisions, $96,540.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIES.

The area of cultivation in the Republic has increased in recent years and would probably extend still further but for the scarcity of labor. The chief product is coffee, the estates of which, largely in German hands, lie in the western districts. Nicaraguan coffee is of superior quality and commands good prices. The annual coffee production of the country is about 61,600,000 pounds, of which 17,600,000 are for home consumption, leaving about 44,000,000 pounds for exportation, valued at about $4,000,000. Coffee grows everywhere in the Republic, especially on the slightly elevated places. According to an approximate estimate there are 60,000,000 trees planted in the various Departments of the Republic.

The planting of coffee in the Departments on the Atlantic slope would develop greatly if there were better and less costly means of communication. The creation of new plantations on this slope will increase wonderfully with the building of the railroad from Matagalpa to Leon, and especially with the completion of the line from San Miguelito to Monkey Point with a branch line to Acoyapa.

In Matagalpa and Jinotega the large coffee plantations are worked by colonies of Americans and Germans, who apply the natural water power of the country to the operation of such machinery as is required. The same Departments also yield a very good quality of wheat.

Bananas are grown in large quantities in the Bluefields region and are all shipped to New Orleans.

Cacao of good quality is grown chiefly in the south of the Pacific coast region, the greater part of the product being consumed in the country.

Sugar is widely cultivated, and there are several large and many small sugar factories. The output of this article in 1906 amounted to 3,879 metric tons.

Tobacco is grown in several districts; the best is produced in Omotepe, an island in Lake Nicaragua. Tobacco growing is regulated by the Government.

Rubber is collected in the mountain forests, and there are young rubber plantations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

A rubber concession recently granted will ultimately be taken over by the company at present holding two large grants from the Government, so that the corporation will control the output of all the wild forest rubber of the Republic. The production of rubber from the cultivated plantations in the Republic will be limited this season on account of the damage done to the older trees by the hurricane. Several plantations, however, have made large returns.

The forests contain, besides mahogany and cedar which are largely exported, many valuable timber trees, dyewoods, gums, and medicinal plants. Gums and resins of various kinds are abundant, and the native camphor tree is said to yield a variety equal to if not superior to that produced in the Far East. Vanilla of an excellent quality grows freely, and senna grows wild in Chontales. Many of the sections producing these plants are covered by concessions providing for rubber exploitation, and as that is the main forest industry of the country, the development of the commercial possibilities involved is at present restricted.

There are probably 1,200,000 cattle in the Republic. Cheese and milk are largely consumed. Horses and swine are reared. Maize, beans, and rice are grown for local consumption.

Local industries are the manufacture of furniture, boots and shoes, cigars and cigarettes, sugar, rum, beer, candles, and soap, but these products are almost entirely for local use.

MINING.

Of the more than 500 mines registered in the Bureau of Statistics of the Republic, 494 are producers of gold, while silver, copper, and quarries of valuable stone are scattered throughout the country. These resources are being exploited as rapidly as possible under various concessions held by natives and foreigners.

The mining law, recently promulgated, modifies in some important particulars the law of 1906, and its provisions are adapted to the encouragement of immigration.

Several of the gold and silver mines are worked by American and British companies, the mines toward the east coast in Mico, Tunkey, Cuicuina, and Pizpizare showing increased activity. Copper, coal, oil, and precious stones are also found.

The principal mining districts of the Republic are: In the Department of Jerez, the La Libertad, Santo Domingo, and Rio Mico mines; in the Department of Leon, those of Santa Francisca and Santa Rosa; in Esteli, those of San de Limay; in Segovia, those of Maulizo, San Juan de Tepaneca, Pericon, Jicanto, Murra, and Los Encinos, while the mines of the Department of Zelaya (formerly the Mosquito Reservation) are Pis Pis, Cuincuinita, Prinzapolca, Cuino, La Luz, and Los Angeles. The last-named Department comprises some of the richest and most fertile sections of the Republic, and after having remained under British rule for more than half a century is now formally incorporated in the boundaries of Nicaragua.

COMMUNICATION.

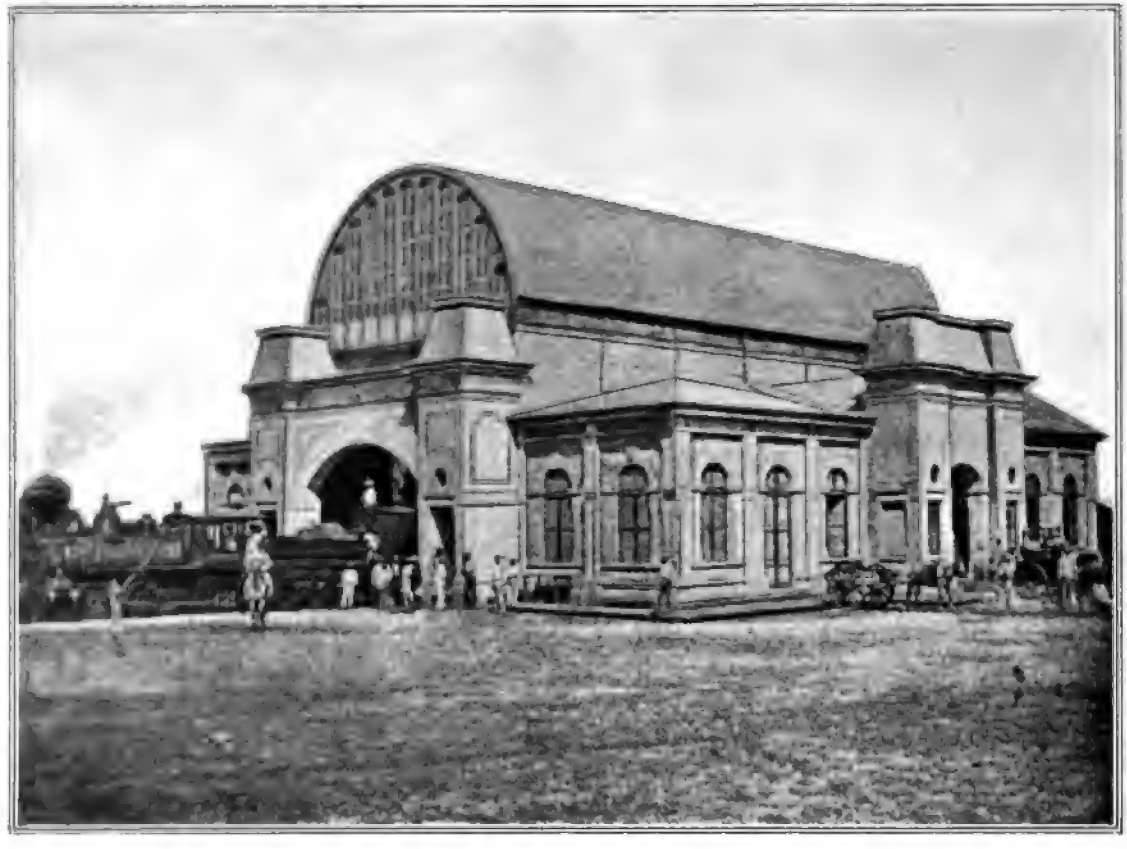
The Government is now carrying out plans long contemplated for reaching the Atlantic by rail, and actual construction is under way. The line from the Pacific at Corinto already exists, that port being reached by a railroad which extends to Granada, on Lake Nicaragua.

The harbor of Corinto permits the entrance of vessels of great draft, and at the opening of 1907 a 500-foot wharf was put into service, where large vessels may tie up with ease.

The interior towns are connected with Corinto and Granada by branch lines of railroad, the total extent of the line being 171½ English miles. In the surveys for an intercontinental railroad from New York to Buenos Aires the National Railroad of Nicaragua was accepted as one of the integral parts of the system, the portion therein embraced extending from Chinandega to Granada.

From Monkey Point, on the Atlantic Ocean, a railroad line is under construction which will reach San Miguelito, a distance of 116 miles, approximately. Shipments of rails have been received for the 40 miles of trackage decided upon, and about 500 laborers have been employed. The region traversed by this line is an entirely virgin country. In the Atlantic section banana and rubber lands are found, crossed by a number of streams. Farther into the interior are forest areas and grazing lands, the former containing quantities of wild rubber trees and valuable hard and cabinet woods. In the lake region the great fertility of the soil renders it preeminently adapted for agriculture. The facility of transport from San Miguelito via the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua is an important consideration for the planters of this district.

The survey of a railroad, from 100 to 110 miles in extent, has been completed from Momotombo, on Lake Managua, to Matagalpa. Connection *is now made from* Momotombo to Managua by steamer.



NATIONAL RAILWAY STATION, GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

The City of Granada, founded in 1532, is situated on the northwestern shore of Lake Managua, in one of the richest agricultural regions of the Republic. A flourishing trade is carried on in dyewoods, indigo, and hides. Granada is celebrated for its gold wire chains of exquisite workmanship.

As a result of a contract between the Government of Nicaragua and the *Compañía Hondureña de Navegación Limitada* for the extension of their steamship service along the Nicaraguan coast to include the two ports of Bluefields and Greytown, the company's ships will touch at Mobile, Galveston, Veracruz, Tampico, Progreso, Belize, and Puerto Cortes. A Government subsidy is paid to the company from the customs receipts of Bluefields, and exemption is granted from all fiscal and municipal taxation except the light-house tax. Free entry is allowed of combustibles, machinery, tools, oils, and all other materials required for the steamers of the service, and exemption is allowed employees from military duty.

Many concessions have been granted by the Government, carrying valuable navigation, mining, and agricultural rights, one of the most important companies being composed of United States citizens. This concession covers the navigation of the Prinzapolca and Grande rivers.

The National Legislative Assembly of the Republic has recently approved the following concessions: Contract for the sale of lands, the products from sale to be exclusively applied to the construction of the Matagalpa Railroad; contract granting the right to own and exploit all mineral deposits situated within a zone on the Atlantic coast; contract for the introduction into the country of Chinese and Japanese immigrants for agricultural work; contract for the introduction of Chinese immigrants to be employed in railroad construction and other specified works; contract for the establishment of a porcelain factory, and contract granting exclusive privilege for the manufacture of paper of all kinds from such raw materials as may be acquired in the country, and also from cotton, rags, sawdust, barks, and all other materials.

A new trade-mark law, promulgated on November 26, 1907, has important bearing upon industrial protection in the Republic and is designed for the protection of both foreign and local business.

The Government has enacted a law regulating the importation and sale of patent medicines and prohibiting the importation of adulterated or misbranded food products or drugs. This law, becoming effective on April 6, 1908, provides also for the establishment of a chemical laboratory in the capital of the Republic for the examination of all products under suspicion.

PANAMA

Prosperous conditions in Panama under the administration of President AMADOR GUERRERO are indicated by the fact that the fiscal revenues received during 1907 were $5,436.05 in excess of the budget estimate, aggregating $2,439,301.68. The bulk of these receipts were from import duties. The Republic, despite its small area, has a remarkable variety of mineral, timber, and agricultural resources and possibilities. As soon as the interior is made accessible by railroads and better highways, there is no reason why there should not be a large increase in the population and in the improvement of the lands and sections which are now practically wildernesses.

The extradition treaty signed by the representatives of Panama and Great Britain was promulgated on April 17, 1907, and a nickel coinage law went into effect on the 25th of the same month.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade of the Republic during 1907 aggregated $19,165,648.49, according to the Treasury report of the Government, of which the imports were valued at $17,204,983 and exports $1,960,-664. On the import list the United States figures for $5,196,964.38, or 54.3 per cent, exclusive of $7,640,533.86 credited to imports into the Canal Zone from New York without payment of duties. United States statistics record shipments to Panama valued at $18,665,323 during the year. Imports from Great Britain amounted to $2,028,112; Germany, $1,061,858; France, $334,906; Spain, 191,908; Italy, $189,711. The United States is practically the sole recipient of the Republic's exports, taking $1,680,953, or 85.7 per cent, during 1907.

A comparison of the exports of 1906, $1,064,201, with those of 1907, $1,960,664.92, shows an increase in the latter year of $896,463.

The exports of the Republic in 1907 from Bocas del Toro were valued at $1,423,084.25, made up of bananas, $1,388,321.75; brier wood, $14,180; turtle shells, $8,347.50; caoutchouc, $8,335; cacao, $2,673; cocoanuts, $1,227. Exports from Portobelo aggregated $155,046.06, comprised of cocoanuts to the amount of $126,046.06; vegetable ivory, $11,014; lime, etc., $5,279; milk of the medlar tree, $4,704; turtle shells, $4,690; cacao, $2,950; woods, $200; caoutchouc, $97; hides, $66. From Panama sundry products to the value of $282,866.66 were exported, and from Colon, cocoanuts, vegetable *ivory, hides, etc.,* amounting to $99,667.95. Imports from the United

States cover large quantities of lumber and codfish, besides various articles of food and clothing, as well as locomotives, bridge and railroad material, tools, gasoline, etc. Steel for railway and bridge construction is also an important item of import. The imports from the other leading countries include dry goods, hardware, drugs, provisions, lumber, and liquors.

Bananas are the largest single item of export, other items being hides, rubber, cocoanuts, limes, native curios, quaqua bark, and Mahogua wood. To Europe were sent rubber, sarsaparilla, turtle shell, hides, turtle meat, and cacao.

From Bocas del Toro, with the exception of bananas, which went to the United States, the entire exports were shipped to Europe. In the year 1908 it is expected that bananas will be shipped to Europe,

VIEW OF NEW CITY OF PANAMA.

The present city was founded in 1673 and is the Pacific terminus of the Panama Railway. It was formerly surrounded by a wall of solid masonry, 60 feet broad and 30 to 40 feet high, parts of which are still standing. The old unwalled city of Panama was founded in 1515. It was situated 5 miles inland from the present city, and was sacked and burned by Morgan, the buccaneer, in 1671.

and in order to meet the demands of the expected increase of commerce the Hamburg-American Line is building steamers to be equipped with refrigerating apparatus, and these vessels will be put into trade to carry banana cargoes. It is anticipated that 4,000,000 bunches of this fruit will be shipped from the port during 1908. In the interior of the country, on the banana farms, are thousands of Jamaicans and many Americans and other farmers.

The soil of Panama is of great fertility and the climate induces luxuriant growth of tropical vegetation. Of the whole area of the Republic about five-eighths are unoccupied, and of the remainder only a small part is properly cultivated. Immigration is encouraged, and land is offered to small farmers on favorable terms.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIES.

While the cultivation of bananas is the principal industry, the acreage of which is increasing from year to year, more attention is also being given to the cultivation of other products. Cacao is at present only grown by the natives, who dry the staple in the sun instead of using special apparatus, the value of the exports of this article being reported at about $6,000. Rubber is now produced on a small scale, but with proper attention could be developed into a paying industry. It grows wild in the interior of the Bocas del Toro district, especially in the Talamanca Valley and in the Cricanola country, from which districts it is brought to Bocas del Toro by the Indian traders and sold to merchants, who ship it to Europe. Sarsaparilla is not cultivated, but grows wild in great abundance. Coffee is grown in the Province of Chiriqui, near the Costa Rican frontier. In the Province of Cocle, on the Atlantic coast, there is an important agricultural enterprise, begun in 1894 with German capital; here about 75,000 cacao trees, 50,000 coffee bushes, and 25,000 rubber trees have been planted and are now beginning to yield returns. The cultivation of cocoanuts would seem to be one of the best paying propositions, and the preparation of cocoanut oil and copra should be a profitable industry. Sugar cane is cultivated to some extent by the natives. It also grows wild in many parts of the country. The cultivation of sugar cane for manufacturing alcohol or sugar would be highly profitable, especially as the tariff on sugar products which are to be used in the manufacture of liquors has been raised to $2.50 for 110 pounds. Henequen grows wild, but could be cultivated extensively.

Coal of good grades, chiefly bituminous, is found, and farther in the interior gold and copper have been discovered. Cattle abound in the country, the Province of Chiriqui containing the largest number of any of the provinces.

The Republic contains about 65,000 cattle, 28,000 hogs, 3,000 goats, 17,000 horses, and 1,500 mules. Comparatively few cattle are exported from or imported into the country.

The tortoise-shell turtle is found in large numbers along the coast and constitutes a large source of income. Pearl fishing is carried on at the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama and at Coiba Island to the west.

COMMUNICATION.

The district surrounding Bocas del Toro has in operation 175 miles of railroad for the transportation of bananas and 75 miles in course of preparation.

The transport of United States merchandise over the Panama Railway *in 1907 was valued* at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Of this,

about $4,000,000 worth was merchandise sent from New York to the western ports of the United States and about $7,000,000 worth from New York to Central and South American countries fronting on the Pacific, while between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth was merchandise sent from San Francisco to the eastern ports of the United States.

The total earnings of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, amounted to $3,917,840, which, compared to the preceding year, shows an increase of $840,229. The traffic from Europe to Central America and Mexico, via the Isthmus, shows an increase of 2,621 tons, and to the South Pacific ports 4,110 tons. The traffic from Central America and Mexico to Europe shows a decrease of 7,826 tons, and from the South Pacific ports to Europe a decrease of 6,897 tons. The total through traffic from both directions showed an increase of 13 per cent.

The number of tramps or cargo steamers arriving at Colon and at the adjacent port of Cristobal with cargoes from the United States for the Isthmian Canal and Panama Railroad showed an increase during 1907 of about 12 per cent over the number in 1906, which amounted to 104 vessels, of a total tonnage of 232,409. Of these vessels about 80 per cent were Norwegian and the remainder British, the United States being totally unrepresented. The only American line of steamers connecting Colon with the outside world is the Panama Railroad Steamship Line of five steamers, which arrive and depart from the port of Cristobal, Canal Zone. There are eight separate foreign steamship lines plying in the trade of Colon, the majority of which schedule weekly sailings.

A law of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic, passed on May 22, 1907, approves a contract for the establishment of a public service of automobiles for the transportation of passengers and freight in the cities of Panama and Colon and other towns and ports of the Republic. The Government guarantees an interest of 6 per cent of the total cost of vehicles plus 20 per cent. The duration of the contract shall be twenty years from January 1, 1907.

Communication between Bocas del Toro and Puerto Limon has been established, and weekly communication by steamers between the ports and the transport of the mails is effected.

It is the desire of the Government to attract foreigners to the Republic by means of paternal legislation, and the new land law of May 29, 1907, as well as the recently promulgated port and consular regulations, have been framed with this end in view.

Many improvements have been effected in regard to sewerage system and water supply, while paving and grading of streets and the construction and renovation of both public and private buildings have engaged municipal authorities.

The United Fruit Company has obtained privileges from the Government for the erection of a large concrete and steel wharf and warehouse at a point known as Almirante, a few miles by water from Bocas del Toro; also the right to build and operate a railroad from Almirante to the Banana River, and thence to connect with the company's railroads in the Changuinola district, where they have extensive banana plantations. This line of railroad from Almirante to Changuinola is about 13 miles in length. The company also has a contract with the Government for the filling in of the town of Bocas del Toro, the raising of the houses to the required grade, the installation of a sewer system, and the building of a sea wall. The sea wall and the sewer system have already been completed. The work of filling in the town is progressing rapidly and should soon be finished. The contract calls for a number of new streets, avenues, gutters, sidewalks, etc.

The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, signed by Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. GOETHALS, Chairman of the Commission and Chief Engineer of the works, furnishes a record of ceaseless activity, of work accomplished, and of difficulties overcome.

PARAGUAY

The prosperous conditions prevailing throughout Paraguay during 1907 are amply set forth in a message delivered by President BENIGNO FERREIRA to the National Congress on April 1, 1908, in which it is stated that the customs receipts for the year exceeded by $500,000 those of 1906. Internal revenues also show an increase, and the agricultural interests claim a phenomenal tobacco production for the present season. In spite of a decline in the value of hides and the temporary cessation of the lumber industry, which altered certain conditions in the commercial affairs of the country, financial interests did not suffer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paraguay continues to cultivate earnestly friendly relations with all civilized countries and was represented in all conferences of international interest, participating in the Postal Congress of Rome, the Geologic Congress of Mexico, the Third International Conference of Rio de Janeiro, the Third Latin-American Conference at Montevideo, and sending delegates to the Agricultural Congress of Rome

THE CATHEDRAL AT ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

Built by the Jesuits and dedicated October 27, 1845, it has been the scene of many fierce conflicts in the history of the Republic.

and to the Jamestown Exposition. The Geneva convention and the various conventions of The Hague Conference received Government support. Extradition treaties were negotiated with several European Governments, and the arbitration treaty with Peru was submitted for the approval of Congress. With Brazil and Spain arbitration treaties are under consideration, and the delayed settlement of the boundary question with Bolivia is on the point of adjustment through the good offices of the Argentine Government.

FINANCE.

Revenues and expenditures for 1907 cover, for the first item, $2,567,000 gold and $6,080,000 national currency, and for the second, $389,037 gold and $30,008,806 national currency.

Receipts at the custom-houses aggregated $2,569,920, as compared with $2,044,080 in the previous year, while internal revenues amounted to $366,560, against $297,040 in 1906.

The foreign debt of the country amounts to $4,139,449, the service being amply administered. The founding of a new State bank, beginning operations on May 14, and the excellent tobacco crop reported for the year, have greatly improved conditions and caused a cessation of gold exports without Government intervention. A considerable increase in the capital of the principal banks of the country is observed, that of the Mercantile Bank being advanced to $10,000,000 from $5,000,000, and of the Paraguayan Bank to $10,000,000 from $6,000,000. The stock issued was subscribed for in three times its value and the Industrial Bank changed its capital to gold, thereby causing its stock to be quoted in the European markets.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade of the country for 1907 is estimated at something over $10,707,000, as compared with $8,962,334 in 1906, in which year imports figured for $6,267,194 and exports for $2,695,140.

The share of the United States in the import trade of the Republic during 1907 is given as $170,893, against $110,496 or 1.7 per cent of the total in 1906, while exports thither aggregated $7,261, as compared with $1,205 or 0.05 per cent of the total in the previous year.

About 35 per cent of the imported merchandise comes from Great Britain, the other leading countries in the order of their importance being Germany, the Argentine Republic, France, Italy, Spain, the United States, Belgium, Brazil, Uruguay. The principal articles received from abroad are textiles, hardware, drugs, foodstuffs, hats, munitions, confectionery, beverages, dressed leathers and furs, crockery of various kinds, musical instruments, jewelry, shoes, etc. Cer-

tain specified articles are allowed free entry at the custom-houses, notably machinery, agricultural implements, seeds, coal, printed matter, scientific instruments, resins, and typographical articles.

On the export list of the country cattle products figure for $1,000,000, covering hides, jerked beef, tallow, etc.; forest products for $750,000, including various species of hardwoods and medicinal plants; products of extract industries for $1,000,000, in which herba maté and quebracho extract figure largely, and agricultural products for $500,000, the principal item being tobacco in the amount of 3,500,000 kilograms.

Paraguay produces raw materials, but has few industries. About 17,600,000 pounds of yerba maté are treated annually, one-half of which is exported and the remainder retained for home consumption.

The climate and soil are favorable to all tropical growths, and many species of rubber plants are found, the exports of this article in 1907 being over 4,400 pounds, principally to France. Cotton production is abundant, while tobacco grows practically spontaneously; indigo plants and sugar cane are also susceptible of cultivation in commercial quantities, and the forests abound in dye and cabinet woods, resins, and balsams, while a native fiber plant known as *mapajo* is used by the Indians for the manufacture of a coarse textile for garments.

Various minerals available for application in arts and industries are to be found, such as quartz, agate, opals, kaolin, iron, manganese, copper, mercury, marble, etc.

Cattle ranges are increasing in extent, and in recent years many farmers and cattlemen from the neighboring Republics of Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil have established themselves in the country. The establishment of salting works, extract manufactories, and packing houses furnishes a sure outlet for the products of the industry in near-by markets. The meats and jerked beef of the country have high classification in consuming centers, principally Brazil, Cuba, and Spain, while the fine hides are in great demand and obtain good prices in Europe.

COMMUNICATION.

Though somewhat isolated through lack of adequate railway communication with the coast, Paraguay has direct relations with Europe and North America, through Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Two railroad lines run from the cities named toward the Paraguayan boundaries, and projects for connection with Bolivia and Brazil are under consideration.

The satisfactory settlement of the affairs of the Paraguay Central road, which is the only line in operation through the interior, has

VICTORIA REGINA ON THE UPPER PARAGUAY, NEAR ASUNCION.

This gigantic species of water lily was discovered in South America in 1801, and later introduced into England and named in honor of Queen Victoria. The leaves are 6 feet or more across, circular, with upturned rims, and very buoyant. The flower is more than a foot in diameter, is first white, turning on the second evening to rose red. The plant yields a pea like fruit called "water corn," which is used as food in Paraguay.

imparted a new stimulus to business and the development of local resources. The length of this line is 155 miles and the projected extension of service for 70 miles, to Encarnacion, will effect a junction with the Argentine Northern, which is now being extended to Pasadas. The rolling stock consists of 14 locomotives, 55 coaches, and 171 cargo cars. Good public roads extend throughout the interior, linking the centers of population.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal service is increasing in efficiency and extent, 5,072,660 pieces of mail matter being distributed in 1906, being a gain of 1,428,177 over the previous year. A new postal tariff for foreign countries became effective in July of that year. The telegraph service has an extent of nearly 2,000 miles, of which 249 were added in 1907, and an extension to join the Brazilian lines at Iguazu is under contemplation. The two services have a personnel of 562 men.

INSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

A half million dollars represents the amount of money invested by the Paraguayan Government during 1907 for public instruction. Five colleges are maintained, and a national university founded in 1890 at Asuncion covers in its curriculum law, social science, medicine, pharmacy, and notarial training. Special attention is given to such scientific branches as may conduce to a thorough knowledge of the national resources and industrial possibilities and an agricultural college with an evperimental farm is maintained at Government expense. Scholarship funds provide for the foreign education of young men in Europe and the United States and a normal training school for teachers has a faculty of 58 professors. The primary schools are under the direction of a national board, and at the close of 1907 numbered 383, in which 39,749 pupils were instructed by 698 teachers. The number of pupils increased by 10,000 over the preceding year.

Colonization and immigration measures are receiving Government encouragement, and model colonies are to be established in various sections.

PERU

President PARDO, whose term of office as Chief Executive of Peru expires in September, 1908, administered the affairs of the nation with vigor and efficiency during 1907, and in the election of Señor A. B. LEGUIA as his successor abundant promise is given of continued progress.

Peru was one of the States signatory to the "additional act" to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, which was signed on August 28, 1907, subject to ratification before March 1, 1908. In virtue of the act, the International Union has been extended for a new period of five years to date from September 1, 1908. It is, however, permitted to any of the contracting States to withdraw from the convention from September 1, 1911, a year's notice in advance being given.

FINANCE.

The returns of the Finance Department of the Republic show highly satisfactory results for the year 1907; not only did the revenues increase, but also the expenditures were reduced, as compared with 1906. Thus, the receipts amounted to $13,396,330, against $12,638,830 in 1906, and the expenditures to $10,535,205, in comparison with $10,841,260 in the preceding year. The estimated budget for 1908 amounts to $14,330,000.

The revenue derived from the taxes administered by the National Company of Collections amounted, during the first half of 1907, to $2,075,000, as compared with $2,019,500 collected during the same period of 1906.

From July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, there were delivered at the mint 288 gold ingots, valued at $710,000. In the same period the following gold pieces were coined: *Libras*, 78,679; half *libras*, 81,000; fifths of a *libra*, 150,128; or a total value of $745,000. Silver bullion to the value of about $75,000 was converted into fractional silver coin. In accordance with law, 558,750 ounces of silver were bought and were coined into fractional coins.

The interest on the internal debt, amounting to $13,300,000, has been paid up to date. In conformity with the law of December 17, 1898, the quarterly payments of the amortization bonds were liquidated with the $125,000 appropriated in the budget.

The claim of the Guano Consignee Company of the United States *has been paid by an* issue of $7,385,000 in bonds of the public debt.

Up to June, 1906, bonds were issued to the amount of $9,225,000 for the payment of the debts referred to in the law of December 17, 1898. The total issue of bonds amounts to $17,770,000, $7,080,000 of which were in bonds of the public debt, leaving $10,690,000 outstanding.

Business prosperity is further indicated by the report of the Peruvian Corporation, whose operations for the year ended June 30, 1907, show a profit of over $1,000,000.

AREQUIPA, PERU. FOUNDED BY PIZARRO IN 1540.

Situated at an altitude of 7,360 feet on the site of an Inca settlement. In the background is seen the Misti Volcano, 19,200 feet high.

COMMERCE.

The Republic imported from the United States in 1907 products to the value of $6,876,217 and exported thither $7,098,298, while of the total imports in 1906 those of United States origin were $5,541,157, or 22.2 per cent of the whole. Of the exports in the latter year the United States took $3,203,480, or 11.2 per cent.

The principal articles imported from the United States in 1907 were railroad material, valued at $1,500,000, and cotton, wool, and linen manufactures, valued at $180,000; the balance was distributed

among different classes of machinery, agricultural implements, drugs and medicines, various kinds of oils, shoes; sewing, typewriting, and adding machines; newly invented apparatus, lard, perfumery, preserves, electric instruments and supplies, hardware, etc.

The principal Peruvian products imported through the port of New York were the following: Copper, $3,673,894; cotton, $626,718; sugar, $370,257; rubber, $226,512; goatskins, $217,108; alpaca wool, $186,969; toquilla hats, $74,537; coca leaves, $73,708.

The total foreign trade of the Republic in 1906 amounted to $53,433,006, of which the imports were $24,953,602 and exports $28,479,404.

In 1906 the imports from Great Britain were valued at $6,735,947; Germany, $4,571,197; Spain, $1,569,257; Chile, $1,369,414; Belgium, $923,947; Italy, $834,263. During the same year exports to Great Britain amounted to $11,916,659; Chile, $4,834,933; Germany, $2,585,241; France, $2,425,347; Bolivia, $1,510,586; Belgium, $594,158.

Latest figures received covering the foreign commerce of the Republic show total imports for the first quarter of 1907 valued at $5,933,510 and exports $6,703,370. For the same period of 1906 imports figured for $6,587,730 and exports for $7,126,935. A total decline in commercial transactions to the extent of $977,785 is thus indicated for the first three months of 1907, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

As yet the trade between Peru and Japan does not bulk very largely, but it is on the increase. A line of Japanese ships has been established between that country and the west coast countries of South America. In addition to many Japanese, they bring in large numbers of Chinese. Japanese shops, handling only products of Japan, are very popular.

The interest shown by the American merchants in extending their commercial relations with Peru was greater than in any previous year, the requests for information and data of all kinds constantly received at the Peruvian consulate-general in New York showing that the American manufacturers and merchants realize that Peru offers a sure and profitable field for the enlargement of their business. Under these favorable conditions it is predicted that a considerable increase in the American exports to Peru will be recorded for 1908.

Mollendo, the second port of entry of the Republic, records a continually ascending scale of customs receipts for the past four years, having advanced from $675,000 in 1904 to nearly $900,000 in 1907, while Callao for the first half of the year is credited with over $1,500,000, an estimated total for the whole of more than $3,000,000.

The commercial and maritime movements of Iquitos during 1907 *indicate* the progress of this important port. Customs revenues

amounted to $1,245,000 in 1907, as against $909,000 in 1906, and rubber exports during 1907 had a total weight of 5,189,446 pounds, distributed among the ports of destination as follows: Havre, 2,283,136; Liverpool, 2,666,382; Hamburg, 221,175; New York, 18,783.

In 1906 the rubber exports from this point amounted to 4,735,326 pounds. For the first half of 1907 Iquitos rubber shipments aggregating 3,771,020 pounds, were valued at $3,005,000.

New customs regulations concerning the treatment of goods arriving at the principal ports of the Republic became effective on October 1, according to decrees of July 31, 1907.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIES.

The chief agricultural products of the Republic and the average value of their annual production are: Sugar, $9,000,000; rubber, $5,000,000; cotton, $2,500,000; wool, $2,400,000; hides, $900,000; cocoanuts, $650,000; cocaine, $400,000; coffee, $200,000.

The sugar industry is carried on chiefly in the coast region. The total area devoted to sugar cultivation is about 200,000 acres, of which about half is planted with cane.

For the extension of cotton growing, irrigation works are in progress on both banks of the River Chira in the Department of Piura, where lands are now being irrigated from a canal 22 miles long. Similar works are under construction in the Department of Lima, and others are being undertaken on the coast lands. Five cotton factories are located at Lima, one at Arequipa, and one at Ica. The raw material consumed amounts to about 3,000 tons. The native raw material is said to be superior in quality to that used for manufactures of the same goods in European and American establishments. Cotton imports will be affected through the encouragement rendered by the Government to local factories and the distribution of free seed to intending cotton planters throughout the country. The best Peruvian cotton is grown near Piura and is shipped from Paita. The most recent available figures of the exports thence are for the year 1906, when they amounted to 12,488,516 pounds, valued at $800,000, as compared with 10,369,979 pounds, valued at $485,000, in 1905. The cotton crop in 1907 was larger and better than in 1906, and the prospects for the 1908 crop are very promising. The total exports of cotton in 1906 were valued at $2,350,000, against $2,060,000 in the preceding year.

The chief coffee-growing districts are those of Chanchamayo, Perene, and Paucartambo, in central Peru, where the Peruvian Corporation has done much useful colonizing work. Coffee is also grown in the Huanua district. The concession of the Peruvian Corporation comprises about 2,750,000 acres, but the labor and transport difficul-

ties in the tropical foreign region are serious. Much less than half the area conceded for colonization is occupied.

Cacao cultivation is extending, about 200,000 trees having been planted in the Perene region. Rice, tobacco, wines and spirits, wheat, olives, ramie, and maize are also produced. Silk culture is being experimented with in the coast region. The most important coca-growing district is in the province of Otuzco, in the Department of La Libertad, where there are several coca estates. For the manufacture of cocaine there are 24 small factories; besides, there are also in the country cinchona, dyes, and medicinal plants.

There is a large export of alpaca, sheep, and llama wool. The wool exports will probably increase, as a British firm is commencing a sheep farm with an area of 130 square miles, Patagonian sheep being introduced for crossing with Peruvian.

The exports of vicuna wool and hides during 1906 were valued at $12,092 and $1,297, respectively. During the past two years the wool, which is a fine article of a reddish-brown color, has been much in demand in England at from $1 to $1.25 per pound, but the supply is rapidly diminishing. The hides with the wool on are also in demand for rugs, and are valued at from $20 to $50 for each rug, according to the care in selection.

Thousands of square miles of healthy and fertile land of unsurpassed beauty on the eastern slopes of the Andes are available for colonization, and no doubt will soon be opened up. Rubber is collected in large quantities and shipped down the Amazon from Iquitos.

MINING.

The mineral products of the country are paramount, the value of the principal ones in 1906 being as follows: Copper, $4,980,275; silver, $4,864,790; petroleum, $1,212,710; gold, $851,775; carbon, $690,775. Qther mineral products are coal, lead, quicksilver, salt, borates, sulphur, and antimony.

Gold, silver, and copper are worked chiefly in the Cerro de Pasco region. The most active mining companies are American, but Peruvian, English, and Franco-Peruvian companies are also at work. During 1907 the Cerro de Pasco mine shipped 10,000 tons of copper out of the 28,000 tons of that metal reported from the whole of South America for United States markets. During 1908 the total shipments will probably amount to 15,000 tons. From this quantity a gradual increase to 25,000 and later to 37,500 tons is predicted, independent production supplementing it. The Peruvian prediction is that the ultimate copper output of Cerro de Pasco and the adjoining districts will be 50,000 tons. The investment of actual capital up to 1905 by the Cerro de Pasco Company was, according to the repre-

sentative of the company, $17,500,000 gold, including large amounts paid for machinery bought in the United States.

The famous gold mine Santo Domingo, belonging to the Inca Mining Company and situated in Carabaya province, covers 90 working claims, and the company has also 63 claims, which it is not yet working, in the rich gold province of Sandia. It has recently brought out an electric plant of 400 horsepower, which will be installed at a certain distance from the mine, where there is sufficient water power. When this plant is placed, the mine can be worked on a much larger and cheaper scale.

LOADED LLAMAS IN THE HIGHLANDS OF PERU.

The llama belongs to the family of the *Camelidæ*, and was the only beast of burden in the Western Hemisphere before the coming of the Spaniards. It is still extensively used in the Andes.

COMMUNICATION.

In the possession by the Republic of natural outlets both to Pacific and Atlantic ports for her products lie the brightest possibilities for future development, and the construction of a railway to unite a Pacific Peruvian port with the headwaters of the Amazon, whereby the Atlantic may be reached, is under consideration.

The treasury of the Republic has husbanded its resources for railway building with great prudence, and ample provision has been made for meeting all obligations incurred in completing the extensions both under construction and authorized by Congress.

The Pan-American project contemplates building a line along the Desaguadero River to avoid the transfer across Lake Titicaca, but

for the present the lake link may be considered a ferry of 100 miles, which is not longer than is operated by some railways in the United States. From Puno, on the Peruvian side of Titicaca, the existing railway to Mollendo is 330 miles in length. At Juliaca, 30 miles from Puno, the line bisects and a branch runs toward Cuzco. This is a part of the main trunk of the Pan-American system. After the completion of the branch to Sicuani several years ago no further steps were taken toward its prolongation, but the administration of President PARDO, which has been very active in advancing the Pan-American plans, determined to build the section on to Cuzco. The line has been prolonged as far as Checacupe, 180 miles from Puno, and active work is now in progress between that point and Cuzco, which is 66 miles distant. This extension will probably be completed in 1909.

While the line is being prolonged from the south toward Cuzco, some headway is also being made from the north to the same point. The link from Oroya north to Cerro de Pasco has been completed, and the Government has contracted with the Peruvian Corporation which operates the State railways under a long lease to build extensions from Oroya to Huancayo. The first section, from Oroya to Huari, was finished in 1907 and work begun on the prolongation to Huancayo, a distance of 63 miles. This work was inaugurated in February, 1908. The Congress has authorized the prolongation of the line from Huancayo to the city of Ayacucho as the first section in the connection with Cuzco. There are many engineering difficulties in the construction of the line between Ayacucho and Cuzco, but the vast undeveloped mineral wealth of this region assures that in time the prolongation will be made.

The building of some of the spurs from the coast and other branches which are now under way will make more necessary the construction of the Pan-American links as a backbone. The permanency of the country's railway policy may be judged from the knowledge that the prospective President, Señor A. B. LEGUIA, has been its most earnest champion.

A survey has been made to unite the different railway lines of the northern part of the Republic with each other and with those communicating with the capital.

The Government has made contracts for the construction of a railway from Oroya to the Ucayali River and for another line from the Ucayali River to the coast. In the first instance the Government contributed $10,000,000 in bonds for the construction, and in the second the contract has been made with an American, who has deposited $97,330 as a guaranty, the Government having conceded 4,606 acres per mile.

The Ucayali concession also authorizes a line from the same point *on the Cerro de Pasco* Railway to a specified point on the coast,

and if this line ever should be built there would be through direct communication from the Amazon's tributaries to the Pacific. This line would parallel the Central Railway and would compete with it.

The railways of the Republic are supplied almost entirely from the United States, particularly when locomotives and rolling stock are wanted, and the outlook has therefore a special interest for American manufacturers. The heaviest buyer is the Peruvian Corporation, of London, which, through an arrangement with the Government, is carrying out the prolongations and extensions of several of these lines. During 1907 this company received 14,000 tons of steel rails, 312,000 ties, and material for 4 bridges of from 85 to 230 feet in length. A large order for locomotives was filled in the previous year.

With the inauguration of the new steamship service between New York and Callao by the National Steamship and Floating Dock Company, of Callao (*Compañía Nacional de Vapores y Dique del Callao*) via Panama, a great economic advance in the commercial intercourse of the two sections will be brought about. This enterprise, which was expected to be in full operation early in 1908, is capitalized for $15,000,000, and is to receive a subsidy from the Government of $1,500,000. Fast steamers are now under construction for the line in England, and the purpose is to make the run from Panama to Callao in five instead of eleven or twelve days, as at present. The New York trade increased so greatly during the past year that it seems quite likely that direct means of transportation will soon be established between New York and Iquitos.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal movement of the Republic during the year 1907 was as follows: International correspondence, 7,945,477 pieces, as against 6,921,411 pieces in 1906; domestic correspondence, 13,023,803 pieces, as compared with 13,127,316 pieces in 1906.

In 1906, 800 miles of new telegraph lines were constructed, and 330 miles were completed in the first half of 1907. The telegraph system of the Government has at present a total extent of 5,030 miles, of which 595 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is a double line between Lima and Trujillo, Oroya and Ayacucho, Tarma and Cerro de Pasco, and Abancay and Cuzco. A second line between Ayacucho and Abancay, and a line from Canta to Cerro de Pasco are being laid out at present, at the completion of which lines communication will be established between Lima and Cuzco by double wire. There are also under process of construction the following lines: From Ica to Nazca, Nazca to Iomas and Chala, and Moyobamba to Yurimaguas. Finally, many other lines have been projected.

The telegraphic movement in 1907 amounted to 681,879 telegrams with 15,287,787 words, as compared with 655,765 telegrams with 14,340,889 words sent in 1906.

A law passed by the National Congress on September 6, 1907, and promulgated by the President on the 7th of the same month, appropriated $37,000 for the establishment of a wireless telegraph line from the region known as "Montaña" to the city of Iquitos. A contract has been approved with a German company for the extension of the wireless telegraph system from Masisea to Iquitos. The supplies are now being shipped from Europe for this extension.

PUBLIC WORKS.

For the purpose of encouraging fisheries, the Government has entered into a contract with a North American specialist to make a detailed report concerning the Pacific coast and the adjacent islands, believing that said investigation will greatly contribute to the establishment in the Republic of a new source of wealth, as has been successfully done in this industry in other countries.

Important and practical measures have been adopted which will doubtless be beneficial to stock raising, which is destined to become a very important factor in the production of national wealth. The Government has taken the necessary steps to prevent agriculturists from buying stock for breeding purposes unless it is entirely healthy and in good condition.

On July 29, 1907, a bill embodying an animal sanitary law was introduced in the Congress, the primary object of which is the protection of the stock-raising industry in the Republic. It is proposed by the terms of that bill to prohibit the importation or exportation of animals suffering from contagious diseases or suspected of such. The importation of animals is to be subjected to careful inspection. The proposed law contains also provisions for the prevention of contagious diseases of animals, and prescribes the penalties for violations of the law. The Executive is authorized to establish stations for the sanitary observation of animals and bacteriological laboratories in such ports as may be designated for the importation of live stock; also to organize in the city of Lima, when necessary, a bacteriological institute for the study of animal diseases and the preparation of vaccine and serums.

Various additional imposts were levied at the custom-houses of the country during the year, the proceeds to be applied to public improvements.

SALVADOR

Among the events characterizing the administration of Salvador's affairs during 1907 under President FIGUEROA, the Amapala conference of November between the Presidents of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua was of value, while the active participation of the Government in the Central American Peace Conference at Washington in December is destined to greatly influence the future development of international relations. The various conventions signed at the conference of Rio de Janeiro were ratified by the Government and a postal agreement with Great Britain became effective. A citizenship convention with the United States was entered into early in 1908, and it is intended to establish a permanent legation in the latter country for the encouragement of closer relations between the two Republics.

Friendship and cordiality marked the intercourse of Salvador with other countries of the world, and all branches of public administration were well organized and administered. The Government is giving special attention to the prosecution of important public works and many improvements are being carried out.

FINANCE.

Gratifying results of the economic condition of the country are indicated in the Treasury report for 1907, showing a balance for the year of over $80,000. Of this amount, $60,000 represents the surplus for 1906. Revenues and expenditures were $3,555,000 and $3,529,000, respectively, and in the budget estimate for 1907–8 the figures for the two items are placed at approximately $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The service of the $5,000,000 loan recently negotiated is secured by certain specified customs duties, and the various banks operating throughout the country show satisfactory balances for the year.

COMMERCE.

Trade between Salvador and the United States in 1907 comprised imports worth $1,592,473 and exports valued at $1,191,701, both branches of commerce showing a slight increase over the preceding year, when imports from the United States figured $1,321,765, or 31.9 per cent of the whole, and exports $1,216,262, or 18.9 per cent.

The exports of the country during the first nine months of 1907 figured for $6,851,540, the principal items being coffee, $5,000,000; gold, $1,000,000; sugar, $190,000, and indigo, $98,000. The United States is first among the countries of destination, the other leading countries being Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and other Europe, Mexico, and the Republics of Central America.

The total trade in 1906 was valued at $10,691,110, of which $4,163,688 represented imports, and exports $6,527,421, customs receipts being $2,700,000.

The principal items of export were coffee, $5,900,000; indigo, $206,000; balsam, $90,000; gold, $1,243,000; other minerals, $442,000; sugar, $170,000; while leading imports were cotton goods, to the value of $1,523,151; drugs, flour, silk goods, and yarn.

The market for Salvadorean coffee has been enlarged of late years, and Hamburg is no longer the distributing point for the European stock, as the merchants of Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Italy buy direct from the country, thus saving transportation and commission charges. Shipments are also made to San Francisco, but a decrease in the production will lead, during the present year, to smaller exports. Shippers of hides and rubber also claim that a better market for their wares is found in Hamburg than in New York, so that a decline may reasonably be expected in these two items.

The wholesale trade is in the hands of foreigners, who supply the retail trade with articles representative of the various nationalities of the respective agencies—German, French, or American, as the case may be. There are two large houses of United States origin which make their purchases in New York and San Francisco.

PRODUCTION.

The climate and fertile soil of the country are favorable to the growing of coffee, cacao, sugar cane, tobacco, pineapples, maize, and other agricultural products and at the same time produce a rich variety of medicinal plants and useful resins. The chief culture is coffee in which about 125,000 acres are under cultivation. The Peruvian balsam is among the valuable native growths and indigo or anil was formerly obtained almost exclusively from this Republic. For twenty-five years it constituted the principal item of export, but the culture has declined at the present time. Cacao growing has also lost its value due to a disease of the tree so that exports have greatly diminished. The Government is encouraging cotton growing by export bounties.

In minerals, export values figure for more than $1,500,000 including gold, silver, copper, iron, and mercury. Mining operations are growing in value and are conducted by native, American, and British *companies.*

A FINE SPECIMEN OF THE ROYAL PALM, SAN SALVADOR, SALVADOR.

One of the most beautiful of palms, scientifically known as the *Roystonia regia*, a native of Cuba.

An almost prohibitive duty on imports of lumber and manufactures thereof has caused the local demand for furniture to be met by native supply and great skill has been acquired in the manufacture of household articles, the native woods furnishing great variety of grain and color. During 1907 a surtax was placed on raw materials for the

THE IZALCO VOLCANO NEAR SAN SALVADOR, SALVADOR.

This volcano is almost continuously active. In 1798 it rose out of the plain and gradually attained an elevation of about 6,000 feet. Is sometimes called the "Safety valve of Salvador," also the "Light-house of Salvador."

manufacture of soap, candles, and matches so that a development of these industries may be expected from native materials.

RAILROADS, POSTS, AND TELEGRAPHS.

The contract entered into with the Pan-American Railway Company for the construction of the first section of the line starting from *La Union and terminating* at San Miguel was canceled by a decree of

July 23, the reason for this action being the nonacceptance of the amendments authorized by the National Assembly. Connection with the Guatemalan frontier is to be made by a road from Santa Ana and from the frontier a branch line will run to Puerto Barrios.

In spite of several economies introduced in the telegraph and telephone service, the general movement was satisfactory, the total revenues from this source amounting to $63,621 against $61,896 in 1906, while expenditures were $55,092 against $61,874 in the preceding year.

The parcels-post service shows a total valuation in the first six months of the year of $25,000, the figures for the whole of the previous year having been approximately $45,000. This service has shown a steady advancement since 1901.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Educational measures are a subject of preferential attention on the part of the Government and a modification in the system of primary instruction is being effected, it being proposed to establish several high schools throughout the country. A school of agriculture equipped with all necessary elements was inaugurated during the year. Mixed primary schools in the country number 132 with a total number of registered pupils amounting to 34,752. Expenditures for 1907 under this head were nearly $400,000 and in addition there are many private institutions where primary instruction only is given. Academic teaching is in the charge of the National University of San Salvador, embracing schools of law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, civil enginering, etc.

A new land law promulgated on May 13, 1907, provides satisfactory treatment for intending immigrants.

URUGUAY

Uneventful progress was the leading characteristic of Uruguay's development during 1907. Early in the year the Presidential office was transferred from Señor BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ to Dr. CLAUDIO WILLIMAN, who had served the preceding administration as Minister of Government. Doctor WILLIMAN'S election was made by popular vote and carried out in perfect accord with the spirit of the Constitution of the country.

An important feature of the year's administration of internal affairs was the creation of a Ministry of Industries, Instruction and Labor, and a Ministry of Public Works, the two being created out of the former Ministry of Fomento, as conducive to a more efficient handling of the public business. Insurance legislation was enacted, port and customs regulations investigated, and progress made on public works, as provided for in the budget estimates. Steady growth is reported in the building of roads, bridges, and tramways, and railroad extension was made on the Central Uruguay Eastern, and a short but important line contracted for between Alcorta Station and the port of Fray Bentos, where the great meat factory of the Liebig Company is situated. Consideration was given to the purpose of building a railway into the interior in an almost direct line north and south for a distance of 360 miles.

The present administration inaugurated the Third Latin-American Medical Congress, which was held at Montevideo in March.

In response to invitations sent by the respective governments, the Republic was represented at the international congress against intemperance in Stockholm; the congress on hunt and fisheries at Antwerp; the one on hygiene and demography at Berlin, the resolutions of which are being considered by the proper department, and also at the sanitary conference which was held at the City of Mexico. Besides, the Government will send delegates to the South American Railroad Congress to be held in Buenos Aires on April 1, 1910, when the centennial of Argentine independence will be celebrated, and the appointment was made of the delegate to represent the country at the telegraph congress at Lisbon in April, 1908.

After having been approved by the National Assembly, the Executive power ratified the postal agreements which were signed by the delegates of the Republic at the Postal Congress of Rome, whereby the postal convention of Washington, made in 1897, is modified and extended.

FINANCE.

Notwithstanding the disturbance in the monetary markets of the world in 1907, the receipts of the Uruguayan Treasury continuously increased, which is a practical proof of the vitality of the economical organization of the country.

The financial situation clearly indicates that the welfare, prosperity, and progress of the country are more evident from year to year under the safeguard of a solid and permanent peace. The budget for 1907–8 provides for expenditures aggregating $20,257,462 and an estimated revenue of $20,301,737, leaving a surplus of $44,275. Increased expenditures of practically $1,000,000 are made, mainly through new or extended services, pensions, or augmented salaries.

A Treasury surplus of at least $1,800,000 is anticipated for the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1908.

The financial year 1906–7, ending on June 30, 1907, showed a Treasury surplus for the Republic of $2,149,984, as compared with $453,110 in the preceding year, thus establishing a record of prosperity for the country. The total revenue for the twelve months aggregated $26,159,411, an increase of nearly $6,000,000 over the fiscal year 1906. Of the recorded surplus $1,000,000 was applied to increasing the capital of the Bank of the Republic, with the special object of enabling it to

MONTEVIDEO. LIBERTY SQUARE IN 1907.

Montevideo, the capital of the (Oriental) Republic of Uruguay, is a city of 300,000 inhabitants. It lies practically at the junction of the River Plate (La Plata) with the Atlantic Ocean, and is one of the chief commercial ports on the eastern seaboard. The name (*I see the mount*) was given by the English. Numerous public squares add to the natural attractions.

augment its note issue, and the greater part of the remainder was expended on various public works and services, under the head of "extraordinary" expenditures.

The debt service of the country has been promptly met and local disbursements made with the strictest punctuality. The total amount of the public debt of the country was $128,137,918 on December 31, 1907, as against $127,275,933 twelve months previous, classified as follows: Internal, $8,878,942; foreign, $116,507,075; international, $2,752,900.

Customs receipts during the calendar year 1907 aggregated $13,195,210, as compared with $12,863,597 in the preceding year, a total net increase of $331,612.

It is worthy of note that the increased revenue is attributable to import duties, $11,852,041 being assigned to this branch of trade, against $11,395,656 in the preceding year. On the other hand, export duties declined from $1,467,941 to $1,343,168. It would thus appear that while the country imports more foreign merchandise than previously, this condition has not been accompanied by an increased sale of its products abroad.

The above statement of customs revenues does not include the special additional duties assigned to the port-works fund, and which probably amounted to $1,200,000.

Owing to the labors of the reassessing committee in the capital, the property tax in the last six months of the year showed an increase of $79,459. The stamp tax for the year increased by $25,000 and the legacy duties by $173,464.

The balance sheet of the Bank of the Republic in Montevideo for 1907 shows that the profits for the year amounted to $728,242, as against $448,672 for 1906. As the Government is the only shareholder, it receives 80 per cent of the profits, equivalent to $592,594. The interest on the loan raised for the bank's capital requires a yearly service of $470,000.

COMMERCE.

In a general estimate of the foreign trade of the Republic the figures for 1907 are placed at $69,576,143, representing an increase over the preceding year, when it amounted to $67,856,939, of $1,719,204.

The imports were valued at $34,425,205, against $34,454,915 in 1906, and exports for the same periods were $35,150,937 and $33,402,024, respectively.

Of the country's imports in 1907, those of United States origin were valued at $3,971,001, or 11.5 per cent of the whole, against 9.2 per cent in the preceding year, while out of the total exports the United States took $2,902,085, or 8.5 per cent, against 7.3 per cent in 1906.

Of the countries to the north, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium have the bulk of the Republic's foreign commerce, while the United States and Italy take a secondary position.

The principal articles of import in 1907 were raw and manufactured materials, dry goods, foodstuffs, beverages, live stock, and tobacco. The exports consisted of animal products, live stock, agricultural products, minerals, and other products.

The exports of wool for the season of 1907 totaled 74,630 bales, as compared with 75,792 bales in 1906, the principal destinations being Dunkirk, 19,973 bales; Antwerp, 15,457 bales; Hamburg, 13,651 bales.

Breeding stock was introduced through the port of the capital from England, France, Switzerland, United States, Germany, New Zealand, Spain, Italy, and the Argentine Republic, as follows: Cattle, 540; sheep, 2,282; horses, 181.

INDUSTRIES.

The agricultural year 1906–7 shows cultivated areas of wheat, 625,600 acres; maize, 525,300; flax, 58,700; oats, 339,500; barley, 4,700;

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

Cattle raising is one of the leading industries of the country. In 1906 the Republic exported 175,536 head of cattle.

canary seed, 6,370, the production being, in tons, wheat, 186,884; flax, 21,931; oats, 1,752; barley, 1,576; canary seed, 1,638; and maize, 136,136.

During the year the French Mining Company at Cuñapiru treated 18,028 metric tons of ore, from which gold to the amount of 117.917 kilograms was obtained. The proceeds from gold sales were $51,883.48, and the taxes paid amounted to $259.41.

The main value of the ore treated was 6½ grams per ton, equal to 4 pennyweights 4.308 grains. The most productive mines are the San Gregorio and the Ernestinita in Corrales.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system of the Republic open for traffic has a length of 1,217 miles, all in British hands, and important extensions are in progress. There are 170 miles of tramway in operation; several of the street-car lines have installed electric power.

The total receipts of the railroads in 1906–7 amounted to $4,298,157, an increase of $491,407 over 1905–6, and expenditures were $2,404,324, an increase of $283,223 over the previous year. The net profits amounted to $1,893,832 or an increase of $208,184.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and telegraphic services continue to develop in a satisfactory manner, the receipts showing a surplus of $137,280, in comparison with the expenses of the year, and of $55,987 in comparison with the receipts of 1906.

The increase in the postal service represented 7,792,215 mail pieces, and all the pieces distributed amounted to 96,996,948. The number of money orders issued amounted to 41,645, valued at $4,107,402.32. Forty-four new post-offices were established, thirteen of which are in the capital, and the remainder in other parts of the country.

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 4,916 miles, with 211 offices. Two telephone companies have 11,114 miles of wire and 38 public offices. There were sent 230,780 telegrams, or an increase of 39,082 over 1906, the receipts amounting to $99,723.40.

The considerable increase in the receipts of the telegraph service is due, in a great measure, undoubtedly to the acquisition by the Government of the lines called " Platino Brasilero."

POPULATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

At the opening of the year 1907 the population of the Republic was 1,103,040, of which 308,434 were resident in the city of Montevideo.

The sanitary condition of the country continued satisfactory. The sanitary inspection which was recently established commenced its work by visiting all the Departments and by putting itself in direct communication with the local councils. At the request of the Government the board of health has under consideration some rules and regulations for the control of the mutual relief societies and other rules and regulations for hospitals and sanitariums.

The works at the port of Montevideo are progressing, though slowly, and navigation is becoming easier every day. The canal which furnishes the entrance to the outer harbor has been dredged to *depth of 7½ meters* in an extent of over 2,000 meters. The outer

harbor has also the same depth of 7½ meters in a great extent, and most of the vessels which at present arrive at said port may easily carry on their loading and unloading operations.

Among the provisions of the tax law for 1908, as submitted by the legislature to the Government and practically sanctioned, is a clause whereby the tax on the premiums of foreign insurance companies in the Republic is raised from 3 to 7 per cent. Both domestic and foreign companies are required to deposit guarantees for considerable amounts.

A commission charged with the revision of the mining code of the Republic has been appointed. The specified task of the commission is to propose such reforms as may be deemed necessary as regards the

THE CATHEDRAL MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

An imposing structure, with towers rising 133 feet above level of pavement and overlooking the beautiful and historic square "Plaza de la Constitución." It was dedicated in 1806.

mode of acquiring property in mines, the regulation of prospecting, conditions to which mining concessions should be subject, rights of discoverers, conditions and effects of registration, obligations and rights of the registrar and the denouncer, abandonment and loss of mines, and all steps necessary for the regulation of mining property and concessions.

The mining industry of the country, though believed to be capable of vast development, has never yet been worked on an important scale, and it is believed that many of the obstacles to development may be removed by the establishment of a satisfactory and comprehensive legal code.

Notable action of the Government, which is attracting world-wide attention, is the abolition of the death penalty. The workings of the new law will be watched everywhere by students of sociology and penology.

A bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Representatives providing for the establishment of a free zone on the fiscal lands reclaimed from the sea in the eastern part of the Bay of Montevideo. The merchandise introduced and articles made in this zone are to be free of customs duties unless they are destined to importation into the interior of the country, in which case they must pass the customs authorities as if coming directly from abroad. The advocates of the bill consider that its passage will make Montevideo take front rank among South American ports. It is through Montevideo that the bulk of the commerce of the Republic passes, 82.32 per cent, or $57,268,967 out of a total of $69,576,143, being credited to it.

An exposition of national industries and the sessions of the International Congress of American Students were among events of interest in the capital during the early months of 1908.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Primary instruction is compulsory in the Republic. In 1906 there were 908 primary schools, of which 619 were public and 289 private, with 1,902 teachers, 1,218 public and 684 private, and 74,870 enrolled pupils, 57,638 in the public and 17,242 in the private schools. In 1907 it was provided that 150 additional public schools should be supplied. In 1906 the maintenance of primary instruction cost $827,818 and the amount spent on the schools was $757,793.

There is at Montevideo a university, with faculties of law, social sciences, medicine, mathematics, commerce, agriculture, and veterinary science, and an institute of experimental hygiène is attached to the faculty of medicine, also a preparatory school and other establishments for secondary and higher instruction with 2,591 pupils. There are normal schools for males and females, and a school of arts and trades supported by the State, where 185 pupils receive instruction gratuitously. At the military college, with 8 professors, there are 46 pupils. Religious seminaries are numerous throughout the Republic with a considerable number of pupils.

VENEZUELA

Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO continued as Chief Executive of Venezuela during 1907, and under his administration the settlement of the claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy against the Government in execution of the protocols signed at Washington in February, 1903, was accomplished by the payment of the July quota of 30 per cent of the customs receipts from the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. The amounts fixed by the commission of awards as due the nations aggregated 17,935,150.19 *bolivares* (approximately $3,500,000.)

The sanitary convention signed at Washington in October, 1905, was ratified by the Government, and the postal convention of Rome was promulgated. A new customs tariff became effective in January, 1908, and certain measures for the regulation of the tobacco and match industries were enacted.

The revenues and expenditures of the Venezuelan Government in 1906 were approximately $10,000,000, being somewhat less than those recorded for the previous year. Customs and transit taxes amounted to $5,000,000.

COMMERCE.

The total foreign trade for the fiscal year 1906–7 was represented by $26,540,905, of which imports were worth $10,335,817 and exports $16,203,972.

In the total imports the United States figured for $2,626,471, or 25.5 per cent of the whole, as compared with 30.2 per cent in 1905–6, while of the total exports, $5,960,095, or 36.7 per cent, were sent to that country, against 31.1 per cent in the preceding year.

Other countries figuring on the import list were: Great Britain, $3,927,410; Germany, $2,049,230, and Holland, $954,512, while shipments were made of merchandise to France, $4,073,395; Holland, $1,925,453; Cuba, $1,046,852; Great Britain, $1,001,376, and Germany, $584,266.

In the fiscal year 1906–7 coffee exports from the Republic amounted to 98,992,832 pounds, valued at $7,593,275; cacao, which ranked next in value, to 26,303,061 pounds, worth $2,864,773; and balata rubber, 3,441,476 pounds, for $1,190,494.

The United States took nearly $4,000,000 worth of coffee, this item forming the bulk of Venezuelan shipments to that country,

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CENTRAL PART OF MARACAIBO, VENEZUELA.

The city was founded in 1529, and is one of the most important ports of the Republic. It is situated on the western shore of Lake Maracaibo, about 22 miles from the sea. The Indians in the vicinity live in huts built on piles in the lake, which gave the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice, to the country.

while France received cacao valued at $1,800,000, or more than one-half the total shipped. The last half of the year was marked by a great advance in the shipments of coffee to France, values advancing from $167,136 to $981,222 for the six months. A marked decrease is to be noted in regard to the shipments of cattle to Cuba, while exports of cacao to Germany greatly advanced.

In the half year from July to December, 1907, imports at the custom-houses of the Republic are quoted as nearly $6,000,000, one-third of which was furnished by Great Britain and nearly the same amount, or $1,816,000, by the United States, followed by Germany, Holland, and Spain in the order named. On these imports customs duties to the amount of $2,092,000 were collected.

Export values for the same period were over $7,000,000, the United States taking by far the larger share, or $2,453,000 worth of merchandise, followed by France with $2,000,000; Great Britain, $825,154; Cuba, $477,059; Germany, $423,467, and Spain, $265,000.

The coasting trade for the half year is represented by over $5,000,000 for imports and $6,000,000 for exports.

The quantities and values of the five leading articles of export shipped during the half year were: Coffee, 31,511,400 pounds, $2,346,305; cacao, 12,051,512 pounds, $1,741,573; balata rubber, 1,885,987 pounds, $615,149; cattle 12,752,032 head, worth $592,142, and hides, worth $586,138.

The bulk of the coffee, or 22,425,308 pounds, valued at $1,675,000, went to the United States, while France took the greater part of the cacao, or 6,669,989 pounds, valued at $1,086,629. The latter country also received the greater proportion of the rubber sent abroad, or 969,168 pounds, valued at $319,666.

The largest single item of import was wheat received from the United States, the value of which was over $500,000.

Exports of balata rubber from Ciudad Bolivar are reported as having reached the highest total ever known in 1907, total shipments of all kinds being valued at $1,480,000, as compared with $1,117,000 in 1906, the bulk of the item being of the balata species.

PRODUCTION.

The surface of Venezuela is divided naturally into three distinct zones, the agricultural, pastoral, and forest. In the first are grown sugar cane, coffee, cacao, cereals, etc.: the second affords runs for cattle, and in the third such tropical products as rubber, tonga beans, copaiba, and vanilla abound. The area under coffee is estimated at about 200,000 acres, the number of estates being over 33,000. Cacao growers operate 5,000 estates and sugar planters about 11,000.

There are immense possibilities in the exploitation of the national forests of the Orinoco delta, as few areas so accessible to commer-

A SECTION OF THE IMATACA IRON REGION ON THE LOWER ORINOCO, VENEZUELA.

Contains an almost inexhaustible quantity of magnetic Bessemer ore, assaying 80 per cent of pure metal, exposed to view and accessible by water transport.

cial routes have greater wealth of timber land than these regions. A contract has been approved by the Venezuelan Government for the exploitation of these reserves and for the exportation of the timber products, while the rubber concessions covering the Rio Negro and El Caura sections specially stipulate against the willful destruction of the forest trees.

The live stock of the country is estimated at 2,004,257 oxen, 176,668 sheep, 1,667,272 goats, 191,079 horses, 89,186 mules, 312,810 asses, and 1,618,214 pigs. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 laborers are employed. Cattle exportation is encouraged as a source of national revenue, and the contract for such exportation previously held by a private company has been rescinded by decree of July 31, 1907.

Venezuela is rich in metals and minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari territory, and silver mines are located in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are found. The copper mines at Aroa on the Bolivar Railway are being reopened, and coal is worked in Falcon State, the amount extracted in 1906 being 14,064 tons. Iron mines at Imataca, on the Lower Orinoco, are in the hands of an American company, and salt mines in various States have been leased by the Government at a yearly rent of $700,000. The petroleum in the State of Tachira is as yet unexploited through lack of capital. Asphalt is exported to the United States in large quantities.

Pearl fishing, which is a Government monopoly, is carried on near the island of Margarita and neighboring islets of the north coast, the value exported in 1905–6 being $170,000.

The railway revenues in 1906 aggregated approximately $1,796,725, and certain extensions were contracted for in 1907. The navigations of rivers and the establishing of lines of steamers for inland transport were also provided for, while other enterprises conducing to the industrial progress of the country were the establishment of cold-storage plants, the manufacture of roman cement, and the establishment of a porcelain factory for the development of local deposits.

UNITED STATES

TRADE BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of May, 1908, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending May, 1908, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for May, for example, are not published until some time in July.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cocoa (*Cacao; cacao; cacao*):				
Central America	$2,439	$8,971	$45,517	$39,682
Brazil	285,312	154,112	2,662,354	2,610,172
Other South America	222,774	269,945	1,707,278	2,118,987
Coffee (*Café; café; café*):				
Central America	888,928	440,273	6,639,425	4,205,875
Mexico	248,353	587,692	1,496,267	3,001,611
Brazil	3,643,700	2,722,258	54,393,819	44,351,210
Other South America	807,888	652,980	8,583,348	8,248,489
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cuivre*):				
Ore (*Mineral; minerio; minerai*)—				
Mexico	515,091	105,627	4,078,924	2,475,112
South America	135,745	1,055	967,468	1,434,394
Pigs, bars, etc. (*lingotes, barras*, etc.; *em linguados barras*, etc.; *en lingots saumons*, etc.)—				
Mexico	1,480,793	268,785	13,776,212	6,928,891
Cuba	16,002	3,934	113,008	63,871
Peru	262,647	100,707	1,563,351	3,826,516
Other South America	245,361	5,052	2,131,936	854,024
Cotton, unmanufactured (*algodón en rama; algodao em rama; coton nonmanufacturé*):				
South America	41,320	17,838	603,817	408,005
Fibers (*Fibras; fibras; fibres*):				
Ixtle or Tampico fiber (*Ixtle; ixtle; ixtle*)—				
Mexico	109,760	70,236	1,262,405	858,514
Sisal grass (*Henequen; henequen; henequen*)				
Mexico	1,204,586	1,036,639	13,668,263	12,000,069
Fruits (*Frutas; frutas; fruits*):				
Bananas (*Plátanos; bananas; bananes*)				
Central America	623,180	602,998	4,762,655	5,342,320
Cuba	219,104	154,878	1,022,362	652,556
South America	1,894	61,513	141,755	418,607
Oranges (*Naranjas; laranjas; oranges*)—				
Mexico	2,806	1,365	44,615	56,510
Cuba	.....	321	7,983	4,329
Furs and skins (*Pieles finas; pelles finas; peaux*):				
South America	6,964	.....	296,688	130,978

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Goatskins (*Pieles de cabra; pelles de cabra; peaux de chèvres*):				
Mexico	$129,280	$151,710	$2,731,859	$1,823,954
Brazil	129,220	190,866	1,530,670	1,392,095
Other South America	243,143	105,286	2,054,536	947,779
Hides of cattle (*Cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de bétail*):				
Mexico	140,880	83,989	1,630,478	916,532
Cuba	40,347	13,529	300,394	98,051
Brazil	12,696	.....	231,916	81,264
Other South America	835,762	366,176	8,259,887	5,192,264
India rubber, crude (*Goma cruda; borracha cruda: caoutchouc*):				
Central America	79,431	14,608	734,154	526,892
Mexico	304,660	205,966	2,487,648	3,236,856
Brazil	2,393,000	2,108,732	31,268,152	17,518,301
Other South America	72,132	26,528	1,233,267	946,823
Iron ore (*Mineral de hierro; minerio de ferro; minerai de fer*)—				
Cuba	226,845	130,816	1,968,771	2,167,049
Lead ore (*Mineral de plomo; minerio de chumbo; minerai de plomb*):				
Mexico	253,422	380,138	2,386,375	3,657,677
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; assucar não superior ao No. 16 de padrao holandêz; pas au-dessus du type holandais No. 16*):				
Mexico	27,448	1,116	194,396	887,500
Cuba	9,414,610	10,165,706	60,022,320	53,927,616
Brazil	.....	12,806	912,381	12,806
Other South America	21,419	62,817	1,948,564	601,529
Tobacco (*Tabaco; fumo; tabac*):				
Leaf (*En rama: em rama: non manufacturée*):				
Cuba	801,965	1,025,563	12,762,091	11,940,833
Cigars, cigarettes, etc. (*Cigarros, cigarrillos, etc.; charutos, cigarros, etc.; cigares, cigarettes, etc.*)—				
Cuba	187,090	256,154	3,835,574	3,910,501
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba: mogno: acajou*):				
Central America	53,735	45,374	451,388	606,175
Mexico	91,564	32,579	617,643	581,564
Cuba	27,520	1,720	178,149	146,058
Wool (*Lana: la: laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	709,257	408,375	4,773,086	2,239,477
Class 2 (combing)	28,067	.....	440,964	397,053
Class 3 (carpet)	117,370	44	692,793	118,331

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Herramientas agricolas; instrumentos de agricultura; instruments agricoles*):				
Mexico	57,746	27,699	451,335	414,393
Cuba	15,163	20,826	80,322	124,365
Argentine Republic	111,556	406,235	3,534,636	3,614,947
Brazil	4,680	16,763	110,880	315,016
Chile	49,134	882	394,053	328,579
Other South America	12,094	25,770	204,135	257,459
Animals (*Animales; animaes; animaux*):				
Cattle (*Ganado vacuno; gado; bétail*)—				
Mexico	60,810	36,266	777,621	672,145
Cuba	28,218	6,365	383,945	140,801
South America	7,044	1,182	55,036	42,554
Hogs (*Cerdos; porcos; porcs*)—				
Mexico	12,167	4,513	184,127	174,655
South America	289	59	1,571	7,923
Horses (*Caballos; cavallos; chevaux*)—				
Mexico	20,421	11,375	401,893	132,413
Sheep (*Ovejas; ovelhas; brebis*)—				
Mexico	770	10,728	78,888	56,937
Books, maps, etc. (*Libros, mapas, etc.; livros, mapas, etc.; livres, mappes, etc.*):				
Central America	5,228	11,851	50,489	81,308
Mexico	20,275	14,494	271,425	285,587
Cuba	11,781	24,954	283,441	267,115
Argentine Republic	10,149	12,479	87,444	80,390
Brazil	12,356	15,580	93,398	244,184
Chile	826	3,570	230,682	113,462
Other South America	22,983	18,246	121,504	136,198

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Breadstuffs (*Cereales; cereaes; céréales*):				
Corn (*Maíz; milho; maïs*)—				
Central America	$4,009	$4,049	$35,539	$68,093
Mexico	122,583	8,586	1,065,183	478,070
Cuba	200,805	83,795	1,385,645	1,120,711
South America	450	5,540	8,770	30,552
Oats (*Avena; aveia; avoine*)—				
Central America	5,915	11,663	29,742	63,024
Mexico	7,433	1,445	52,113	25,958
Cuba	21,460	2,748	309,834	177,588
South America	299	502	10,765	9,684
Wheat (*Trigo; trigo; blé*)—				
Central America	3,000	.....	31,003	16,443
Mexico	392,097	11,647	1,430,196	98,685
South America	11,637	8,471	370,736	750,647
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de blé*)—				
Central America	124,263	155,308	1,544,375	1,730,334
Mexico	9,317	7,009	127,058	142,782
Cuba	305,823	239,005	2,826,705	3,278,340
Brazil	102,242	118,632	1,230,684	1,510,894
Colombia	17,118	14,104	151,229	180,299
Other South America	89,263	188,874	1,712,588	1,645,270
Cars, carriages, etc. (*Carros, carruajes y otros vehiculos; carros, carruagens, etc.; wagons, voitures, etc.*):				
Automobiles (*Automóviles; automoveis; automobiles*)—				
Mexico	69,998	39,908	762,650	379,126
South America	14,300	21,534	184,570	213,733
Cars, passenger and freight (*Wagones para pasaje y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandise*)—				
Central America	38,593	233,374	1,583,476	1,245,071
Mexico	137,816	81,739	2,107,265	1,269,805
Cuba	43,867	4,962	723,506	627,069
Argentine Republic	49,013	67,155	1,891,026	1,066,868
Chile	.....	.....	146,267	667,055
Other South America	20,788	49,940	619,422	1,044,554
Cycles and parts of (*Bicyclctas y accesorios; bicyclos e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties*)—				
Mexico	4,541	10,113	83,743	91,498
Cuba	5,208	4,252	35,803	40,302
Argentine Republic	2,022	280	18,225	12,819
Brazil	816	21	11,000	6,705
Other South America	575	1,064	17,804	14,718
Clocks and watches (*Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relogios de parede e de bolso; horloges et montres*):				
Central America	1,864	1,728	16,571	19,453
Mexico	7,165	1,820	49,510	43,783
Argentine Republic	2,894	7,917	68,893	88,648
Brazil	7,965	5,630	87,145	106,167
Chile	5,435	1,317	46,732	40,927
Other South America	3,750	2,785	38,272	41,180
Coal (*Carbón; carvão; charbon*):				
Anthracite (*Antracita; anthracite; anthracite*)—				
Mexico	1,483	1,920	8,436	20,851
Cuba	10,650	21,120	96,409	154,534
Bituminous (*Bituminoso; bituminoso; bitumineux*)				
Mexico	283,390	136,040	2,989,804	2,547,056
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cuivre*):				
Ore (*Mineral; minerio; minerai*)—				
Mexico	190,198	2,457	984,334	958,952
Ingots, bars, etc. (*Lingotes, barras, etc.; em linguados, barras, etc.; en lingots, saumons, etc.*)—				
Mexico	.....	720	36,982	36,653
Cotton (*Algodón; algodão; coton*):				
Unmanufactured (*En rama; em rama; non manufacturé*)—				
Mexico	.....	5,912	36,413	282,812
Cloths (*Tejidos; fazendas; manufacturé*)—				
Central America	149,683	140,449	1,580,006	1,317,612
Mexico	25,709	9,550	238,892	171,736
Cuba	46,218	55,024	941,484	916,420
Argentine Republic	4,386	11,422	218,385	92,157
Brazil	31,578	9,101	400,615	277,968
Colombia	66,302	49,045	775,385	531,997
Venezuela	21,554	26,093	389,444	258,149
Other South America	28,340	41,396	485,829	468,976

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cotton—Continued.				
Wearing apparel (*Ropa; roupa; vêtements de coton*)—				
Central America	$46,281	$66,666	$385,499	$512,334
Mexico	36,986	19,044	284,907	388,202
Cuba	42,339	18,927	343,380	298,593
Other South America	8,411	4,534	95,810	106,876
Fibers (*Fibras; fibras; fibres*):				
Twine (*Bramante; barbante; ficelle*)—				
Argentine Republic	23,811	6,558	1,145,767	1,747,024
Other South America	10,925	12,901	228,948	243,828
Fish (*Pescado; peixe; poisson*):				
Salmon (*Salmón; salmão; saumon*)—				
Colombia	684	209	3,619	4,432
Other South America	6,350	5,307	352,267	396,309
Fruits and nuts ((*Frutas y nueces; fructas e nozes; fruits e noix*):				
Central America	9,025	18,656	117,279	185,350
Mexico	12,992	7,069	247,653	208,170
Cuba	12,172	11,784	216,326	208,927
South America	6,740	9,790	141,468	153,320
Glucose and grape sugar (*Glucosas; glucoses; glucoses:*)				
Argentine Republic	3,656	5,433	79,999	97,376
Other South America			10,632	9,094
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes (*Instrumentos y aparatos para fines científicos; instrumentos e apparelhos scientificos; instruments et appareils scientifiques*):				
Electrical appliances, including telegraph and telephone instruments (*Aparatos electricos, incluso instrumentos telegraficos y tolefónicos; apparelhos electricos, incluindo instrumentos telegraphicos e telephonicos; instruments électriques, y compris les appareils télégraphiques et téléphoniques*)—				
Central America	15,982	29,615	197,164	208,833
Mexico	84,548	43,869	820,631	575,958
Cuba	28,957	24,951	449,306	381,504
Argentine Republic	6,861	20,429	237,378	224,651
Brazil	50,725	69,738	691,024	1,118,056
Other South America	46,393	19,543	587,104	516,750
All other (*Otros instrumentos; todos os demais instrumentos; instruments divers*)—				
Central America	4,936	6,042	61,160	74,780
Mexico	45,518	18,428	413,544	214,307
Cuba	12,893	6,665	136,897	128,007
Argentine Republic	8,629	15,196	144,506	204,170
Brazil	8,135	13,757	67,238	115,113
Other South America	10,129	12,172	158,958	135,862
Iron and steel and manufactures of (*Hierro y acero y sus fabricaciones; ferro e aço e suas manufacturas; fer et acier et ses manufactures*)—				
Steel rails (*Rieles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier*)—				
Central America	7,799	14,502	369,367	735,854
Mexico	37,027	16,879	1,063,608	529,587
South America	120,669	32,808	2,726,126	1,263,426
Structural iron and steel (*Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro e aço para construcção; fer et acier pour la construction*)—				
Mexico	62,162	54,607	784,599	718,076
Cuba	31,687	61,300	267,598	619,074
South America	62,768	18,505	506,166	940,956
Wire (*Alambre; aramo; fil de fer*)—				
Central America	11,434	25,300	188,714	234,405
Mexico	59,079	66,665	589,172	974,168
Cuba	22,413	37,929	378,979	545,054
Argentine Republic	29,749	98,598	1,218,125	1,372,562
Brazil	23,305	21,072	235,669	406,678
Other South America	51,356	13,396	497,753	588,948
Builders' hardware (*Materiales de construcción; ferragems; matériaux de construction en fer et acier*)—				
Central America	29,027	36,754	327,355	340,852
Mexico	106,742	88,099	1,024,435	918,833
Cuba	52,806	32,450	525,335	474,487
Argentine Republic	22,905	58,134	698,728	656 424
Brazil	30,303	30,020	453,708	567,329
Chile	16,617	1,402	287,248	274,192
Colombia	8,580	12,138	71,556	105,714
Venezuela	4,903	3,567	54,113	40,125
Other South America	25,939	23,757	307,175	311,968

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Iron and steel and manufactures of—Continued.				
Electrical machinery (*Maquinaria eléctrica; machinas electricas; machines électriques*)—				
Central America	$9,429	$5,270	$65,915	$117,990
Mexico	100,904	52,713	1,117,488	1,239,046
Cuba	4,914	1,808	88,914	81,250
Metal-working machinery (*Maquinaria para labrar metales; machinismos para trabalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les métaux*)—				
Mexico	4,883	14,735	76,344	95,990
South America	5,341	18,548	126,783	228,823
Sewing machines (*Maquinas de coser; machinas de coser; machines à coudre*)—				
Central America	8,351	7,559	117,692	112,530
Mexico	49,088	27,070	722,847	633,110
Cuba	18,078	27,900	300,985	216,389
Argentine Republic	42,738	64,730	439,671	390,585
Brazil	31,798	13,918	403,746	402,179
Colombia	6,597	8,516	66,774	79,113
Other South America	13,951	26,454	340,657	438,398
Steam engines and parts of (*Locomotoras y sus accesorios; locomotivas e accessorios; locomotifs et leurs parties*)—				
Central America		9,500	1,115,672	101,980
Mexico	59,675	84,970	1,172,192	1,006,950
Cuba	22,450	10,710	756,270	582,283
Argentine Republic			407,453	169,315
Brazil			578,161	565,435
Other South America		74,733	639,304	1,031,584
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Mecanógrafos y sus partes; machinas d eescrever e accesorios; machine à écrire et leurs parties*)—				
Central America	6,170	6,268	42,756	57,719
Mexico	24,528	32,695	341,072	307,298
Cuba	6,959	9,256	78,067	95,733
Argentine Republic	8,732	7,648	99,203	130,216
Brazil	3,497	19,705	56,084	108,635
Colombia	1,498	2,012	12,421	14,700
Other South America	13,668	7,244	180,487	175,071
Pipes and fittings (*Cañeria; tubos; tuyaux*)—				
Central America	38,227	65,353	523,425	545,504
Mexico	98,666	112,582	1,104,890	1,455,799
Cuba	81,831	76,294	563,869	974,204
Argentine Republic	4,535	2,521	97,394	154,526
Other South America	11,796	6,564	204,700	272,298
Leather and manufactures of (*Cuero y sus fabricaciones; couro e suas manufacturas; cuirs et ses manufactures*):				
Sole leather (*Suela; sola; cuir pour semelles*)—				
South America			629	474
Upper leather (*Cuero de pala; couro de gaspea; cuirs pour tiges de chaussures*)—				
Central America	18,872	22,164	202,678	254,255
Cuba	10,128	16,769	114,748	128,293
Argentine Republic	10,339	36,438	204,071	251,934
Brazil	11,736	10,730	123,372	148,890
Other South America	12,287	26,354	212,712	248,637
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; calçado; chaussures*)—				
Central America	78,486	70,227	558,024	674,675
Mexico	151,922	114,733	1,407,363	1,467,785
Colombia	3,560	6,278	37,312	56,853
Other South America	38,774	42,816	363,851	448,603
Meat and dairy products (*Productos de la ganaderia; productos animaes e lacticinios; viandes e produits de lacteries*):				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vacca em latas; bœuf conservé*)—				
Central America	6,338	2,674	63,160	54,762
Mexico	2,236	839	25,186	13,635
Cuba	1,030	257	17,116	20,587
Other South America	2,134	2,052	36,331	33,514
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé*)—				
Central America	14,046	11,213	130,401	148,740
South America	12,310	30,720	209,561	239,300
Tallow (*Sebo; sebo; suif*)—				
Central America	4,877	9,512	113,514	123,874
Mexico	136	1,984	20,375	52,228
Cuba	6,487	7,947	43,669	49,184
Chile			54,172	38,126
Other South America	4,110	3,580	48,229	44,467

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Bacon (*Tocino; toucinho; lard fumé*)—				
Central America	$4,478	$6,490	$36,028	$36,986
Mexico	4,034	5,440	57,205	49,480
Cuba	48,322	16,472	560,897	367,770
Brazil	13,266	11,612	172,142	192,516
Other South America	1,623	1,383	13,947	19,028
Hams (*Jamones; presuntos; jambons*)—				
Central America	10,958	13,862	131,112	164,043
Mexico	8,261	11,225	107,972	123,869
Cuba	45,385	41,103	548,205	537,386
Venezuela	3,409	2,787	40,732	39,342
Other South America	3,391	6,664	52,561	65,668
Pork (*Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc*)—				
Cuba	50,292	54,346	664,634	717,042
South America	19,081	14,987	231,762	233,508
Lard (*Manteca; banha; saindoux*)—				
Central America	40,360	28,639	616,561	409,122
Mexico	49,517	67,150	625,683	868,229
Cuba	255,105	126,901	2,687,615	2,361,378
Brazil	81,078	17,435	1,086,802	757,159
Chile	2,783	365	148,483	122,165
Colombia	7,513	40,480	53,573	138,877
Venezuela	22,491	6,033	204,841	75,100
Other South America	72,000	44,872	518 756	555,882
Lard compounds (*Compuestos de manteca; compostos de banha; composees de saindoux*)—				
Mexico	39,452	40,794	645,080	437,253
Cuba	113,794	138,763	1,585,651	1,624,649
Oleomargarine (*Oleomargarina; oleomargarina; oleomargarine*)—				
Central America	4,410	3,717	34,013	42,568
Mexico	2,037	975	26,392	18,652
Butter (*Mantequilla; mateiga; beurre*)—				
Central America	15,379	21,717	156,951	185,580
Mexico	10,119	11,776	135,256	125,436
Cuba	4,758	3,831	65,587	35,390
Brazil	5,713	951	68,079	27,548
Venezuela	4,666	4,556	49,848	44,678
Other South America	986	6,387	45,774	47,312
Cheese (*Queso; queijo; fromage*)—				
Central America	6,698	8,036	75,226	74,806
Mexico	4,230	3,735	40,125	49,767
Cuba	3,709	1,842	23,593	23,282
Naval stores (*Provisiones navales; pertrechos navaes; fournitures navales*):				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina, alquitrán, etc.; resina, alcatrão, etc.; resine, goudron, etc.*)—				
Cuba	7,105	5,149	76,238	80,323
Argentine Republic	1,800	27,868	240,383	417,214
Brazil	16,010	50,854	555,462	634,845
Other South America	8,464	20,719	217,038	223,797
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; aguarraz; térebenthine*)—				
Central America	3,264	6,829	33,292	35,408
Cuba	3,405	5,893	75,446	68,017
Argentine Republic	27,659	11,395	189,813	331,693
Brazil	13,985	7,606	139,883	124,560
Chile	567	.....	86,880	93,528
Other South America	2,927	2,640	65,619	74,709
Oils, mineral (*Aceites minerales; azeites mineraes; huiles minérales*):				
Crude (*Crudos; crus; bruts*)—				
Mexico	67,461	61,380	958,670	838,149
Cuba	250	24,902	431,625	489,874
Illuminating, refined (*Refinados para alumbrado; para illuminação; d'eclairage*)—				
Central America	17,005	24,000	237,855	317,092
Cuba	320	857	150,007	102,830
Argentine Republic	341,459	375,210	1,784,453	2,236,967
Brazil	143,005	156,363	2,350,969	2,511,816
Chile	12,042	30,800	553,974	605,708
Other South America	65,258	97,427	1,103,561	1,164,505
Lubricating, refined (*Refinados para la lubricación; para lubrificação; à graisser*)—				
Mexico	10,372	17,128	224,026	159,923
Cuba	19,663	15,281	334,634	248,347
Argentine Republic	30,624	44,533	389,439	452,117
Brazil	15,145	23,236	310,424	310,021
Chile	5,084	176	179,890	239,558

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Oils, vegetable (*A ceites vegetales; oleos vegetaes; huiles végétales*):				
Central America	$10,035	$9,079	$53,502	$55,155
Mexico	138,749	132,173	965,177	1,214,679
Cuba	25,407	7,949	238,383	145,715
Argentine Republic	3,748	29,422	61,776	201,899
Brazil	65,941	13,848	423,605	315,451
Chile	19,513	.....	98,374	79,114
Other South America	9,560	23,470	159,310	211,451
Paper (*Papel; papel; papier*):				
Mexico	10,937	7,721	55,148	79,947
Cuba	21,492	28,095	186,273	248,934
Argentine Republic	11,134	18,223	244,708	153,226
Brazil	.....	1,647	13,958	10,712
Chile	6,172	285	149,267	159,751
Other South America	4,645	8,016	85,417	97,908
Paraffin (*Parafina; paraffina; paraffine*):				
Central America	4,335	5,415	58,413	76,028
Mexico	7,630	51,893	535,930	545,110
South America	3,993	2,686	55,006	34,533
Tobacco (*Tabaco; fumo; tabac*):				
Unmanufactured (*En rama; em rama; non manufacturé*)—				
Central America	6,017	6,355	50,549	54,926
Mexico	13,153	10,421	118,738	127,785
Argentine Republic	10,549	10,262	52,694	186,694
Colombia	1,325	3,418	14,193	16,023
Other South America	2,080	11,552	79,336	90,997
Manufactured (*Elaborado; manufacturado; manufacturé*)—				
Central America	9,876	13,497	77,789	100,103
Wood unmanufactured (*Madera sin labrar; madeira não manufacturada; bois brut*):				
Central America	22,652	19,418	544,461	566,535
Mexico	75,817	70,530	1,214,695	1,393,906
Cuba	2,099	.....	115,624	18,350
Argentine Republic	600	.....	135,160	165,366
Other South America	1,026	1,585	279,089	27,139
Lumber (*Madera de construcción; madeira de construcção; bois de construction*):				
Central America	130,987	77,139	1,170,958	1,322,734
Mexico	167,581	112,513	1,967,551	1,974,207
Cuba	190,887	184,762	2,192,990	1,738,078
Argentine Republic	296,901	210,597	5,479,526	3,402,469
Brazil	51,667	54,240	1,168,318	424,872
Chile	40,010	.....	1,055,019	809,059
Other South America	97,492	79,901	1,270,496	1,325,875
Furniture (*Muebles; mobilia; meubles*):				
Central America	29,118	36,592	274,788	340,960
Mexico	75,380	40,805	848,360	884,069
Cuba	61,922	44,688	545,670	650,248
Argentine Republic	14,426	31,281	374,355	513,331
Brazil	5,360	16,986	65,701	122,765
Chile	7,938	.....	70,257	79,466
Colombia	2,017	2,610	14,763	20,305
Venezuela	2,695	158	20,275	12,498
Other South America	8,651	8,179	116,559	145,082

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1908.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.393	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.393	Silver—Peso and divisions.
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar	1.000	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso [a]	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar [b] (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra	4.866½	Gold—½ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

[a] 75 centigrams fine gold.

[b] Value in Mexico, 0.498.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

AUGUST 1908

ENGLISH SECTION

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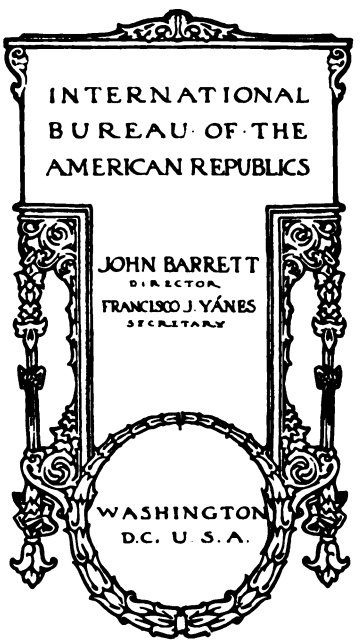
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Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.

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Office of Legation, 1601 Twenty-second street, Washington, D. C.

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Uruguay .....Señor Dr. Don Luís MELIÁN LAFINUR,
Office of Legation, 1529 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic ..Señor Don EMILIO C. JOUBERT,
Office of Legation, "The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES, AD INTERIM.

Cuba.....Señor Don ARTURO PADRO Y ALMEIDA,
Office of Legation, "The Wyoming," Washington, D. C.

Peru.....Mr. MANUEL DE FREYRE Y SANTANDER.
Office of Legation, 96 Farwell avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Chile.....Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM,
Office of Legation, "The Burlington," Washington, D. C.

[Paraguay and Venezuela have at present no representatives on the Governing Board.]

[a] Absent.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	Irving B. Dudley, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico	David E. Thompson, Mexico.

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Panama	Herbert G. Squiers, Panama.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	Leslie Combs, Lima.
Salvador	H. Percival Dodge, San Salvador.
Uruguay	Edward C. O'Brien, Montevideo.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic	Fenton R. McCreery, Santo Domingo.

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PRESIDENT
MIGUEL R. DÁVILA
OF HONDURAS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Vol. XXVII. AUGUST, 1908. No. 2.

IN the July issue of the BULLETIN there was published the plank in the platform of the Republican party adopted at its National Convention in Chicago, June 18, 1908, which emphasized the importance of the relations of the United States with Latin America and specifically referred to the visit of the Secretary of State to South America and Mexico. It is a pleasure now to note the recognition of the development of closer relations with our sister Republics which was accorded by the Democratic party in the platform adopted July 8 at its national convention held in Denver, Colorado. The exact wording of this plank is as follows:

> The Democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of Pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and her sister nations of Latin America, and favors the taking of such steps, consistent with Democratic policies, for better acquaintance, greater mutual confidence, and larger exchange of trade as will bring lasting benefit not only to the United States but to this group of American Republics having constitutions, forms of government, ambitions, and interests akin to our own.

For the first time in the history of the two great political parties of the United States their respective platforms have specially mentioned the other American nations and pointed out the necessity of making a special effort to place the United States in closer touch with them, both commercially and diplomatically. Inasmuch as these platforms are read closely by the masses of the people all over the country, and as the national conventions themselves represent directly the wishes of the people, it means a long step forward in the propaganda for the advancement of Pan-Americanism when the subject is discussed directly and promulgated in the campaign. The Director of the Bureau, who attended both Republican and Democratic National Conventions and conferred with the leading men in both parties concerning the importance of the relations of the United States with Latin America, was gratified to find almost unanimous interest in the question and general expression

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of the belief that this country should make greater efforts than heretofore to place itself in closer touch with its sister Republics of America.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BOLIVIA.

The recent death of Dr. FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, the President-elect of Bolivia, was a great misfortune not only to Bolivia but to all Latin America. Doctor GUACHALLA was a statesman who was well and favorably known in the world of diplomacy and international politics. During the time that he was Minister of Bolivia in the United States he did much for the development of closer relations between the two countries, and is remembered kindly by all who knew him in Washington. He was a great believer in the future of Bolivia and wished to see it become one of the most prosperous and progressive countries of South America. While that Republic has suffered an irreparable loss in his demise, it is not lacking in able men who can fill the position of Chief Magistrate.

COMPLIMENTARY REFERENCES TO THE BULLETIN.

The Bureau is receiving so many congratulations and complimentary letters from all classes of its readers, including editors, manufacturers, students, travelers, and Congressmen, expressing appreciation of improvement in the material and appearance of the MONTHLY BULLETIN that it would seem like publishing too much self-praise to give extra space to them in any one issue. A statement, however, from so excellent an authority as W. E. ERNST, publisher of the well-known magazine "The World To-Day," is reproduced as stating briefly not only his opinion but the consensus of the views of others. In a letter dated July 30, addressed to the Director of the Bureau, he says:

> By the way, I want to congratulate you on the wonderful improvement that you have made in the BULLETIN. I have often wondered why Government publications were put out in such unattractive dress as to be actually repelling. The BULLETIN as now issued is inviting and instructive, and I am sure, as a result, will now have a largely increased circle of readers. I have read it from cover to cover, and think it the best possible evidence of the up-to-date modern methods under which the Bureau *is being conducted.*

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN AS IT NOW APPEARS.

The change in the plan of publishing the BULLETIN inaugurated with the July issue, namely, that of having two sections, one in English and one in Spanish, Portuguese, and French, has been approved on all sides by the constituency of the BULLETIN. Naturally there are some criticisms from those who are always opposed to improvements, no matter how necessary and advantageous they may be, but ninety per cent of the letters and comment which have come to the Bureau approve of the new method of publication. It is impossible to please everybody, especially in view of the fact that the BULLETIN is distributed among twenty-one different countries with naturally different ideas in each country as to what is wanted in a publication of this kind. The decision, therefore, as to what is best must be determined by the majority vote, as it were, and that is overwhelmingly in favor of the policy now being pursued. The BULLETIN tries each month to print some important information in regard to the commerce and trade, progress, laws, and general or specific development of each one of the American nations, but it must be remembered that a difficulty is often encountered in obtaining what is of interest in regard to all the Republics. For example, there may be received in one month an abundant amount of material in regard to one country and almost nothing concerning another. If, consequently, more space is given in a certain issue to one country than to another, it can not be considered in any way a slight toward the one having the lesser space. A record for the year will show that each country averages as much attention as the data received concerning it warrants.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE BULLETIN.

Among the special articles appearing in the English section of this issue of the BULLETIN, which will interest all those watching the various phases of Latin-American progress, is one on the English newspapers which are published in the different Latin-American cities, one on Higher Education in Latin America, and another on Beef Production in Argentina. In the Latin-American section is a carefully prepared article on Washington, the capital of the United States, which is meant to answer large numbers of inquiries which constantly come into this Bureau from different Latin-American readers of the BULLETIN.

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The President-elect of Panama, Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDIA, who will succeed President AMADOR in the Executive office in October of the present year, has spent many of the sixty-three years of his life in the active service of his country, both as public official and private citizen. After valuable work in the Colombian Senate, he entered the

diplomatic corps in 1904, when he represented Panama in the United States, and subsequently, during the absence of President AMADOR, filled the Presidential chair during six months by reason of his position as First Vice-President. Señor OBALDIA was a delegate to the Rio Conference and rendered valuable assistance in the framing of new regulations for future effective work. The father of the President-elect was Chief Executive of Colombia from 1854 to 1857.

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR IN BRAZIL.

The Ambassador from the United States in Brazil, Hon. IRVING B. DUDLEY, was born in 1861 at Jefferson, Ohio, receiving a preparatory education in the public schools of his native State and in Milwaukee, afterwards graduating from Kenyon College, Ohio, and from the Law Department of the George Washington University at the national capital, where the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. were conferred upon him. Removing to California he engaged in the practice of law and was prominent in the politics of the State until 1897, when he entered upon his diplomatic career, being appointed by President MCKINLEY as United States Minister to Peru. He remained in this position until his promotion to ambassadorial rank in 1906, when he was transferred to Brazil, where he is now serving.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA.

The extension of railway systems, the greatest factor in the commercial development of a country, is occupying the attention of Latin America at an ever-increasing rate. Argentine and Mexican legislation is interested in the unification of large existing systems; Brazil, Chile, and Bolivia are opening up new and hitherto untraveled areas; in Ecuador the completion of the Guayaquil-Quito line marks an era of progress; another link in the Pan-American line has been completed by Mexico; while the contract for a road to connect the Salvadorean port of La Union with the Guatemalan frontier is a great step toward the realization of the Pan-American Railway project in Central America. The Madeira and Mamore Railway, now under construction, is a link in three important transcontinental routes—between Mollendo on the Pacific to the mouth of the Amazon on the Atlantic side, the Arica-La Paz line, with which connection is to be made, and the line from Antofagasta to Oruro and Cochabamba. It is reasonable to assume that the commerce naturally tributable to the eastern slopes of the Andes in Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Bolivia will move in the line of least resistance eastward by water instead of westward over the mountains, so that the *business of the Amazon* ports will be vastly augmented.

HON. IRVING B. DUDLEY,

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United States to Brazil.

HARRIS-EWING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONOGRAPH ON BANANAS BY DR. RAFAEL URIBE URIBE.

The increasing esteem in which the banana is held as an article of food throughout the world is amply demonstrated in a lecture delivered by Dr. RAFAEL URIBE URIBE, of Colombia, before the Agricultural Society of that country, and published as a monograph for general distribution. Dr. URIBE URIBE is a member of the Pan-American Committee of his country and is a recognized authority on economic conditions. Assisting at the lecture were the Minister of Public Works of Colombia, the United States Minister, Mr. T. C. DAWSON, and various other members of the diplomatic corps, and prominent citizens. Copious extracts have been translated from the booklet and published in this BULLETIN issue as indicating the commercial value of this product, whose cultivation has been largely confined to Central America but which Dr. URIBE URIBE regards as destined to find a distinguished place on the export lists of many countries of Latin America.

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR IN MEXICO.

Hon. DAVID E. THOMPSON, who represents the Government of the United States in the Mexican Republic, began his diplomatic career in 1902, when he was appointed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil, his rank being subsequently raised to that of Ambassador in 1905. After nine months' service at Rio de Janeiro in this capacity he was transferred to Mexico with the same rank, where he still remains. Mr. THOMPSON is a native of the State of Michigan, being born in 1854, and receiving a public school education. He has been connected in various capacities with railroad and industrial interests in his country.

ARGENTINE EXPORT VALUES.

Of the total trade volume reported for the Argentine Republic for the first quarter of 1908, worth $186,468,052, in which exports figure for $115,627,832, it is noted that over $50,000,000 are classified as "for orders." Mr. RICARDO PILLADO, of the Argentine Department of Agriculture, has prepared a valuable paper, after an exhaustive investigation of the subject, concerning the ultimate destination of merchandise so classed, after intermediate detention at certain ports awaiting favorable market conditions. In 1907 the shipments under this head represented 31 per cent of the total export values; and in 1905, 68 per cent of the wheat, 48 per cent of the flax, 64 per cent of the maize, and 70 per cent of the quebracho were shipped thus. Of these articles, it is found that Great *Britain, Germany, Belgium*, the Netherlands, and Brazil take over 90 per

HON. DAVID E. THOMPSON,

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United States to Mexico.

HARRIS-EWING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

cent. In connection with the wheat sent to the last-named country, it is of interest to note that an analysis made by the Government of the native product shows that Argentine wheat is the equal of any other variety as a bread producer.

NEW UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BOLIVIA.

The new minister from the United States to Bolivia, Mr. JAMES FLYNN STUTESMAN, was born in Peru, Indiana, in July, 1860, graduating from the high school of his native town in 1875 and subsequently from Wabash College in 1884 with the degree of B. A., the honorary degree of M. A. being conferred from the same institution in 1895. He lived in Kansas for several years, engaged in real estate and banking business, and in 1891 was appointed as an examiner in the Department of Justice, serving until 1893, when he returned to Peru and entered upon the practice of law, continuing this occupation until 1906, when he entered the employ of the Fletcher National Bank, of Indianapolis, remaining until 1908. He served in the legislature of Indiana during the sessions of 1895, 1901, and 1903.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS IN BRAZIL.

In a letter which the Director has recently received from Mr. E. L. CORTHELL, he gives the following information in regard to some of the port works in Brazil:

* * * The contract with the Federal Government relating to Rio Grande Barra and port works has been revised and the final approval of it made in the "Despacho Collectivo." By this revision the Government will pay for the Barra Channel in cash gold at 10 per cent discount of the bond amount, instead of in bonds. The enterprise has been financed in Paris and the contract let to a strong group of contractors in France. I hope soon to be at work actively at Rio Grande. Work on the Para port is proceeding satisfactorily.

BRAZIL'S VALORIZATION OF COFFEE.

Of special interest to the commercial world is the recently issued statement of the president of the great coffee-growing State of São Paulo, which defines the results of a year's working of the plan whose main purpose is the upbuilding of the Republic's leading industry. The actual income of the valorization project, including loans and taxes, amounted to over $100,100,000, of which a balance remains of more than $18,000,000. The State is also owner of 8,400,000 bags of coffee stored principally in foreign ports, though the crop for the 1907–8 season was slightly in excess of 10,000,000 bags as compared with nearly 20,000,000 *in the* preceding year. The estimate for 1908–9 fixes the production at *from 10,000,000 to 13,000,000* bags.

HON. JAMES FLYNN STUTESMAN,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Bolivia.

HARRIS-EWING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHILE'S ECONOMIC STATUS IN 1908.

Chilean receipts in the first quarter of 1908 are stated at $3,049,548 in excess of those reported for the same period of the preceding year, not including the returns from State railways, which were over $3,500,000. Exports for the quarter are valued at $31,355,480, on which customs duties to the value of $7,362,143 were collected. Import duties amounted to $6,793,114. In the preceding year duties collected from imports were over $2,500,000 in excess of those from exports, and the reversal in values is attributable to decreased receipts from abroad of merchandise, while in the first three months of 1908 very large shipments of nitrate were made. A reduction to 2,000,000 tons, or of 53 per cent, on the quota of nitrate originally fixed for export during 1908–9 has been made by the association controlling the output.

PRESIDENT REYES AND COLOMBIAN DEVELOPMENT.

As a result of the personal inspection made by President REYES of the various industrial resources of the Colombian Republic, many measures are under consideration by the Government for the development of the same. The value of the country as a producer of cacao, rubber, and bananas is well established, and cotton growing has been the subject of favorable experimental enterprise. The President regards the cultivation of bananas, wheat, and maize as more desirable at the present time, as quicker returns are yielded than from coffee, sugar, etc. Railways are much needed for the opening up of new and fertile regions, while the mineral resources of the country are worthy of adequate exploitation. For the purpose of aiding national enterprises, modifications have been made in the customs tariff having bearing upon articles for railway construction, mills, agriculture, etc., all of which have been placed on the free list, while reduction of duty has been effected on many items of national interest.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER FOR CUBA.

The Minister from Cuba in the United States has been designated by his Government to proceed to Europe for the purpose of making a study of the subject of immigration and, if possible, to devise means to direct the flow of emigrants who annually leave the overcrowded centers of the Old World toward the fertile and wealthy Republic of Cuba. The returns of the sugar industry for the crop year 1907 show a gain in production of over $12,500,000 and in exports of more than $6,000,000, the total worth to the Republic of sugar growing being $66,012,570. In the development of the industry—that is, for the purchase of sacks, machinery, etc., the total estimated expenditure is calculated at $2,744,294, so *that a net balance in* favor of the country is shown of $63,368,276.

PROGRESS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The noteworthy progress along economic lines made by the Dominican Republic of late years is indicated in every branch of public service, and on the installation into office of President CACERES for a new term of service, he urged upon his countrymen the maintenance of the present favorable conditions. These latter are set forth in a report presented by the Minister of Finance and Commerce for the year 1907, in which a balance of receipts over expenditures for the year of $4,217,178.33 is noted. Nearly all branches of revenue show gains over the preceding year and a total trade volume of $12,830,686 is reported, the figures indicating a slight advance over those reported by Receiver PULLIAM in his annual statement. An increase of over $2,000,000 is recorded as compared with the preceding year. The budget estimate for 1908–9 estimates customs revenue at a somewhat higher figure than in 1907–8, or $3,239,200, and about $600,000 are anticipated from other sources. A new sanitary law has been promulgated and new port and customs regulations enacted for the facilitation of intercourse with other countries.

ECUADOR'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

In connection with the opening of the rail route from the Pacific Ocean to the capital of Ecuador, United States Minister WILLIAMS C. FOX predicts for that Republic a future of astonishing importance. The entry of the first train into Quito was accompanied by elaborate celebrations of popular enthusiasm and the daughter of the President, Gen. ELOY ALFARO, drove the last nail of gold signifying the completion of the work. Telegrams of congratulation were received from American Presidents, and the members of the diplomatic corps personally participated in the national festivities. The construction of another line from the Pacific to the interior is also under contract, whose terminal on the coast will be nearer the Panama Canal and thus provide a shorter travel route, while a branch of the Guayaquil–Quito line is being considered, which will traverse a fertile district producing cacao, rubber, bananas, and other tropical products. The development of existing coal fields is another outgrowth of the railroad building which is characterizing Ecuador's economic development. In a pamphlet published in Quito commemorative of the opening of the new railroad route, wherein exhaustive information is furnished concerning the status of Ecuadorian lines as compared with those of the other countries of the International Union, it is shown that league for league, Ecuador stands 13 on the list, but on a population basis the country ranks with the Argentine Republic, which occupies the second place. The total extent of lines in operation in 1908 is given as 102 leagues of 5 kilometers each, equal to a little over 316 miles.

GUATEMALA'S NEW MINING CODE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

With the purpose of developing the well-known mineral resources of the Republic, the President of Guatemala has promulgated, under date of June 30, 1908, a new code of laws regulating the acquisition and exploitation of mines. The law carries with it the creation of a Bureau of Mines, under the Department of Fomento (Promotion), which is charged with supervisory direction of measures for the acquisition of new properties, the development of old ones, and all transactions tending to promote the mining industry of the Republic. The Spanish text is on file at the International Bureau of the American Republics, where it may be seen by interested individuals, or the Bureau will furnish such information as is required upon application.

In the trade reports of Guatemala, coffee stands first on the export list, that item covering 90 per cent of the total shipments of native products, figuring for $9,019,948 in 1907, hides ranking next for $292,927, both of which are sent largely to Germany. Rubber, sugar, bananas, and cacao also are sent abroad in advancing quantities. On the import list cotton textiles lead, Great Britain furnishing the bulk, and imports of railway material are also heavily reported, principally from the United States.

NEW MEXICAN TREATIES AND LAWS.

In the development of the progress of peace as an aid to economic progress, the Republic of Mexico has promulgated a treaty of arbitration concluded with the United States and becoming effective from June 25, 1908. With Honduras, a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation has received the signature of President DÁVILA for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two Republics. The banking law of June 19, 1908, modifies in some important particulars that previously existing for the regulation of financial conditions, while the new mining law under consideration by the Government contains certain provisions which have led to its temporary withholding from promulgation. Certain customs modifications, becoming effective from July 1 and August 16, alter the rates on tobacco, steel and iron, building materials, clothing, and carriages, while the budget law provides for export duties to be levied on grass fodder, chicle, guayule, hemp fiber or sisal, raw hides and skins.

LAND LAW OF NICARAGUA.

The International Bureau receives many applications for the various land laws of the countries comprising the Union of American Republics, which, for obvious reasons, it is impossible to publish in full in the

BULLETIN issues. Many of these laws, notably that of Nicaragua, have been translated and filed for use in the Bureau, where they may be consulted by persons desiring information concerning them, or the required data will be furnished upon application.

SALVADOR'S APPRECIATION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

As an earnest of the value attached by the Government of Salvador to the Central American Court of Justice, the date of its inauguration, May 25, has been declared a national holiday and the Salvadorean nation has expressed its appreciation of the cooperation of Mexico and the United States in the inception of the court by a vote of thanks addressed to the Presidents of the respective Republics. An autograph copy of the decree containing these two provisions has been sent through the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the United States and Mexican Governments.

BOOK NOTES

"The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS (Little, Brown & Co., Boston). The new edition of this important work received by the Columbus Memorial Library contains an additional chapter on the Panama Canal and the text of the Panama Canal treaty. Covering a period of twenty-seven years' personal experience in the Republics of Central and South America, and more particularly those mentioned in the title, the opinions of Mr. SCRUGGS, who served as United States Minister in those countries, are noteworthy. The writer is animated by a desire to promote a clear understanding between all America of the existent conditions in the various lands discussed, and his aim has been accuracy of statement rather than the satisfaction of the popular demand for the marvelous or the improbable. Many of the amusing statements, however, as to ignorance in the United States concerning the countries of South America are somewhat out of date, as the dissemination of knowledge and the interest displayed regarding them of late years has changed the status of general knowledge very materially. As Mr. SCRUGGS states that he has rewritten such chapters as concern revisited points where changes of condition were noted, might he not also alter the opening paragraph of one chapter, in which he describes a public man asking "Where is Venezuela anyhow?"

"The Monroe Doctrine," T. B. EDGINGTON (Little, Brown & Co., Boston). This work represents an adequate compilation of the documents, with appropriate comment, showing the various steps toward the establishment of an important branch of American diplomacy. Opposition to the Holy Alliance, which had under consideration the restoration to Spain of her South American colonies, whose independence had been recognized by the United States but not by any European power, is shown to have been responsible for utterances on the part of the then Foreign Secretary of Great Britain practically inaugurating the doctrine attributed to the President of the United States. In one of his letters to the Minister from the United States he writes in regard to the States of South America: "We aim not at the possession of any portion of them ourselves;" and again, "We could not see any portion of them transferred to any other power with indifference." These statements were made prior to the promulgation of the message of President MONROE and indicate that initiatory steps leading up to that declaration were taken by Great Britain, though that country afterwards became lukewarm in her interest in the matter. Just a few days before the issuance of the famous message, the Secretary of State of the United States, in communicating the position taken by the Government to the Minister in England, stated: "We would not sanction by our presence any meeting of European potentates to dispose of American Republics." Not less interesting than England's participation in formulating this doctrine are the accounts furnished of the conferences instituted for the concerted action of American States in forwarding an American policy. Beginning with the first congress of the kind, originating with Bolivar, the President of Colombia, in 1826, and closing with the Second International Conference of American States in the City of Mexico, in 1901 and 1902, a digest is given of the work projected and accomplished toward the maintenance of an all-American system of progress. An interesting critique of the Calvo doctrine in its relation to the Monroe Doctrine is included in the volume.

Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, the Minister from Costa Rica in the United States, has prepared a pamphlet of great historic value under the title "*La Compaña Nacional contra los Filibusteros en 1856 y 1857*," showing the part taken by Costa Rica in expelling from Central America the filibustering expedition led by WILLIAM WALKER. Arriving in Nicaragua from the United States, ostensibly as the head of a colonizing expedition, the latter directed his energies toward subverting the existing Government, and though disavowed by the United States, his enterprise became a menace to the peace of Central America. Therefore, in February, 1856, the then President of Costa Rica, Señor Don JUAN RAFAEL MORA, called

upon the citizens of the Republic to aid Nicaragua in opposing a common enemy. The military and diplomatic events growing out of this action are narrated by Minister CALVO with clarity and interest, the battles fought by the combined forces of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua being described, and the cooperation of friendly nations appreciatively noted. With the Presidential proclamation of May 8, 1857, Costa Rica's participation in the conflict came to an end and her forces were withdrawn to native territory.

"Journeys of Observation," T. A. RICKARD, editor "Mining and Scientific Press (Dewey Publishing Company, San Francisco). The economic agitation caused by the proposed enactment of a new mining law in Mexico renders the book of Mr. RICKARD of great pertinence, as it details with care and exactitude the results of personal observations made in a tour through the mining districts of that Republic in 1905, with a supplementary account of a journey across the San Juan Mountains. The first section, "Among the mines of Mexico," is a description of the mining industry of El Oro, Pachuca, and Guanajuato, the geology of the districts, methods of treating the ores, and the yield of the mines being given. This is of primary interest to the writer's brother mining engineers, but for the general reader are fascinating descriptions of local customs and surroundings, which can not fail to repay a careful perusal. The papers composing the record are reprinted from the "Mining and Scientific Press" and from the "Engineering and Mining Journal," and with the accompaniment of the numerous beautiful photographs, diagrams, and explanatory cuts the volume is an addition to the mining literature of the day.

"Tropical Medicine," THOMAS W. JACKSON, M. D. (P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1907). This book has been prepared with special reference to the West Indies, Central America, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, but it includes also a general consideration of tropical hygiene which will be of incalculable value to the uninitiated inhabitant of the Torrid Zone if properly applied. The writer is lecturer on tropical medicine in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine. In his capacity as captain and assistant surgeon in the United States Volunteers he has been enabled to judge at close range of the change of habits and modes of life necessitated by the transfer to the Tropics of unacclimated individuals, and though the work is largely for the information of medical men and students, it also contains such plain statements of cause and effect that the simplest *mind may understand* and apply them.

"Food for Plants," WILLIAM S. MYERS, editor and publisher (John street and 71 Nassau street, New York). Published under the superintendence of the director of the propaganda for nitrate of soda in the United States, the book has for its main object the demonstration of the value of nitrate as a fertilizing medium, as shown by original investigations and experiments. The present volume is the tenth edition of the work, which has a standard place in American farm literature. The use of nitrate in the United States is increasing annually, a 20 per cent advance being noted in 1906, the cotton belt finding it of great economic worth. The coast of Chile, the source of supply, is able to meet all demands made upon it for many years, according to scientific investigation. From the same publisher have been received pamphlets showing the experimental results of nitrate on the growing of grass and timothy hay.

"Personal Hygiene in Tropical and Semi-Tropical Countries," ISAAC W. BREWER, M. D. (F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia). Less ambitious in appearance and extent than the book of Doctor JACKSON, this is a practical manual of personal care in the preservation of health in the tropics. Doctor BREWER is also a member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, and has embodied in his book references to conditions prevailing in that portion of the Tropics in which he has lived.

The following reprints received have been reviewed by the BULLETIN in their first editions:

"Cuentos Ticos," RICARDO FERNANDEZ GUARDIA (The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland).

"A Commercial Traveler in South America," FRANK WIBORG (McClure, Phillips & Co., New York).

"From the Andes to the Ocean," WILLIAM E. CURTIS (Duffield & Co., New York).

Text-books received by the Columbus Memorial Library comprise the following:

From Appleton & Co.:

"Gramática Castellana," ENRIQUE C. HERNANDEZ.

"Aritmética Inventiva de Appleton," ERNESTO NELSON.

"Cuidado y Alimentación de los Niños," L. EMMETT HOLT, M. D.

"*El Inglés* al Alcance de los Niños," [illegible] ROBERTSON.

Cortina's Series for Foreign Languages, published by R. D. Cortina Company:

"Español en Español."
"Modelos para Cartas."
"Spanish in Twenty Lessons."
"Frances en Veinte Lecciones."
"Amparo."
"Verbos Españoles."
"Inglés en Veinte Lecciones."

Miscellaneous:

"The Spaniard in History," JAMES C. FERNALD (Funk & Wagnalls, New York).

"Little Journeys to Mexico and Central America," MARIAN M. GEORGE (A. Flanagan Company, Chicago).

"Taquigrafía Fonetica," CAMILO E. PANI (The Gregg Publishing Company, Chicago).

"Standard Guide to Havana," CHARLES B. REYNOLDS (Foster & Reynolds, Havana and New York).

"Standard Guide to Cuba," CHARLES B. REYNOLDS (Foster & Reynolds, Havana and New York).

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

The initial number of a quarterly to be issued in Montevideo known as the "*Revista Histórica de la Universidad*," has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Published under the auspices of the University of Montevideo, the design is to reproduce for general information records heretofore inaccessible or unknown and all material of interest to the social, economic, political, military, literary, and physical history of the Uruguayan Republic. A brilliant corps of editors has been designated, and the contents of the first number cover a diverse field. The history of the founding of the Montevideo University in 1833 forms the subject of the opening paper, followed by biographical sketches of distinguished citizens of the Republic who have gained renown in political, scientific, and professional lines, and many articles of value in the study of the national life.

Reprint is made by the "Railway World," for July 17, of an address delivered by O. F. SPINDLER, division freight and passenger agent of the Colorado Midland Railway, before the Traffic Club of

Pittsburg, on June 8, concerning conditions affecting the interchange of commerce between the United States and Mexico. Comparison is drawn between the methods employed by United States and European merchants, to the disadvantage of the former, in the matter of packing and consideration of the special desires of the Mexican purchaser. Though these difficulties have been remedied to a great degree, there is still room for improvement. Tribute is paid to the wisdom and ability of President DIAZ in safeguarding both passenger and freight traffic through the establishment of the "Rurales," or mounted police, and the values and character of commodities interchanged by the two countries in the last six months of 1907 are noted.

The "World's Work" (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York) number for August is an overseas trade number, a contribution of importance to its contents being made by Hon. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republic. The writer discusses some "Big Facts About Latin America," showing the values of the leading articles exchanged between the United States and the countries to the south and the possibilities for still further increasing reciprocal commercial relations. The balance of trade is shown to be largely in favor of Latin America, as value for value, the leading products shipped to the United States far exceed the articles sent in return. Thus sugar, whose receipts from Latin America are valued at over $69,000,000, is not equaled by iron and steel manufactures sent thither for $57,000,000, nor is coffee, worth $68,000,000, offset by wood manufactures for $25,000,000, the same discrepancy being noted in the values of the remaining 15 leading items of import and export.

The "Review of Reviews" for August features the Transcontinental route across Guatemala, giving a history of its inception and promotion under United States enterprise aided by government grants and concessions. Regular lines of steamers ply between its Atlantic terminus, Puerto Barrios, and United States ports and the Pacific port of San Jose is connected with San Francisco on the north and the coast of South America to the south by an established service of vessels, so that the completion of the road in January of the present year is worthily regarded as marking an era in the development of the internal resources of the country. The same magazine calls attention to a description published in "*Caras y Caretas*" (Buenos Aires) dealing with the reclamation of Patagonia by means if irri*gation.*

The discussion concerning the cost of rubber on the Amazon is continued in the "India Rubber World" (New York), for July 1, the same issue containing also a paper on the growing of rubber in Guatemala and a report on the cultivation of rubber in Mexico. As evidence of the progress made in the economic development of this industry, it is stated that from the San Juan Bautista, the center of the Mexican district reported on, export was made in 1907 of 273,000 pounds of cultivated rubber product. Comparative statistics for ten years previous show that in 1897–8, shipments from Frontera, the port of the district, were only 64,513 pounds, and that in the same year, Mexico's total exports of rubber, of all kinds, were only 192,324 pounds.

Informatory comment on the banking laws and progress of Mexico is published in "Dun's Review" (New York), for July, reproduction being made of an address delivered before the Texas Bankers' Convention by F. J. DUNKERLEY, manager of the Mexico City Banking Company. The new banking law, as drafted by Minister of Finance, Hon. JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR, is cited as evidence of Mexico's financial alertness, and it is further stated that under wise laws, the bank capital of the Republic has grown in five decades from 1,500,000 *pesos* ($750,000) to 750,000,000 *pesos* ($375,000,000).

An important paper having bearing on representation in future peace conferences is published in the July quarterly number of the "American Journal of International Law," in which the equality of States and the Hague conferences are discussed by Frederick Charles Hicks. Attempt is made to state the prevailing theory of such equality, to point out its most manifest defects, to recount some of the remedies that have been suggested, to make application of them to the organization of the Hague conferences, and suggest lines along which a reorganization might be made.

Socialistic interest in international arbitration is summed up by the leader of the socialistics in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Jean Jaurés, in the "North American Review" for August. The writer sees in the development of peace congresses, and especially of those held at The Hague, a forecast of the establishment of the principles which are claimed to be the basis of socialistic organizations—the substitution of law for armed force in the settling of international differences.

The "National Geographic Magazine" (Washington), for July, reproduces some fine photographs made by WALTER D. WILCOX, accompanied by descriptive comment of the mahogany forests of Cuba in the vicinity of Cochinos Bay, on the south coast of the island. In addition to the mahogany, which abounds in the district, there are also cedar and ebony, and probably 150 varieties of hard woods to be encountered. Some of these have a fiber harder than ebony and many are finely grained and veined, with susceptibilities of high polish.

In the series of articles treating of coffee culture and preparation published by the "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" (New York), Costa Rican coffee is described in the July number by WALTER FIELD. For this product is claimed a high degree of excellence by reason, not only of its native aroma, but also on account of the great care taken in preparing it for the market. Other Central American coffees are also reported on, the crop being figured at from 1,100,000 to 1,200,000 bags, forming a considerable factor in the world's supply.

A biographical sketch and photograph of the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, occupies a conspicuous position in the July issue of the "Bankers' Magazine" (New York). Introductory quotation is made of President ROOSEVELT'S statement as to the outlook for the progress of Latin America in the present century, in which its distinguished men are the main factors.

The "American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal," for July and August, describes the methods employed in the computation of time among the Toltecs and Aztecs, as shown in old Mexican histories. The ancient division into cycles was employed, each cycle consisting of fifty-two years, divided into period of thirteen years each. The solar year counted twenty periods of eighteen months or three hundred and sixty days to which at the end five so-called "useless days" were added.

Reproduction is made in the "American Exporter," for August, of parts of a paper published in the "Lancet" (London, June 6), wherein under the title "America's triumph in Panama," the sanitary condition in the Canal Zone is reviewed. The writer, JOHN GEORGE LEIGH, considers that the record made in medical and sanitary matters *during* three years is not only an occasion for congratulation but *is a veritable subject for* wonder.

The "Western Electrician" for July 25 has a paper on electric street railways at Monterey, Mexico, where an extended service has recently been completed. Although the city has a large population of United States residents, the electric improvements have been conducted by Canadian capital and enterprise.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal," 505 Pearl street, New York, in its July issues devotes as usual considerable space to descriptions of Mexican mines—the Santa Eulalia mines of Chihuahua, those of northwestern Altar in Sonora, the El Rayo properties near Santa Barbara, in the State of Chihuahua, and notes of general interest on allied topics forming the bulk of Latin-American items.

"*Venezuela en el Exterior*" (Venezuela Abroad) is the title of a monthly review recently issued in Caracas of which the two first numbers have been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Published in Spanish, French, English, and German, the magazine contains data of importance concerning the resources and progress of Venezuela.

An interesting description of "Argentina of the Pampas" is contributed to the "Van Norden Magazine" for August, by FREEMAN TILDEN, who characterizes it as a region which numbers its bushels of wheat and its sheep by the million, constituting the real source of the prosperity of the Republic.

Sir MARTIN CONWAY, the famous explorer and mountain climber, narrates in the "Wide World Magazine" for August his experiences in making the ascent of Aconcagua, the highest mountain of the Western Hemisphere.

A valuable article on the physical features and mining industry of Peru is printed in the July issue of the "Bimonthly Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers," prepared by GEORGE I. ADAMS.

The beauties of the Lake Titicaca region are portrayed by MARRION WILCOX, under the title "Skyland in the Andes," for the August number of "Putnam's and The Reader." Photographs of types and localities add interest to the article.

"The Mining Journal" (Chicago) publishes some interesting notes on Honduras, covering life in the mining camps of the country and the possibilities for economic development.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA

MODELED after the great Spanish universities of Salamanca, Toledo, Lérida, Alcalá, Seville, and Valladolid, the earliest establishments for higher education in the Spanish provinces of the New World were deeply impregnated with medieval scholasticism. These were the days when men of action were most often unlettered. The pioneers of Spanish civilization who planted the flag of Castile and Leon from the Golden Gate

NORMAL SCHOOL, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

Founded shortly after the inauguration of the Republic in 1889 by the Governor of the State. The school is progressive and well equipped, and has graduated many of the best public school teachers of Brazil.

to Cape Horn were men trained by long contests with the Moor in the arts of war, hardy, persevering, self-reliant, and capable, but having but little sympathy with the higher learning of Salamanca or Seville. It was to the humble missionary, as indomitable and capable though less picturesque than the conquistador, to whom not only Spanish but Portuguese and French America as well owe the first be-

ginnings of educational effort in the New World. The schools established in the English colonies were for the sole purpose of educating the children of the white settlers, the schools of Spanish, Portuguese, and French America were primarily intended to educate and train missionaries to the heathen Indians. For this reason the higher educational institutions in Latin America most often preceded the primary schools; while in the English colonies the former were a gradual outgrowth from the latter and founded upon the necessities of the colonists themselves. In Latin America the two movements, the colonizing and the missionary, while occasionally going hand in hand and in sympathy were for the most part at variance. The

NORMAL SCHOOL, CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO.

In 1885 the Mexican Congress appropriated 100,000 pesos to found a normal school in the capital of the Republic. The course of study covers a period of four years. A normal school for girls was established in 1890.

educational and Christianizing efforts of the missionaries rarely had the good will of governors or even of the colonists themselves. But, and this is particularly true of the Spanish provinces, the Home Government fostered both movements, and often fostered the antagonism between the two. This was in keeping with the Spanish idea that home interests would be best served by a system of checks, one purpose against another purpose, one authority against another authority.

When with the lapse of time the bonds of sympathy uniting the colonies to the mother country became weakened, the growing idea of independence developed first in the colonists and found but little

place in the universities or among the missionaries. These were for the most part royalist to the last. A notable exception was the celebrated University of St. Francis Xavier, in Upper Peru, now Bolivia, founded by the Jesuits in 1623. It was among the students of this institution that the first revolutionary movement in South America was inaugurated. The Xavier University had at this time, the beginning of the revolutionary period in the earlier years of the nineteenth century, acquired a position due to capable management and valuable educational work equal to if not greater than that occupied by the older and formerly better known universities of Lima, Mexico, and Santo Domingo.

UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO.

Founded in 1843. Has an average of about 400 matriculants annually. The courses of study in the several schools cover a period of from five to seven years.

There were likewise exceptions among the missionaries themselves to the holding of royalist sentiment. Among the leading patriots of Mexico and of South America are to be counted churchmen prominent in educational and Christianizing work. But the fact in general was that the universities clung during the wars of independence to the mother country. It was on this account that after the establishment of the Republics the higher institutions of learning fell away in importance and many of them ceased to exist. However, the need for education was felt more acutely when the ties with Spain were broken *than ever before.* The custom, which existed in the Spanish, as also

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

This university was founded in 1725. The building was formerly used as a church. Other universities in Venezuela are that of Merida, established in 1810; of Valencia, Maracaibo, Ciudad Bolivar, and Barquisimento.

in a lesser degree in the English colonies, for the higher officials and richer colonists to send their sons to Europe for an education, ceased. It was then that the reorganization upon national lines of the older universities and the establishment of new universities under State control began.

The educational system of Spain and of its colonies was inefficient to a degree. Even in the universities but little was taught save Latin, divinity, and some law, canon and civil, and occasionally medicine or rhetoric. Outside of these the humanities received but little attention

SARMIENTO SCHOOL, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

A fine school building in Buenos Aires named for one of Argentina's ex-Presidents, a most distinguished statesman and scholar. Erected at a cost of 596,631 gold pesos.

and science none. In the colonies occasionally the bishops were authorized and did confer degrees without the intervention of any university or faculty. Primary and secondary schools were practically nonexistent, except the schools for the indigenes conducted by the missionaries. These latter performed valuable work, and too much praise can not be given to the Spanish and Portuguese missionaries for their educational and civilizing work among the Indians, in contrast with the neglect with which these were in general treated in the English colonies. But the Indian schools of the missionaries could

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR PROFESSORS, BUENOS AIRES.

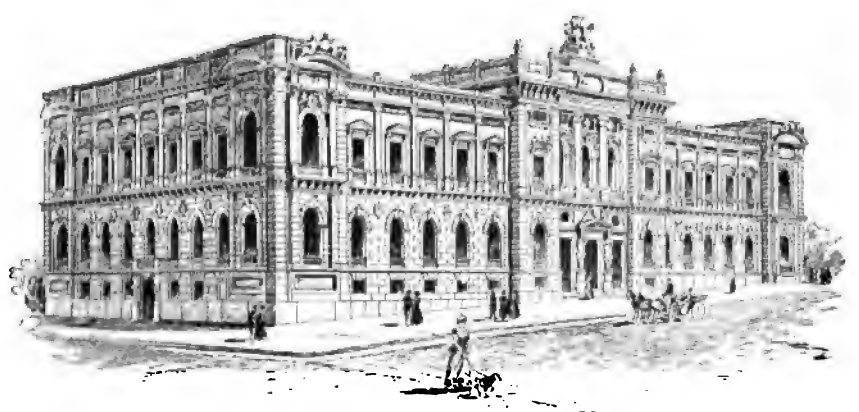
A model institution, where a thorough and advanced training is given to about 600 young men. There are several other similar institutions in the Argentine Republic.

51600—Bull. 2, pt. 1—08——3

scarcely be considered schools for letters. The teaching was almost entirely industrial, and as such most valuable. Among the white colonists facilities for primary and secondary education scarcely ex-

SCHOOL BUILDING, MORAZAN PARK, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA.

In 1907 Costa Rica had 317 primary schools, 25,957 registered pupils, and an average attendance of 22,315. Intermediate schools and higher institutions of learning are liberally maintained by the Government. It is the boast of Costa Rica that the Republic supports more school-teachers than soldiers.



NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

A flourishing institution conducted on a military plan. Pupils must not be over 14 years of age and are bound to remain for a period of from four to six years. Instruction is in carpentry artistic wood carving and metal engraving, painting, drawing, and music.

isted at all. One of the most serious questions confronting the found-*ers of the Republics* was this, the educational situation—universities

more than enough, though in many cases inefficient, and practically no schools of a lower grade. The condition contrasted sharply with that in the United States at the same period. Here there were no universities, a few colleges or, more properly, high schools, and an unorganized, but for the time, a fairly effective class of lower schools. In the Spanish Republics at the beginning the educational system was top-heavy and decaying; in the English-speaking Republics the system was incomplete and narrow, but contained the elements of healthy growth. Great credit is therefore due to the former that in less than one hundred years of existence they have in most of them built up on so slender a foundation educational systems that now compare favor-

ST. MARTIAL SEMINARY COLLEGE, PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.

In Haiti instruction is compulsory and free in the public schools. A good education can be had by all Haitians without expense except of maintenance. Indigent pupils are assisted.

ably with the United States and Europe. This is particularly true of the universities, which even now, as formerly, hold the commanding and favored position in the system. The university in Latin America is nearly always a State institution, as it is in Continental Europe. In the United States, although sometimes the name, as the University of Pennsylvania, might indicate otherwise, the university is nearly always a private institution, deriving its funds from private sources. There is much to be said in favor of each of these ideas. State control has its advantages, as also its disadvantages.

One of the effects of State control in Latin America has been a more radical broadening of university aims. The tendency among

the universities in the United States, at least this is true of the larger and better-known ones, is to move slowly in the introduction of new subjects of university study. In Latin America it has been otherwise. The universities have taken to themselves the field, in this country covered by dental, agricultural, mechanical, veterinary, electrical, and other schools of a like kind. The faculties of law and medicine are still predominant in all of them, and it may be said, in general, that the instruction in these branches is most excellent and fully up to the European standard. In law in particular it is far

MACKENZIE COLLEGE, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

An undenominational educational institution founded in 1889 by John T. Mackenzie, of New York, who gave $42,000 toward the erection of the building. It has graded and normal departments and a self-supporting manual training school.

ahead of that given in the universities of this country, where, with two or three exceptions, there is much to be desired in the teaching of law both as a science and as a profession. As much can not be said for those branches of study leading to what is usually called a liberal education. The graduate with a professional degree in the Latin American university is better prepared in his specialty than the like graduate in the United States. This is in part due to the longer time given to undergraduate work in the professional branches and also to *the underlying purpose* having a more practical end in view.

In their industrial work the Latin American universities have not reached the degree of excellence attained by the German technical

LAW SCHOOL, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

A national institution, which, together with the school of medicine, of engineering, and of philosophy forms the university. These schools are supported by the Government and are under the direction of a board selected from the faculties of the four institutions.

schools, but they have made considerable progress in this direction. The world outside of the United States is apt to think of this

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND TRADES, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS.

Established in 1890. Has mechanical, electric, shoemaking, carpenter and cabinet work, foundry, tannery, blacksmith, tailor, saddlery, and wagon departments. The manufactured products are sold at retail for the maintenance of the school.

country as one containing numbers of highly trained specialists. This is *no doubt due* to the fact of the prominent position taken by

the country in industrial enterprise. In so far as this opinion may be warranted, the result has been attained with but little help from university or technical-school training, except as to the former, in the beneficial results given by a good general educational foundation. Without Government aid the maintenance of technical schools is rarely possible. In the United States the real technical schools, with the possible exception of agricultural and mining schools, are the workshops of the country. In Latin America the development of this class of educational work, by Government aid in special departments under university control, has already made much progress.

The position in society occupied by the universities of Spanish and

POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Has two courses—general and special. The latter embraces civil, mining, industrial, mechanical, and agricultural engineering.

Portuguese America is in marked contrast with that occupied by the same institutions in this country, so likewise university honors are held in much higher esteem than here. The rectors and professors of the universities in the southern Republics occupy a position of real power in the state. Presidents, governors, cabinet officers, and members of national legislatures are constantly chosen from among them, and these having completed their term of office often again take up their educational work, if indeed they ever severed their connection therewith. In society the fact that a man is in possession of a university degree is never overlooked, and he is always given the corresponding title.

It would scarcely be any exaggeration to say that the press of Latin America is controlled by the universities, so intimate and close is the connection between the two.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SALVADOR.

The university has departments of law, medicine and surgery, civil engineering, and pharmacy. Other educational establishments are liberally supported by the Government.

The influence of the universities in the United States is no doubt great, but that influence is not so much in evidence as it is in Latin America. There this condition is the result of a growth in influence and in character of considerably less than one hundred years. Opposed, sometimes openly, nearly always secretly, to the aims and purposes of the patriots in the revolutionary period, connected as this opposition was to a past of more or less antagonism between missionaries and colonists, upon the achievement of independence the clerically controlled universities represented almost negligible quantities in state and society. This has all been changed, and the change is due for the most part to the nationalization of the educational system, generally in fact and always in effect.

UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS, LIMA, PERU.
The oldest university in America; founded by royal decree of 1551 by the Dominicans.

The organization of these institutions varies. As a general rule they are teaching universities, but occasionally they are examining universities, somewhat similar to the English pattern, where the actual teaching is in subordinate colleges.

Among the leading institutions for higher education in the Argentine Republic are the National Universities, at Buenos Aires and at Cordova, and the University of La Plata, at La Plata; in Brazil, the University of Rio de Janeiro, at Rio; in Chile, the University of Chile, at Santiago; in Peru, the University of San Marcos, at Lima, and the University of Arequipa, at Arequipa; in Venezuela, the Central *University, at Caracas,* and the University of Mérida, at Mérida; in *Ecuador, the University of* Quito, at Quito; in Cuba, the University

of Havana, at Havana; in Bolivia, the universities of La Paz, at La Paz; of Chuquisaca, at Sucre, and of Potosí, at Potosí; in Columbia, the National University, at Bogotá, and the University of Antioquia, at Medellin; in Uruguay, the University of the Republic, at Montevideo; in Paraguay, the National University, at Asunción; in Mexico, the National School of Medicine and the National School of Jurisprudence, at Mexico City; in Guatemala, the School of Law, the School of Medicine, and the School of Engineering, at Guatemala City; in Salvador, the National University of San Salvador: in Nicaragua, the School of Law, at Managua, and the School of Medicine, at León; in Costa Rica, the School of Law and the School of Medicine, at San José; at Honduras, the Institute of Jurisprudence

RUINS OF THE OLD UNIVERSITY AT SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

and Political Sciences and the College of Medicine and Surgery, at Tegucigalpa; in Panama, the Normal School, at Panama; in the Dominican Republic, the Professional Institute, at Santo Domingo; and in Haiti, the University of Haiti and the Lyceum, at Port au Prince.

The oldest university in America is San Marcos, at Lima, which was founded under royal decree granted to the Dominicans in 1551. The claim that San Marcos was the oldest university established in America is contested on behalf of the University of Santo Domingo, now no longer in existence.

San Marcos antedates the English settlement at Jamestown fifty-six *years and the first* beginnings of Harvard eighty-five years.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN LATIN AMERICA ∴ ∵ ∴ ∵ ∴

EVERY country in Latin America has had in its time a newspaper printed and published in English. This may be a difficult matter to prove, because some of these were founded to serve only a temporary purpose and died as soon as they were born, while others were speculations simply, and lasted only long enough to find out that the field for journalism had been overestimated. Therefore they have left no trace and can not be discovered even among old exchange lists or in dark corners of national or international libraries. Many English newspapers, however, had real life in them. Either they struggled on for years because they were loyally supported by the few expatriates who through these columns could get well digested information in advance of home papers sent out by slow steamer, or they met the wants of a wide and wider spreading clientele. They began to exercise a well-seasoned influence on local affairs, and in their turn they became a source of news which, through their columns only, reached the metropolitan journalism of home.

This is quite as true, within narrower limits, of German, French, and other papers published in a foreign tongue. A colony or a settlement from Europe demands its own newspaper. This is somewhat different from the habit in Europe itself. Here a colony would grow to remarkable size and yet be content with papers published in the language of the country, or with home papers days old by the mail. The French in London waited long for a paper in their own tongue; Germans persisted in learning English, or French, or Spanish, and seemed to have no great desire to assert their isolation; Americans were only sojourners in a strange land, as a rule, wherever they might be, and flitted too much to establish newspapers. Therefore it was only in such capitals as Paris, Berlin, and London, that an exotic sheet could flourish. One reason, probably, for this, is that, after

all, home was close at hand, wherever the foreigner might be in Europe.

The case is different, however, in Latin America. As the Anglo-Saxon is a great home builder, so he must establish on a foreign soil all the institutions of a home, and after his roof is over his head he desires his English newspaper as part of his domestic life. Latin America, even to-day, is remote from the English speaking world. Mexico is the only Republic having an Anglo-Saxon neighbor, and even Mexico City is a three days' journey from the centers of the United States. The telegraph and cable can now supply news to any portion of the world, but this has been true for only a relatively few years. How isolated must have been the settler of more than eighty years ago, when Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires were a good six weeks sail from London and New York, or when Valparaiso and Lima were almost the same distance from Panama, with the addition of the dreaded trip across the Isthmus..

Yet as early as 1825 an American named Hallett arrived with a press in Buenos Aires and started a newspaper called the "*Cosmopolite.*" This aroused the energy of the English on "*The Plate*," who, in 1826, launched the "*British Packet*," which remained in existence until 1858. This was succeeded by the "*Commercial Times*," which lasted until 1862. These were weekly newspapers. The daily paper began at the death of the weekly, which it readily supplanted. Buenos Aires, therefore, has the happy record of continuous publication in English for over three-fourths of a century.

The credit of having the newspaper with the longest life and perhaps the hardest struggle, belongs neither to the northern nor to the southern sections of Latin America, but to the Isthmus of Panama. Journalism here played an important part. A large number of gold seekers bound for California had been detained at Panama, and nothing was more natural than that they must have a newspaper to lighten the tedium of their enforced stay. The first issue of the "*Star*" appeared February 24, 1849, and was intended to celebrate Washington's birthday. Soon after another paper called the "*Herald*" was started, but in 1852 the two were united under the name of the "*Star and Herald.*" Since then and with this name the "*Star and Herald*" has uninterruptedly furnished news to the reading world. At one time half of its space was given to Spanish, in order to attract the native (Colombian) population on the Isthmus; later, French columns were added, to extend its circulation among the employees of the French contractors of the canal, but of late the paper is printed entirely in English. It has telegraphic connection with the outside world, and lying midway between North and South America, it forms

the medium of exchange of news for the two continents. It circulates from Valparaiso to Guatemala, has a New York office, and its daily

Star & Herald.

STAR & HERALD.

ANDREAS & COMPANY

Rubber, Coffee, Hides, Skins

American Products and Manufactures

GENERAL ADVERTISERS

appearance is an event in the life of the Isthmus. The annual subscription rate is $4 United States currency.

THE PRESS.

"*The Press*" of Panama is a daily newspaper, now in its second year. It is published half in English and half in Spanish, the *latter section carrying* the corresponding name of "*La Presna.*"

Single copies sell for five cents gold, and the subscription price is one dollar gold a month.

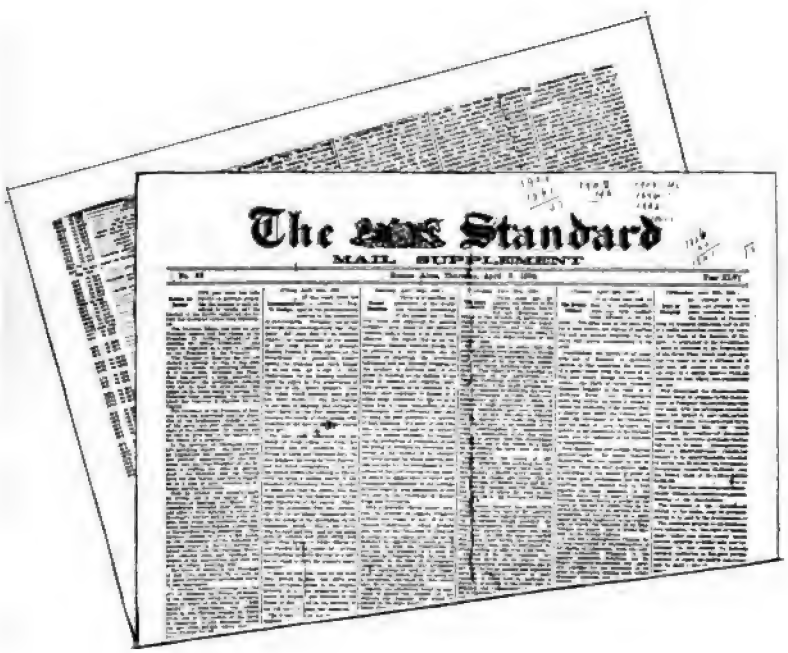
Other papers published on the Isthmus, but in Colon, are the "*Telegram*," the "*Starlet*" (under the patronage of the "*Star and Herald*"), and the "*Independent*." Unfortunately they do not reach the International Bureau of the American Republics and can not, therefore, be noticed in detail. It seems best here to state that there is no wish on the part of the Bureau to slight any newspaper printed in Latin America. It would be a useless task to collect the names of all papers that have at one time or another been published there; the tale would run above the hundred. But an earnest effort has been made to mention all those papers in active existence to-day, and omissions, if any occur, are due to the fact that such papers do not come to the files in the Bureau. If the list given is not complete the Bureau will gratefully acknowledge the kindness of anyone calling attention to an omission.

CANAL RECORD

The youngest paper of which the Bureau has a copy is published also in Panama. This is the "*Canal Record*," now in its first year of existence. In the strictest sense of the word it is not a newspaper. It is issued weekly by the Isthmian Canal Commission, at Ancon, Canal Zone, for the instruction and to some extent the edification of the Canal employees, and to them each one copy is distributed free of charge, although other copies are sold on the news stands of the Panama Railroad for 5 cents each. It accepts no advertisements and has no subscription rate, yet in many respects it is one of the most valuable sources of news in the world. Every statement made is official; here the reader can find out the amount of dirt removed from week to week, the condition of the weather, the programme of the Sunday concert, and the financial balance of the Commission. Here, too, are the lists of misdirected letters at the Government post-office, of articles left on trains; here are the baseball scores, the standing of the bowling leagues, the socials of the women's clubs, and the steamer sailings from and to the Isthmus. Nor is this all the news. On the last page are the columns probably most eagerly scanned by all the men endowed by a healthy American appetite and by all good housewives who are trying to make a Canal employee's salary cover the necessities, as well as a few luxuries, desired in the Tropics. The "*Canal Record*" gives the latest market prices on

cocoanut kisses and kimonos from the commissary official, and on beef, for instance, or veal and sausage; salt pork and sucking pig mark the social difference between the day laborer and the department head; it tells the reader what vegetables are cheapest, what cheeses have survived the journey from the Old World or the New, how often the Commisison offers ice cream, and every once in a while nostalgia is choked off by the Government's open sale of home-made pies.

The weekly paper was naturally the limit of news publication in the original days. This is still the case with many periodical issues, but editors and readers, in cities where foreign population and commerce grow rapidly, soon felt that there was room for a daily. "*The*



Standard" of Buenos Aires, the first English daily paper on the South American continent, in 1861 began an existence which has ever since been maintained under the Mulhall family. The "*Standard*" has become an institution among English speaking residents and visitors to the River Plate. The daily edition carries the news, the market reports, and considerable editorial matter, together with advertisements. The mail supplement (weekly) appears on Thursdays, and is intended, with its more general news, its digest of the events of the past seven days, and its stock and produce quotations, to reach especially the dwellers in the "camp," as ranches are called in the Argentine Republic. The price of the "*Standard*" is (about) $12 a year.

The "*Buenos Aires Herald*" was founded in 1876 as a weekly; the following year it began to issue both the daily, as a morning paper,

and the weekly, as a general summary of the news, giving particular attention to the agricultural interests of the market in Argentina and of the produce derived from the soil. The annual (foreign) subscription price for the daily is $12 gold and for the weekly $5.

"*The Review of the River Plate*," founded in 1880, and now in its twenty-eighth year, is a weekly journal of commercial and general news. The office of publication is in Buenos Aires, which is by nature the center of the Platensian trade, but Uruguay, Paraguay, and portions of Brazil are included in the area from which the "*Review*" draws its news. Stock and market reports, agricultural items, and commercial information are the principal

features of its pages, but to a noticeable extent society and sporting matters are offered to the readers. The annual (foreign) subscription is $7 gold.

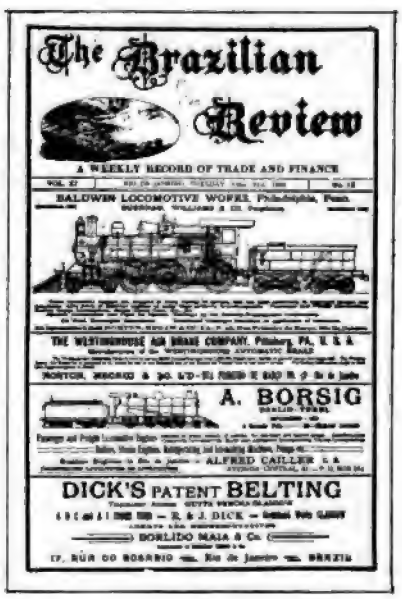
Crossing the river to the oriental Republic of Uruguay, "*The Montevideo Times*," established in 1888, represents the English speaking colony in that capital and country. It is published daily, contains much foreign and local news, and is a source of information for fact and opinion in the Republic. Its annual subscription price is about $12 in gold.

"*The Uruguayan Weekly News*," with an elaborate edition illustrating the resources of the Republic, reached the Bureau shortly after the issue of the 1st of January, 1908.

"*The Brazilian Review*," published at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was founded in 1897 and is therefore now in its eleventh year. The "*Review*" is a weekly record of trade and finance, giving especial

attention to commercial and shipping matters, although social, railway, and sporting items are by no means neglected. It is a difficult *matter to cover* all the territory in the great Republic (The United

States) of Brazil, owing to the fact that there are so many centers of trade which have no immediate and organic connection with the capi-



tal city of Rio de Janeiro. But "*The Brazilian Review*" devotes particular paragraphs to each State and interest of the Republic, and

in this way manages to convey a systematic idea of the whole country. The anual (foreign) subscription is £4 ($20) a year.

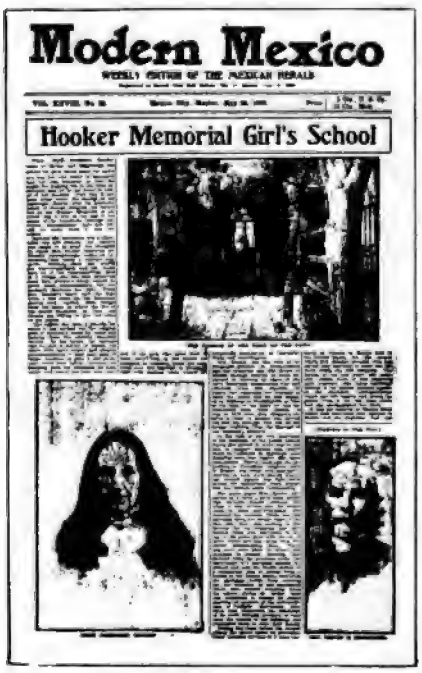
"*The Chilean Times*," published in Valparaiso, was founded in 1875. It appears Wednesdays and Saturdays, and is intended to be

a mercantile and shipping gazette for the west coast of South America. Its annual foreign subscription price is (about) $5 gold.

From Central America the only newspaper in English coming to *the library of the* Bureau is "*The American*," published weekly at

Bluefields, Nicaragua. It is now in its fourth year. Its (foreign) subscription price is $9 a year.

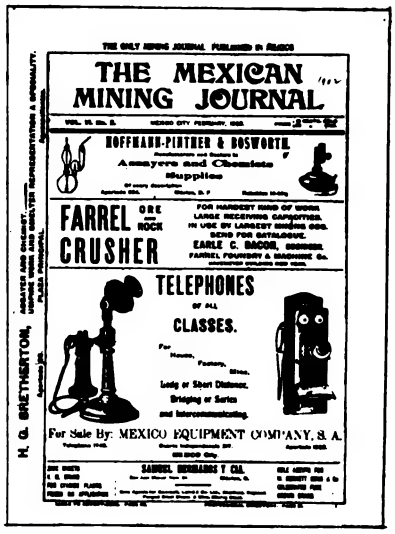
Mexico has for over a generation supported a daily newspaper published in English. Every traveler in the early days of the first railway to the capital from the Texas frontier remembers with pleasure "*The Two Republics*," which used to be cried on the streets and at the stations in both languages, but the only daily coming to the Bureau now is "*The Mexican Herald*," established in 1881. The "*Herald*" resembles rather an American paper, as those of the South American Republics resemble the English papers. It is a news sheet, with plenty of telegrams, important letters, and editorials, while its cable messages are as complete as those of many northern cities. The annual subscription is $7 gold a year. The weekly edition of the "*Mexican Herald*" is called "*Modern Mexico*," and is more illustrative of the social features of the country than of its industrial life, although it contains commercial and market reports from various exchanges both within and without the country. The annual subscription to "*Modern Mexico*" for the United States is $1.50 gold.



The *Pan-American Magazine* is a monthly, published in both English and Spanish, but the two sections are not necessarily the same. Its purpose is to spread, in popular form, information about Mexico and all resources there; consequently it adds literary features in both sections—poems and short stories—which broaden its attractiveness. The magazine is now completing its third year. The annual subscription is $2.50 gold.

"*The Mexican Investor*," devoted to investments, mining, agriculture, commerce, and M[illegible]-ffairs, is a monthly, founded

in 1898. The annual subscription for the United States is $1 gold.



"*The Mexican Mining Journal*," founded in 1906, is another monthly published in the City of Mexico as an independent exponent of the mining industry of the Spanish-American countries.

It has a Spanish section (Seccion Española). The annual subscription is $1.50 gold.

Outside of the capital of Mexico there is published at least one English newspaper. This is "*The Jalisco Times*," now in its fifth year. Its home is the city of Guadalajara, and it appears every Saturday morning at the price of 5 cents. The annual subscription is $2.50 Mexican.

"*The Lucha*" (La Lucha, as the original Spanish title reads) is the English attachment to a Cuban paper founded in Havana twenty-four years ago. Most of this daily is printed in Spanish, but about a year ago the editor decided to issue the first page in English. No subscription price is advertised.

It would be of value to examine the history of journalism in Latin American, taking into consideration also those papers—and each has played its part in its day—that have ceased to exist. But the Bureau can not enter upon this work here. It is worthy of mention, however, that an English newspaper is projected for Lima, in Peru, and that the "*Brazilian Review*" proposes some time to meet the want expressed in Rio de Janeiro for a daily paper. The list here given by no means exhausts the interest taken by the Anglo-Saxon press in Latin America. There are other newspapers and magazines published outside Latin America devoted exclusively to that portion of the world, and it is hoped at some future date to make note of these.

COMPLETION OF THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY

THE entry of the first train from the coast over the newly completed road from Guayaquil into the national capital of Ecuador on June 25, 1908, was made the occasion of great rejoicing among the Government and people, as it marked the termination of a long and arduous contest with construction difficulties.

The road links the city and port of Guayaquil with various cities of the interior and runs from the ancient " parish " of Duran to the

ARRIVAL OF FIRST TRAIN AT QUITO, JUNE 17, 1908.

terminal station at Chimbacalle, traversing the provinces of Rios, Chimborazo, Tungurahua, Leon, and Pichincha. It crowns the labors of over thirty-five years and represents an outlay of large *sums of* money. The first section of the line was of comparatively

DRIVING THE GOLDEN SPIKE.

easy construction, but the second section, commencing in the valley of Chauchan and extending to Quito, was attended with great engineering difficulties. In 1897 the then President-General, ELOY ALFARO, approved the contract with a syndicate of American capitalists represented by Mr. ARCHER HARMAN, who undertook to construct a permanent way from the bridge of Chimbo to Quito, to put into good condition the existing service between Duran and Chimbo, and also to make convenient connection between Duran and Guayaquil with the principal station in the latter city, the estimated cost of the work to be represented by common stock to the value of $12,285,000 and preferred stock $5,250,000, a total of $17,530,000. Six years was fixed as the limit for completion, but unforeseen financial difficulties contributed to the delay occasioned by physical obstacles, so that eleven years were required for the opening of the second section.

IN QUITO, AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

Members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps on their way to congratulate President Alfaro on the occasion of the completion of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad.

Government officials, diplomats, clergy, and prominent citizens participated in the festivities attendant upon the completion of the line, which included banquets, street processions, triumphal arches, and other public ceremonials. The United States legation signalized its interest by a reception in honor of the railway company's representative, Mr. ARCHER HARMAN.

SPEECH OF MR. ARCHER HARMAN.

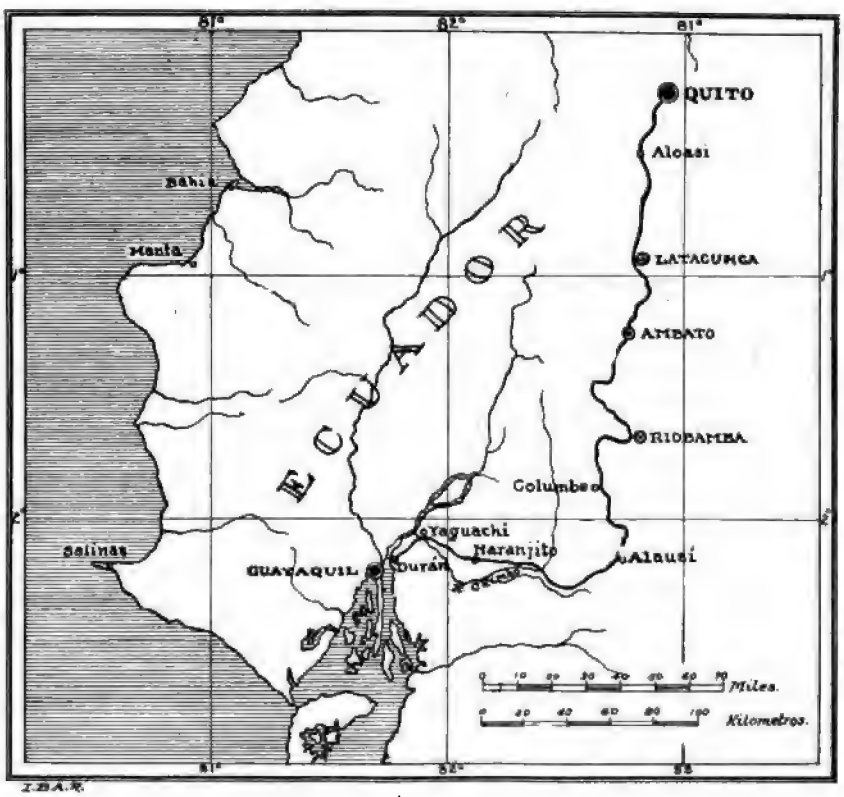
At the banquet given in honor of President ELOY ALFARO on June 25, in connection with the festivities attendant upon the opening of *the Guayaqui*l and Quito Railroad, Mr. ARCHER HARMAN made the

GROUP OF HIGH OFFICIALS AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN BY PRESIDENT ALFARO AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION, FOLLOWING THE DRIVING OF THE GOLDEN SPIKE.

Sitting: Gen. Eloy Alfaro, President of Ecuador, with Mr. Archer Harman, president of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, to his right. Standing: From left to right, Señor Don Alfredo Monge, Minister of Foreign Relations; Señor Don Belisario V. Torres, Minister of *Hacienda; Señor Dr. Don* Cesar Borja, Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-*General; Gen. H. Moncayo,* Minister of War; Hon. Williams C. Fox, American Minister, *and Señor Don Amalio* Puga, Minister of the Interior.

following address felicitating the President and Republic of Ecuador upon the completion of so important an enterprise and outlining the history of construction:

Your Excellency and Gentlemen: Eleven years ago, on the 14th day of the present month, I had the honor of having been selected as the proper person by your Republic to enter into a contract to construct a railway that had been the dream of your country for years, to connect your capital with the metropolis of the coast, and thereby uniting the interior with the gateway of the Republic. There had preceded me in this undertaking several gentlemen of undoubted ability and integrity. The magnitude of the work is undoubtedly fully appreciated by the citizens of Ecuador, who have justly watched its procedure,



RAILROAD FROM GUAYAQUIL TO QUITO.

anxiously, at times, but, I wish to state here, always with a hopefulness that has encouraged us in our efforts. It has caused the expenditure of large treasure and great sacrifice of life. The end crowns the work, and what has been accomplished by the invested treasure should more than compensate for the sacrifices that have been made, because, while primarily the work has been done in the interest of this magnificent Republic of the future, it has additionally forged a link in the chain of the American Continent; at no distant date this railway will form a part of the great international system which will con*nect the farthest regions* of the north with the Straits of Magellan. We are

celebrating to-day a memorable occasion. We are congratulating each other upon what has already been done, because we can truly say that we have overcome many difficulties and surmounted great obstacles. But we have been supported by the great brain, the strong arm, the courageous heart of ELOY ALFARO, and, if the Almighty Builder of the Universe spares him to you, what we have now accomplished will prove to have been simply the corner stone of that wonderful social and political structure which Ecuador is destined to become, because of its geographical position and its boundless undeveloped resources. No one appreciates more than I do the just cause that existed for doubt of the ultimate success of this work, because no one can appreciate as I do the great difficulties that had to be overcome, difficulties that were appalling, and which not only startled the people of this country, but almost overwhelmed these who had undertaken to perform this work. The greatest opposition to this work has not emanated so much within this country as from without. Far be it from me to criticise any elements which, possibly through misunderstanding or conscientious doubts, have questioned the possibility of the success of this enterprise; but, whoever they may be or whatever may have been their motives they must join us to-day in the general rejoicing. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to give you a few hard facts, which I think should be plainly stated and recorded here. The charge has been made here and abroad that the cost of this railway has been excessive, that there have been great errors made in its location and construction. The three men who planned this great work were Colonel SHUNK, HENRY DAVIS, and Maj. JOHN HARMAN. All of these men gave their great brains to this enterprise and to it sacrificed their lives, and the Ecuadorean sun shines no more brightly than over the grave of JOHN A. HARMAN; and I must be pardoned if I state frankly that I can not sympathize with those who in any way detract from the names and fame of these men. Ecuador, gentlemen, has made great financial sacrifices to accomplish this work, but to-day you have the realization of your dreams. While your sister Republics have made even greater sacrifices than you have, they have yet to realize their expectations. Colombia has made untold contracts, has expended far greater treasures than you, in its honest efforts to connect its capital by rail with the coast. Peru, in its efforts to connect its capital with the interior and its great oriental possessions, in the construction of the Oroya Railway, has expended millions of its resources, and this great work which was commenced about 1870 is not half completed, and must yet await the advent of an ELOY ALFARO. Your railway, gentlemen, has cost 38,000,000 sucres. It has cost you 24,000,000 sucres in bonds, which, with all my ability, I have found it impossible to realize more than 16,000,000 sucres. The remaining 22,000,000 sucres have been provided by the stockholders of this company, but we feel sure that, in carrying out our agreement with you to give Ecuador's capital an all-rail connection with the metropolis and seaport of your country, in due time our efforts and sacrifices will be fully repaid, on account of the extraordinary increase in the traffic. I can not close these remarks without again referring to Gen. ELOY ALFARO, whom I congratulate and thank, as well as I do the true patriots who have so loyally supported him. As you are aware, this contract was made on June 14, 1897. From one cause and another actual work could not be seriously commenced until February, 1899. From February, 1899, to August, 1901, the mountain division, "so-called," was practically completed. General ALFARO retired from the Presidency in August, 1901, and from August, 1901, to January, 1906, with all the energy, ability, and resourcefulness at my command [illegible] comp[illegible]

tional miles of this railway. General ALFARO came into office again in January, 1906, and from January, 1906, to June 17, 1908, we constructed and completed 150 miles of railway from Luisa to Quito. And, I may add, that from February, 1899, to June 17, 1908, work on this railway has not been suspended for one single day. To you, General, is due the glory of this great work, because had it not been for you it would never have been completed. I have only carried out, to the best of my ability, your instructions. I feel that I have had great honor in being your servant in performing this work.

MILITARY PARADE ON GREAT PLAZA, QUITO, ECUADOR.

The principal plaza of the capital of the Republic, on which the cathedral, town hall, and palaces of the Archbishop and President front. Quito was incorporated by Charles V in 1534.

On the same day an official reception of the diplomatic corps was held by the President, on which occasion the Minister from Colombia, Señor Don CARLOS URIBE, extended the congratulations of the corps, to which President ELOY ALFARO replied felicitously.

In connection with the opening of the railroad between Guayaquil and Quito, the United States Minister to that country, Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, communicates the information that another line in project has for its purpose the construction of a road from the capital to the port of Bahia de Caraquez. This would parctically parallel the Guayaquil and Quito line and find its maritime outlet 100 miles north of Guayaquil at a point provided with a fine harbor and capable of adequate development. The Government has recently renewed the contract for the line, which had expired by limitation.

The operation of the newly opened line is rendered expensive by *the necessity of importing* coal from Australia, though coal fields

equal in extent to those of West Virginia exist within 40 miles of the main road. An arrangement has been entered by the railroad company for the exploitation of these beds, it being estimated that the cost of constructing a branch thither will be about $1,500,000. The completion of this project will make the whole line pay handsomely.

Another branch line is under consideration to Bahia de Caraquez, for a distance of 130 miles, to run through fertile districts where cacao, rubber, bananas, and other tropical products abound, the greater part being public domain.

With the maintenance of political quiet and the development of projected internal improvements, Mr. Fox predicts for Ecuador a future of astonishing importance.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

HERBERT W. MUMFORD, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the University of Illinois, United States, and Chief in Animal Husbandry in the State Agricultural Experiment Station, reports, as the result of personal inspection of Argentine ranges, that the country contains 7.1 per cent of the world's cattle stock.

HERD OF 5,000 HIGH GRADE DURHAM COWS ON NATIVE GRASS, 160 MILES WEST OF THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES.

Professor MUMFORD sailed from New York via Liverpool and Southampton for Buenos Aires February 8, 1908, having been authorized by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State of Illinois to make an investigation of the extent and quality of beef produced in the Argentine Republic. The investigation also included a

BRICK BARN FOR CATTLE, GRAIN, AND HAY, NORTHERN BUENOS AIRES.

study of the methods employed in the production of cattle for sale to local markets, to saleraderos, to fabricas, and to frigerificos, it being understood that such of the product from the last-named establishments is exported either in a chilled or frozen state.

The attention of the entire world has been called to Argentina as a rapidly growing and exceedingly important factor in the world's supply of beef. For many years the United States of North America has been the chief factor in the export trade of this commodity, being an especially important factor because supplying beef of high quality. To-day the Argentine Republic must be looked upon as an equally important factor in the world's market. A few statistics will aid in emphasizing this fact.

It is estimated that there are 25,844,800 cattle in the Argentine Republic. This indicates that the country, with an area of 1,319,247 square miles and 5,500,000 population, has about 7.1 per cent of the entire cattle stock of the world. The United States, with an area, exclusive of Alaska, of 3,025,000 square miles and a population in 1900 of 76,303,387, had, on January 1, 1908, 50,073,000 head of cattle other than milch cows—of milch cows 21,194,000, or a total of 71,267,000. In the United States of North America, then, there are 17.5 per cent of the total cattle of the world.

The increase in the number of beef cattle in the United States as distinct from dairy cows is not keeping pace with the increase in population. In 1901 there were 45,000,213 cattle other than dairy cows. In the seven years referred to there has been a steady and notable increase in the number of dairy cows, with a more or less irregular fluctuation in the number of beef cattle. The estimated number of cattle in Argentina in 1888 was 21,961,687, and in 1901, 25,844,000. While the number of cattle in this prosperous southern Republic is probably not on the increase, there is great improvement in quality. Many Argentine estancieros have spared no trouble or expense in attempting to improve the common stock of the country. This has been accomplished chiefly by importations of high class pedigreed beef and dairy cattle from Great Britain. It is an historical fact that the cattle breeders of Argentina and more especially the breeders of registered beef cattle have bought the best Great Britain has produced, without much reference to the prices it was necessary to pay for them. As a result, in place of the old native cattle, estancias are stocked with "mestizo" (half breeds), and in many cases more highly improved stock. In several instances large herds of cattle were seen which were being bred for selling to the frigorificos that were practically pure bred.

Shorthorns (more frequently called "Durhams" in the Republic) are by far the most numerous and popular, although some fine herds

of Herefords and Aberdeen Angus exist. The luxuriant pastures in many sections of the Argentine Republic seem to be especially favorable for the production of most excellent beef cattle.

There is considerable strife among the principal breeders of pedigreed beef cattle occasioned by attempts to bring out prize winners at the live-stock shows, the chief one of which is an annual affair at Palermo, Buenos Aires. This exposition, in point of number and quality of its exhibits, ranks with similar institutions in the principal live-stock producing countries.

Of the cattle produced for slaughter the best are sold to the frigorificos, where they are either chilled or frozen for export. There is no absolute standard set by these establishments as to the quality and condition necessary for their trade, as considerable variation in the quality and degree of fatness occurs, owing to available supplies and foreign demand.

Demands in the way of breeding and finish in cattle for consumption in the Argentine Republic are not exacting, and as a rule a cheaper, less improved, half-fat class of cattle are slaughtered to supply local butchers. Discarded cows and work oxen are frequently important factors in this trade.

The municipally controlled new *mataderos* or market and slaughtering establishment in Buenos Aires is creditable. The Government veterinary inspection at this plant, as well as that at the frigorificos and fabricas, is to be commended as contrasted with the slovenly methods in common use in isolated sections where competent Government inspection is unknown. Ample provision has been made for slaughtering cattle, both for domestic consumption and for export, and these establishments are conveniently located both for caring for the bulk of the city and export trade and for providing sanitary conditions.

With the relatively large production of beef and small population Argentina has a very considerable beef product for export. Statisticians differ as to the per capita consumption of meat in the Argentine Republic. It is probable, however, that the amount consumed per capita is not far from 140 pounds (Mulhall, 1890). The same authority states that 141 pounds is the per capita consumption in the United States, while in a bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, the amount is given as 185.8 pounds. One would think from casual observation that the per capita consumption of meat in the Argentine Republic is much larger than in the States, and it is quite possible that the available statistics on the subject are not very reliable. At any rate, of the total meat consumed in Argentina a much larger percentage consists of beef than in the United States. The same statement would be true if for no other reason

CATTLE EXHIBITION AT PALERMO.

A scene at the annual National Live Stock Exposition, Palermo, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

than the scarcity of swine products. Relatively speaking, but a very small percentage of the meat consumed by the better classes is pork or bacon. Mutton is extensively used.

Cattle raising for beef in the country, especially in the Temperate Zone, is a much more favored industry than in the United States. The climate makes it possible for the entire life of cattle to be spent out of doors without shelter and generally without shade of any kind. The suitability of a very large acreage for the growth of alfalfa and other nutritious indigenous and introduced grasses and legumes, together with cheap land and labor, make it possible to produce beef cheaply. To any one unacquainted with the possibilities

STACK OF ALFALFA, CONTAINING 100 TONS, 60 MILES FROM BUENOS AIRES.
In front is a "troja," or Argentine corn crib.

of the country the degree of fatness which the cattle acquire on grass or alfalfa alone is a marvel. Corn as a supplement to pastures as a beef-making factor is practically unknown. Beef making in Argentina is strictly a pasture proposition.

There is quite an extensive area well suited to, and at present partially used for, the growing of corn, but as yet, and probably for some years to come, this product will either be exported or used for horse, dairy cow, and pig feeding. If the time ever comes when slaughterers will pay a sufficiently high premium for corn-fed beef, it is believed the country can produce ample for this purpose.

A statement of the distribution of cattle throughout the various *provinces of the Republic* will serve to show what parts are consid-

LADAS 6TH. FIRST-PRIZE 2.-YEAR-OLD SHORTHORN BULL, AND CHAMPION OF SHORTHORNS. SOLD FOR $10,300.

ered best adapted for cattle raising. In some instances these statistics might be misleading, as, for example, in the Province of Buenos Aires and other favored sections of the country more cattle might be kept, but agriculture is more profitable.

Distribution of cattle in Argentina.

Province.	Number of cattle.	Per cent in each.	Territory.	Number of cattle.	Per cent in each.
Entre Rios	3,000,000	0.110	Misiones	65,000	(a)
Corrientes	6,000,000	.230	Formosa	200,000	(a)
S. del Estero	585,000	.022	Chaco	162,500	(a)
Salta	550,000	.021	Los Andes	1,200	(a)
Jujuy	130,000	(a)	Pampa	550,000	0.021
La Rioja	247,000	(a)	Neuquen	200,000	(a)
Catamarca	280,000	.017	Rio Negro	177,600	(a)
San Juan	70,000	(a)	Chubut	200,900	(a)
Mendoza	270,000	.010	Santa Cruz	100,000	(a)
San Luis	650,000	.025	Tierra del Fuego	6,500	(a)
Tucuman	400,000	.016			
Cordoba	2,500,000	.096	Total	25,844,800	
Santa Fe	2,500,000	.096			
Buenos Aires	7,000,000	.270			

[a] Where the percentage falls below 1 per cent for any Province or Territory the percentage is omitted.

From the above statement it will be seen that the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Santa Fe, and Cordoba are at present the leading cattle sections. These five provinces contain upward of 80 per cent of the cattle in the Argentine Republic.

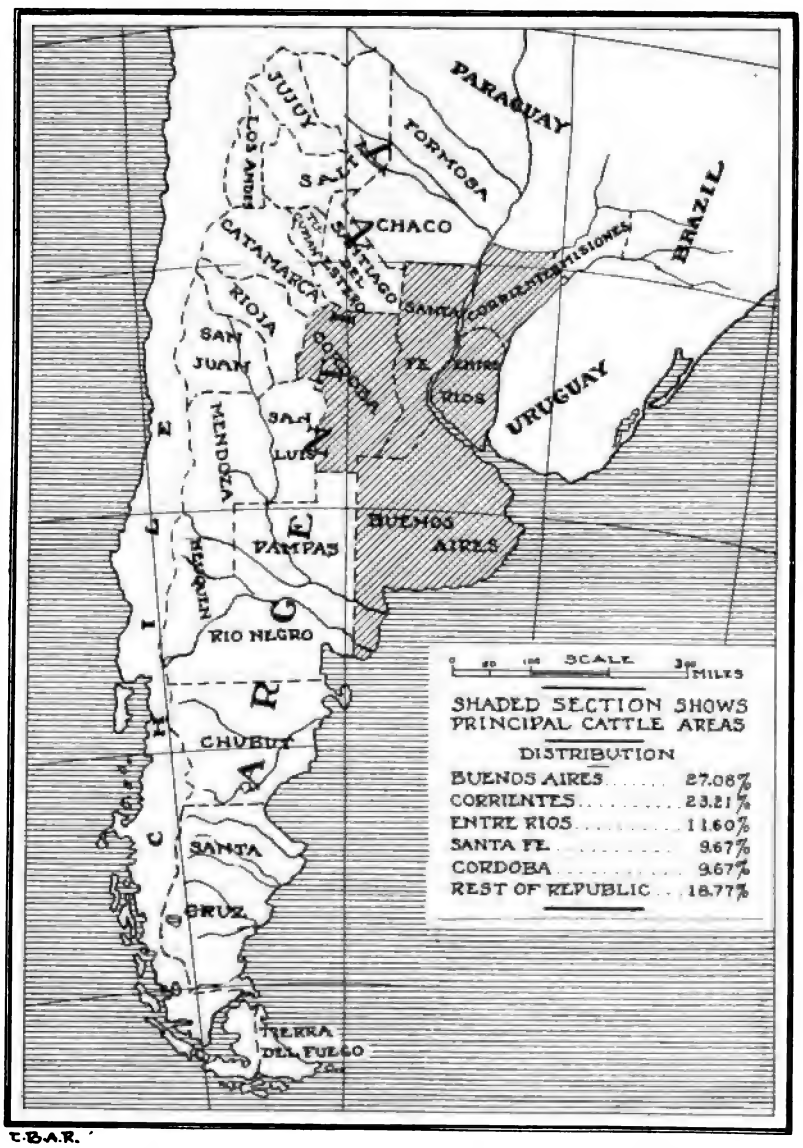
As a rule, individual landholders own very large tracts, and these extensive areas are stocked with literally thousands of cattle.

As seen from some points of view it would seem that the Argentine Republic is not favorably located for developing an extensive and profitable export trade in beef, closer study shows that their slaughtering establishments can be and are located within easy access to the most-favored cattle-producing sections, and also at or near seaports having direct and frequent communication with British and European ports.

It should not be expected that the beef produced in the Argentine on grass alone will grade in the market as high as English, Scotch, or corn-fed beef from the United States of North America. Notwithstanding this, beef is being produced and in the manner spoken of, that sells in the English market within 2 cents per pound of the corn-fed beef from the United States.

Some discouragements await the Argentine beef producer, although they may be of quite a different character than those elsewhere experienced. For example, a few years ago, owing to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and the consequent supposed prevalence of this disease in the Argentine Republic, the ports of Great Britain were closed to the importation of Argentine live cattle. There is very little, if any, of this disease in Argentina at the present time. In fact it does not seem to be a serious handicap to cattle raising there except as *mentioned.* Cattle raisers there have even gone so far as

to suggest the possibility of its being prevalent in a herd without its presence or effect being especially manifest. Other discouragements are found in the way of ticks and a form of anthrax commonly spoken of as carbuncle. Added to these diseases the estancerio may



wisely anticipate more or less frequent droughts. Notwithstanding all that may be said with reference to the difficulties encountered in cattle raising it is still a favored and favorite industry in the Argentine Republic, as is shown by the number of men engaged in it and their prosperous condition.

THE CULTIVATION OF BANANAS

A LECTURE recently delivered by Dr. RAFAEL URIBE URIBE before the Agricultural Society of Columbia covers in all its details the growth and history of the banana, the following résumé of which is published in deference to the widespread interest in the world's markets in regard to this valuable plant:

While it is uncertain what country may claim the banana as indigenous, all tropical lands assert their right to it. It has, however, been known since the origin of the human race. Complete description of it is found in the book of the Vedas, in the laws of Manú, and in other records of Sanscrit literature. In the western sections of India it has been known since remote times, semitic traditions establishing its origin on the shores of the Euphrates, the foot of the Himalayas, or eastern Hindostan. Superstitions have attributed to the plant a supernatural origin, and it is related that the first Portuguese who, on doubling the Cape of Good Hope, found the banana growing in India, refrained from cutting it on account of the cross popularly supposed to be within the fruit. Many writers are of the opinion that the biblical bunches of grapes brought by the spies sent out by Moses to view the Promised Land were in reality huge stalks of bananas, while in the Middle Ages it was believed to be the forbidden fruit of Paradise.

As to whether or not the banana is native to America, authorities are divided, some maintaining that the plant was not found here on its discovery by the Europeans, while others assert that it formed an article of food among the Incas and was found on the shores of the Orinoco, the Amazon, and their branches. According to HUMBOLDT, in all tropical America the tradition exists that the banana far antedated COLUMBUS.

Geographical distribution.—Banana culture is possible in a strip of land 75 degrees in width extending around the world, from 35° south to 40° north, the degree of heat necessary to its fullest development being found unquestionably within the Tropics. It prospers from sea level to 1,500 meters above, begins to dwindle at 1,800 meters, the fruits becoming smaller and of poorer quality, and at

2,300 meters disappears entirely. High temperature is a necessity of growth, and the southern coast of the Mexican gulf, the Puerto Barrios section of Guatemala, the Puerto Cortés district of Honduras, the Puerto Limón circuit of Costa Rica, the Bocas del Toro region of Panama, certain portions of Cuba, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic, Dutch Guiana, and the Colombian Province of Santa Marta all combine the favorable elements of soil and climate.

Botanical classification.—Botanically, the banana belongs to the Musa family, strongly resembles the palm group, and sends out large

LOADING BANANAS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The bunches are carefully loaded in cars and transported to the coast for transshipment by water to the markets. Nearly all the bananas from Central America are consigned to New Orleans, Mobile, and other Mexican Gulf ports of the United States.

penetrating fibrous roots, while a single trunk pushes out into the air to a height of 10 or 12 meters with a diameter of about 1 foot. The broad leaf cluster which grows at the top supports the fruit stalk. The basis of the hundred known species is the *Musa sapientum*, which is the banana of commerce, divided into the edible, the industrial, and the ornamental.

In Brazil the first class is known as the banana of Saint Thomas, in honor of the African island whence it was brought. It is the

SCENE ON LARGE BANANA PLANTATION NEAR PUERTO LIMON, COSTA RICA.

Houses in middle background are dwellings of superintendent and laborers. Average yield of bananas per acre is 9,625 pounds; average yield of corn, 2,240 pounds; of wheat, 1,200 pounds.

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

plantain tree of the English, the plane tree of the Brahmins of India, and the fig tree of Aden. The fruit is short, from 10 to 12 centimeters in length, and on ripening is of a rich yellow color as to rind while the pulp or edible portion is about the consistency of firm butter, a creamy white in tint, of exquisite odor and flavor, and valuable for its nutritious qualities.

The second class comprises the abacá of the Tagalogs and Spaniards, is cultivated principally for its strong fiber, known as manila hemp, and grows wild in the Philippine Islands.

The third class embraces the beautiful *Musa enset*, grown for its tuberous roots as well as its ornamental qualities (the Madagascar banana forming the link with palms), and other varieties of medical value. A recently discovered species is known as the *Musa religiosa*, so called by the natives of the Kongo, its habitat, by reason of the supernatural qualities attributed to it.

Uses.—It is thus shown that the uses of this plant are threefold—alimentary, textile, and ornamental. For the first-named purpose, chemical analysis has demonstrated its value. HUMBOLDT places it in the relation of 133 to 1 as regards wheat and 44 to 1 as regards the potato. In Europe 1,000 square meters yield 640 kilograms of potatoes and 53 of wheat, so that 1 hectare will scarcely nourish 4 men, whereas the same area planted in bananas will sustain 100, the 297,500 bananas produced furnishing to each individual 8 bananas daily.

It is noted that at a dinner served in Cuba by an American, the entire repast from soup to dessert, including the beverages, was composed of varied services into which the banana entered as the principal component.

Banana flour is a well-known substitute for wheat flour; in Africa, Mexico, Central America, and Ecuador the process employed in its preparation being to simply dry and pulverize the fruit which is gathered in a semiripe state. In Brazil the mandioca flour process is applied with success. A 25 per cent yield is reported for the dried product from the fresh fruit. Dr. URIBE URIBE is of the opinion that there is a greater future for the Colombian product if it be grown for flour rather than for export as natural fruit.

When green, the banana contains appreciable quantities of tannin and starch, but these disappear as maturity is reached, a transformation to gum and sugar being made.

The dried banana is also used in some countries as an article of food, while from the combined peel and pulp a good brand of vinegar is obtained and a fermentation process yields wine and beer.

Other uses to which it is applied are the manufacture of soap and a species of dye, the clarifying and refining of sugar, while its foliage *furnishes protection* to growing plantations and its trunk provides

LOADING BANANAS IN PANAMA.

Bananas are placed in canoes at Gatun, on the Chagres River, in the Canal Zone, for shipment. Care must be taken not to bruise the fruit.

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

a fiber suitable for the manufacture of paper, cloths, and other articles of daily use.

Its medicinal application is in the use of the root, which is a powerful astringent, and of the flowers, which after a certain simple treatment are useful in intestinal diseases, while from the leaves is obtained an unguent highly esteemed among native tribes.

Banana growing.—For its cultivation the banana requires a low, damp soil and a humid atmosphere. The quantity of water absorbed by means of the large plume-like leaves is very great, the latter acting as enormous condensing apparatus for the plant. It has been calculated that the condensing surface of the leaves of 1 hectare of bananas is 141,000 square meters, while the quantity of water distilled in a single night is 10,000 liters. A sandy soil is unfavorable for the growth of the plant, as it permits the too rapid absorption of water, while a clay soil furnishes obstructions to the spread of the roots, the ideal ground being clay in the proportion of 35 per cent, siliceous or calcareous sand 25 per cent, and humus 40 per cent. Indispensable qualities in the composition of the soil are potash, soda, and phosphoric acid.

The planting of the trees should be made in the spring, the plants to be 4 to 5 meters apart except in cases where they are also designed to shade cacao or rubber, when greater space is required.

The shoots or suckers which are employed for propagating the plant are placed in small holes, 20 to 25 centimeters across and from 40 to 50 deep, being obtained from the outgrowth of the old plant from which the fruit has been cut and which dies in consequence, Arrived at maturity, the plant pushes forth from the center of its leaf crown a long stalk or *racimo*, with 15 or 16 spurs bearing 15 to 20 bananas each.

The most care is required in growing bananas immediately after planting, it being important that the formation of roots be stimulated as well as the external growth promoted. It is also important that props be placed for the support of the plant when it begins to fructify, as the weight of the top is apt to lead to its total destruction. The best fertilizer has been found to be potash, of which the trunk of the plant contains 55 per cent. The culture is notably free from most plant infirmities and insects.

The first year of a banana plantation may not be anticipated as productive of gain, as the estimate of cost for 1 hectare planted is $267.50 in the first eighteen months, the earliest moment at which production may be calculated. The Colombian Government fixes 100 hectares as the maximum of grants made, on which it estimated that the cost of houses, machinery, live stock, and incidentals will aggregate $3,250.

LOADING BANANAS ON A STEAMER IN THE WEST INDIES.

The green bunches, weighing on an average 55 pounds, are ripened while en route on steamer. Average yield of bananas is about 175 bunches to the acre.

(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

A plantation in fine condition will yield about 1,158 *racimes* to the hectare in the year's output, but the average production should not be figured for over 800, which, at the market price quoted by Dr. URIBE URIBE, will give to the grower $196.64. Smaller fruits may net possibly $50, a total of $246.64 per hectare, which is offset by the estimate of cost of $267.50, leaving a loss for the first eighteen months of $20. Subsequent years more than overbalance this loss, and the renewal of the plantation at the end of the third year is made at much less cost. Supplementary crops of pineapples, cacao, and rubber contribute to the gains from banana planting, but it is important that the soil be carefully studied and only such growths introduced as shall not absorb from the soil the very qualities required for the main product.

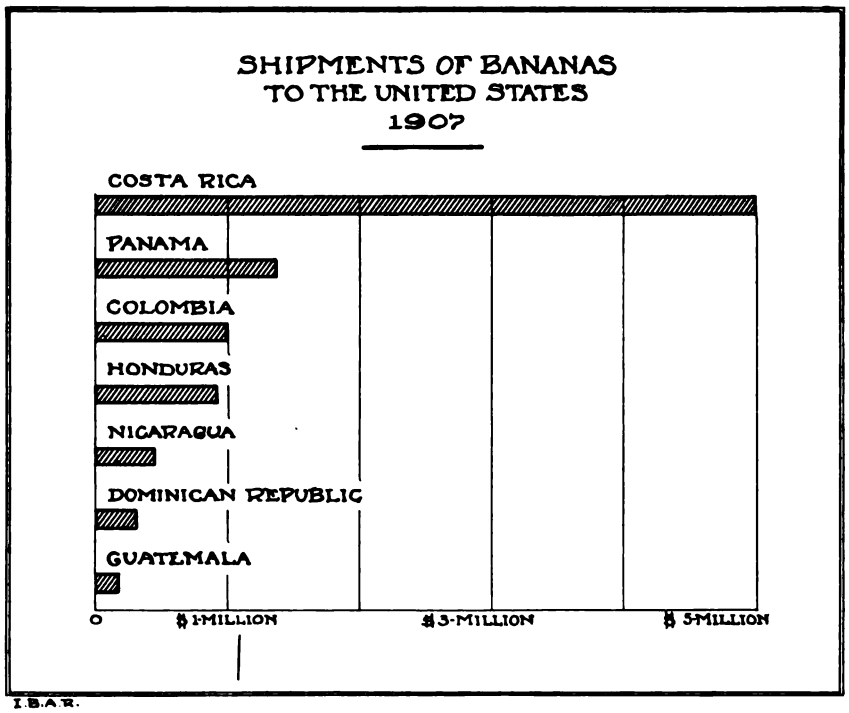
The market for bananas.—The growth of banana values in the world's markets is exemplified by the fact that in the twelve months ending June 30, 1907, imports into the United States from Central America, the West Indies, Cuba, South America, and other countries were worth $11,833,168, as compared with $9,897,821 two years previously, while the following figures show the values furnished by the countries named in the years 1895 and 1905:

	1895.	1905.
British Honduras	$110,942	$112,605
Costa Rica	362,762	1,888,939
Guatemala	125,083	97,688
Honduras	483,883	1,430,580
Nicaragua	617,961	391,142
Panama		415,495
Cuba	862,615	1,437,952
Dominican Republic	16,470	283,950
Colombia	657,187	585,489

Supplementary to the above figures, it is shown by trade statistics that $1,000,000 represented the value of shipments of this fruit from Colombia to the United States in the period from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907; that Costa Rica exported 10,000,000 bunches in 1907, worth $5,000,000; the Dominican Republic, 640,000 bunches for $320,000; Guatemala, $179,904 worth; Honduras, $930,916; Nicaragua (to the United States in 1906), $442,111, and Panama (from Bocas del Toro), $1,388,321.

Costa Rican production has doubled in five years, the present area under growing being estimated at 28,000 hectares, of which 11,000 are under grant to the United Fruit Company. The Colombian district of Santa Marta reports 1,938,711 bunches produced in 1907, with a valuation of $704,634.85, and in the first three months of 1908, exports of 430,013 bunches, worth $110,500. The total area for bananas in the district is given as from 5,000 to 7,000 hectares.

An inspection of the foregoing figures shows that the production and consumption of bananas has increased threefold in the last



twelve years, and though heretofore the United States has been the principal consuming country, it is deemed possible to extend the profitable sale of the fruit to European countries.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

THE International Bureau of the American Republics has been furnished with the following text of the official record of the first session of the Central American Court of Justice transmitted by the Secretary of the Court, in accordance with its unanimous action, to Mr. BUCHANAN, the High Commissioner representing the President of the United States:

Jose Astua Aguilar, President of the Court of Justice for Central America, certifies that on pages one, two, and three of the Record of this Tribunal the following record of the inaugural session is found:

In the city of Cartago, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-fifth day of May of one thousand nine hundred and eight—

Present: The members of the Court of Justice for Central America, Licenciado don JOSE ASTUA AGUILAR, Doctor don ANGEL MARIA BOCANEGRA, Doctor don CARLOS ALBERTO UCLES, Doctor don JOSE MADRIZ, and Doctor don SALVADOR GALLEGOS, with the Secretary of the Court, Licenciado don ERNESTO MARTIN,

Having before them the record of the preparatory session celebrated in the city of San Jose at three o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-third of the present month, and at which time, in conformity with Article XII of the "Convention for the establishment of the Court of Justice for Central America," celebrated in Washington the twentieth of December of 1907, there was elected President of the Tribunal Licenciado don JOSE ASTUA AGUILAR by four votes, the Magistrate for Costa Rica having voted for Doctor don SALVADOR GALLEGOS; for Vice-President, Doctor don SALVADOR GALLEGOS by four votes, the Magistrate for Salvador having voted for Doctor don ANGEL MARIA BOCANEGRA, and for Secretary, Licenciado don ERNESTO MARTIN by five votes, the Court of Justice for Central America agrees to ratify and to incorporate in the records of the present session the election made of Senores Licenciado don JOSE ASTUA AGUILAR as President, Doctor don SALVADOR GALLEGOS as Vice-President, and Licenciado don ERNESTO MARTIN as Secretary.

To-day having been designated for the solemn installation of the Court it was effected in the following form and manner:

I.

The President of the Tribunal, Licenciado don Jose Astua Aguilar, said: "In the name of the Republics of Central America, in compliance with the Convention celebrated in Washington the 20th of December, of 1907, and in accordance with the wishes and agreement of the five Magistrates here present, I declare the Court of Justice for Central America installed.

II.

His Excellency, Señor Licenciado don LUIS ANDERSON, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Government of Costa Rica, and Señor don NICOLAS JIMENEZ, Governor of Cartago, in the name of the Province, addressed the Court, expressing their wishes for its great success in the exercise of its transcendental functions.

III.

Their Excellencies, Señor don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, High Commissioner of the United Mexican States, and Mr. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, High Commissioner of the United States of America, presented to the Tribunal testimony of the sympathy of their respective governments, and His Excellency, Mr. BUCHANAN, manifested in addition that he had instructions from His Excellency, Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, to announce to the Court that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE had given one hundred thousand dollars for the construction in the city of Cartago of a palace for the Tribunal.

IV.

His Excellency, Señor Licenciado don CLETO GONZALES VIQUEZ, President of Costa Rica, extended the thanks of the Republic for the generous gift of the North American benefactor.

V.

The President of the Tribunal, Licenciado don JOSE ASTUA AGUILAR, in the name of the Court replied to the above-mentioned discourses and made known the thanks of the Tribunal for the lofty views that had been expressed and for the philanthropic gift made by Mr. CARNEGIE.

VI.

The Court of Justice for Central America, in testimony of its recognition of the important gift which Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE had been good enough to make, agreed to extend a vote of grateful thanks to Mr. CARNEGIE.

VII.

The Court of Justice for Central America, in order to consecrate the remembrance of its solemn installation, agreed to invite their Excellencies, the Presidents of the Highest Authorities of Costa Rica, and their Excellencies, the High Commissioners of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, who had honored the act with their presence, to be good enough, if they deemed it well, to sign the present Record of the Court jointly with the Magistrates and with the Secretary of the Court.

VIII.

This Record is definitely approved. A legalized copy is to be delivered to their Excellencies, the Presidents of the five sections of Central America, and to their Excellencies, the High Commissioners of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, and to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

At three in the afternoon the session was closed.

(Signed)	JOSE ASTUA AGUILAR.	ANGEL M. BOCANGER.
	ALBERTO UCLES.	JOSE MADRIZ.
	SALV. GALLEGOS.	CLETO GONZALES VIQUEZ.
	JUAN B. QUIROS.	A. ALVARADO.
	WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.	ENRIQUE C. CREEL.
	ERNESTO MARTIN, *Secretary.*	

This is a copy.

(Signed) JOSE ASTUA AGUILAR.

[SEAL.]

Before me:

ERNESTO MARTIN, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The following remarks were made at the inaugural session of the Court by Mr. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, High Commissioner representing the President of the United States.

YOUR EXCELLENCIES: I am charged by the President of the United States to express to you and through you to the Governments composing this Court, on this historic occasion, his congratulations on this new and marked evidence of advance in the international relations of your several countries, and to assure you of his confident expectation that peace and quiet and industrial progress will result to the people of Central America through the wise, patriotic, and elevated consideration and solution by this new Court of questions that may arise between them.

The convention creating this Court was an expression on the part of the Governments and people of Central America that a necessity existed for a more effective means than has heretofore been met with to conserve the peace and strengthen public confidence within Central America. That is the mission of this Court, and the step thus taken is therefore one of grave responsibility and of transcendental importance.

While applauding this new movement toward the quiet, orderly, and judicial adjustment of international questions, the world will confidently expect that success will follow, and will not be satisfied with less than that.

To reach this splendid ideal it is necessary, however, that the conclusions of this Court shall be of so high and of so impartial a character, and the acquiescence therein on the part of the Governments of Central America so full and prompt that together they shall be morally recognized as an expression of the national conscience of Central America, as stated in article 13 of the convention creating this Court.

To accomplish this there must be behind this Court and its decisions an elevated patriotic public conscience in each of the Republics that will lift and maintain the Court in every way above the plane of political purposes or necessities.

This great and responsible work rests with you who compose this Court and with the Government and people of your several Republics.

The President and the Government of the United States believe fully in the deep and sincere purpose on the part of the Governments of Central America that this splendid step forward shall be maintained, and recognize the wisdom, and appreciate the patriotism and the high ideals for which Your Excellencies are so well known. Believing this, they confidently look forward to your complete success.

It is a great pleasure for me, therefore, and a most distinguished honor which I shall always recall with pride, to be present at this inaugural session as the representative of the President, and on his behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of the United States, to extend to you on this historic occasion, and through you to the Governments and people of Central America, their cordial, heartfelt assurance of their sincere and deep interest in the peaceful steady growth of progress in your several countries, and to assure you of their confident expectation that the new era of good relations between the Republics of Central America, founded on the conventions and treaties of Washington and put in action by the inauguration of this Court, will be durable and lasting.

Toward the attainment of that goal the good wishes and godspeed of the President, the Government, and the people of the United States will always accompany you.

Mr. Buchanan then spoke in Spanish as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MAGISTRATES OF THE COURT: I have the honor and the great pleasure of bringing to the knowledge of your Excellency, Mr. President, and of your Excellencies, the Magistrates representing the Republics of Central America in the

Court of Justice for Central America, that I have received a telegram from His Excellency, the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. ELIHU ROOT, instructing me to advise your Excellencies that he has been authorized by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE to offer the sum of $100,000 for the construction in the city of Cartago of a Temple of Peace to be destined for the exclusive use of the Court of Justice for Central America, as a mark of his good wishes for the peace and progress of Central America and of his confidence in the success of the great work of humanity and justice which is to spring from this Court, which is to constitute a new and splendid example of civilization, of peace, of justice, and of confraternity in the relations of the countries represented here.

Before concluding I also have the great pleasure to bring to your Excellencies' attention the closing words of Secretary ROOT's telegram, which were as follows:

"To the distinguished Magistrates: Long life, my best wishes, respect, and honor to the Court."

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA.

His Excellency, Señor Licenciado don CLETO VIQUEZ, President of Costa Rica, upon the conclusion of Mr. BUCHANAN'S remarks replied—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES: The information which His Excellency, Mr. BUCHANAN, has just communicated to us calls for the highest gratitude on the part of all Central Americans

The name of ANDREW CARNEGIE, known to the literary world through the excellence of his productions, admired by the student of social and political science for his philanthropic works, for his charitable spirit, and for his love of humanity, will remain associated with the work of peace and civilization which Central America to-day initiates under such happy auspices.

We esteem this worthy gift of the philanthropist not alone because of its material character, but especially because it symbolizes and will stand as a proof of sincere sympathy and as a voice of encouragement directed to us from the north, where "triumphant democracy" is effective, by that man of generous impulses and of noble ideals rightly named an "apostle of peace."

I am sure that the other Governments of Central America will unite with this Government in signifying to Mr. CARNEGIE the great appreciation felt for his disinterested and splendid aid.

I am also sure that Mr. CARNEGIE, a sincere enthusiast for universal peace, will appreciate that the most eloquent as well as the most satisfactory testimony of our gratitude that can be given will be the fact that in the temple to be erected through his gift the differences which may arise between our countries are to be adjusted, thus avoiding hereafter the spectacle of fratricidal strife.

May many years remain to Mr. CARNEGIE in which he may honor humanity, and may it please Heaven that the world may be convinced through the decisions of this Court, in which its Magistrates are to act as the high priests of justice, that in Central America it is to become the substitute for the action of war, which leaves behind it nothing but sorrow for the family, desolation for the agriculturist, and ruin for those engaged.

May we be able to demonstrate to the world that armed combats, which are but backward steps, are henceforward to be definitively but things of the past in this portion of the new world, and that in place of the radiant but exterminating figure of war there shall reign as sovereign the majestic, serene, and immaculate figure of peace.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

The State Department of the United States has been officially informed as to the personnel of the Central American Court of Justice by the Charge d'Affaires ad interim at San Jose, Costa Rica, as follows:

Judge of the Court: Señor Don José Astúa Aguilar.

Members: Señor Don Luis Anderson and Señor Don Alfredo Volio, alternates for Costa Rica; Señor Don Carlos Alberto Ucles, Honduras; Licenciado Angel Maria Bocanegra, Guatemala; Dr. Don José Madriz, Nicaragua; Dr. Salvador Gallegos, Salvador.

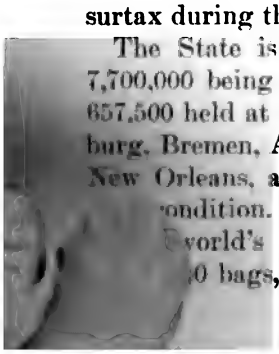
BRAZIL'S YEAR OF COFFEE VALORIZATION

IN transferring the administration of the affairs of the Brazilian State of São Paulo to his successor, Dr. MANOEL JOAQUIM de ALBUQUERQUE, the outgoing President, JORGE TYBIRIÇA, furnished an official résumé of the financial situation of the coffee valorization project at the end of the first year of its operation.

As epitomized in a report forwarded by the United States Consul-General at Rio de Janerio, it is shown that the Government had borrowed on special loans $37,797,726, and $55,213,571 on loans based upon the coffee bought with the first-named sum, a total of $93,011,292. Of this amount, $4,644,900 was repaid and $71,173,566 expended in the purchase of coffee, leaving a balance of $17,192,826 for premiums on loans, payment of interest, and other expenses of the enterprise.

In addition to the revenue proper, the treasury collected from December 1, 1906, to December 31, 1907, a tax of 3 *francs* on each bag of coffee exported, amounting to $7,112,475, from which all expenses incurred in the defense of coffee, such as interest, commissions, differences in exchange, publications, traveling expenses, amounting to $6,388,318, were paid.

The actual income for the enterprise, therefore, amounted to something over $100,100,000, and the balance, on the face of accounts, amounts to over $18,000,000. According to the figures given, the present charge for interest on loans made, including renewal commissions only, amounts substantially to the income from the 3 *francs* surtax during the year of the great crop.



The State is owner of approximately 8,400,000 bags of coffee, 7,700,000 being stored in ports of Europe and North America and 657,500 held at Santos. The foreign stores are held at Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, London, Trieste, Marseilles, New York, and New Orleans, and are reported by the Government inspector as in [illegible] condition.

[illegible] world's visible supply of coffee on July 1, 1908, was over [illegible]0 bags, as compared with 16,000,000 bags on the same date

of the preceding year. The Brazilian crop for the 1907–8 season is reported as slightly in excess of 10,000,000 bags, against nearly 20,000,000 in the preceding year, the influence of this smaller crop being shown by the decline in the visible supply in contrast to the reported increase of 6,500,000 bags in the season of 1906–7. For 1908–9, estimates have fixed the crop at from 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 bags.

In the United States the year's deliveries of all sorts of coffee aggregated 7,043,595 bags, of which 5,710,194 were of Brazilian varieties, or a little over 81 per cent of the total, practically the same total being reported for 1906–7. The deliveries in Europe for the past two years have been practically the same—10,500,000 bags, in round numbers—so that 17,500,000 bags represent the average annual consumption of this product in these two importing sections.

SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

A résumé of new lines of communication constructed or projected with a view to serving as connecting links between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, as published in the "Brazilian Review," shows the South American transcontinental rail and water routes as follows:

1. The Panama Railroad and Ship Canal, now under construction by the United States Government.

2. A rail route from Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the Pacific, to Iquitos, in Peru, the head of ocean navigation, 2,000 miles above Para. This line passes through Quito, the capital of Ecuador.

3. A rail route from Payta, an excellent Peruvian port on the Pacific, and thence down the Amazon.

4. A rail route from Callao, Peru, on the Pacific, to the head of navigation on the Ucayali, an affluent of the Maranhao, one of the great tributaries of the Amazon, thence by water to the Atlantic via Manaos and Para.

5. A rail route from Mollendo, Peru, on the Pacific, via Arequipa and Cuzco, to the Beni River, following the valley of the Madre de Dios, and thence by water to the Madeira and Mamore Railway, and thence by the Madeira and Amazon to the Atlantic.

6. A rail route from Arica, Chile, on the Pacific, via La Paz, Bolivia, to the Beni and thence by water to the Madeira and Mamore Railway and down the Amazon. By a treaty between Chile and Bolivia, Chile obligates itself to build the line from Arica to La Paz, and by a treaty between Bolivia and Brazil, Bolivia must build a railway from its system to some point on a navigable tributary of *the Amazon above* the Madeira and Mamore Railway, Brazil agree-

ing to build this railway to establish communication by rail past the 260 miles of rapids of the Madeira between the great area lying above them and the Madeira below them.

7. A rail route from Antofagasta, Chile, on the Pacific, to Oruro and Cochabamba, Bolivia, and thence to some point on the navigable Mamore, and thence by water to the Madeira and Mamore Railway. and thence to Para, on the Atlantic. Bolivia is engaged in building an extensive system of interior railways, partly with the $10,000,000 provided for the purpose by Brazil when the Arica boundary treaty of Petropolis was made and partly with funds of its own, this system being built and financed by the SPEYERS, bankers, of London, Frankfort, and New York.

8. The Transandine Railroad, from Valparaiso, Chile, to Mendoza, Argentine Republic.

It will be seen from the above data that routes 5, 6, and 7 will be served by the Madeira and Mamore Railway, now under construction, it being a link in each of those three important transcontinental routes.

RAILROAD PROGRESS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

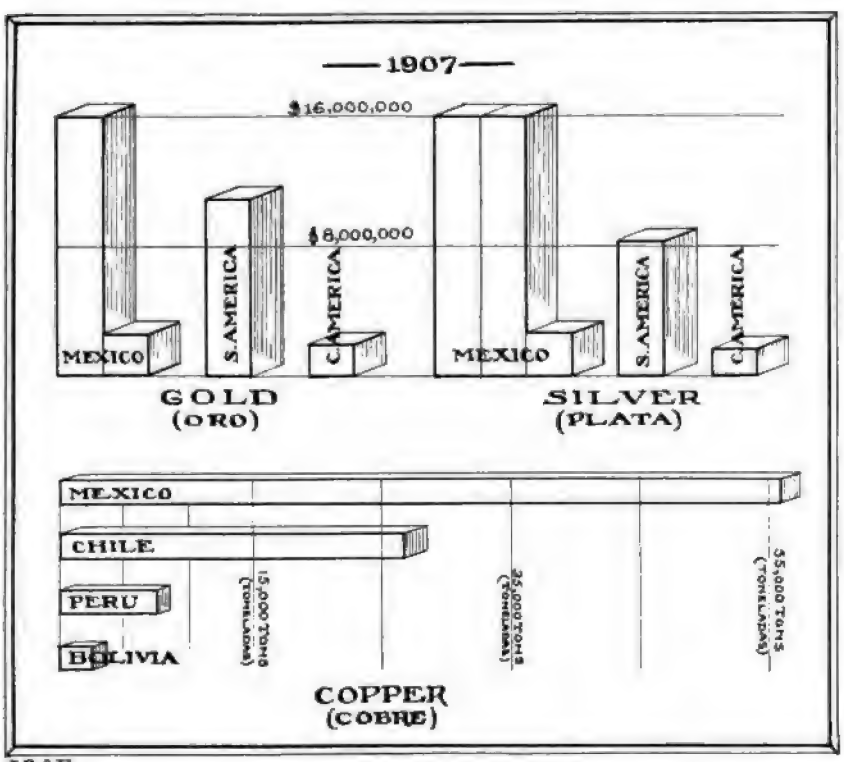
In reference to the recently promulgated contract between the Government of Salvador and a United States company for the construction of a railroad between the port of La Union and the frontier of Guatemala, with subsequent connection with the interoceanic line of Guatemala, Mr. CALVO, the minister from Costa Rica in the United States, regards it as a great step toward the completion of the Pan-American Railroad in Central America. The distance between the lines in operation in Guatemala and Salvador is scarcely 90 miles, and with the union of these links and the construction of the road to La Union, the part remaining to be built along the Honduran coast of the Gulf of Fonseca to connect with the Nicaraguan railroad is not extensive nor does it present any physical obstacles. The Nicaragua line runs from Chinandegua in a southeasterly direction almost parallel to the coast and will soon extend as far as the city of Fivas, near the frontier of Costa Rica.

In Costa Rica the Northern Railway has under construction a line to run from the Atlantic Railway toward the Nicaraguan frontier, which, on its near completion, will unite the systems of the two countries. The Atlantic Railway of Costa Rica has a southern branch which is to be extended to Bocas del Toro, Panama.

Thus, with the approaching connection between the Mexican and Guatemalan lines and the uninterrupted progress of the Central American roads, Minister CALVO states that the day is not far distant when it will be possible to travel by Pullman from the United States or Canada to the frontier of Panama.

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS IN LATIN AMERICA.

According to the "Mexican Mining Journal" of July, 1908, the gold production of Mexico in 1907 is estimated at $18,500,000; of South America, $11,000,000; and of Central America, $2,000,000, a total of $31,500,000. The silver production for the year is estimated as follows: Mexico, $38,500,000; South America, $8,250,000; and Central America, $1,750,000, a total of $48,500,000, or a grand total of $80,000,000 in precious metals for the Spanish-American countries.



PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS IN LATIN AMERICA.

The values are in United States currency and the statistics are taken from an official estimate.

The growth of the mining industry in Central America is indicated by the following table, covering four years, from official statistics:

	Gold.	Silver.
1904	$1,250,500	$380,100
1905	1,513,400	830,500
1906	1,910,700	1,130,500
1907	2,000,000	1,750,000

The copper production of the United States for 1907 was 394,575 long tons (2,240 pounds), a slight decrease on the previous two years. The total copper output for the Spanish-American countries in 1907 was 93,745 long tons, distributed as follows: Mexico, 56,565 long tons; Chile, 26,680; Peru, 7,500; Bolivia, 2,420; Cuba, 500; Argentina, 100.

CONVENTION BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR FOR THE PRACTICE OF PROFESSIONS.

The following convention was entered into in Lima on December 18, 1907, between the Governments of Peru and Ecuador for the practice of learned professions in the two Republics, subject to ratification at the earliest possible date:

ARTICLE 1. Persons who have obtained in one of the Republics a diploma originally issued by the proper national authority to practice any of the learned professions shall be entitled to exercise the same in the other Republic.

ART. 2. The certificates of complete higher or partial studies and the diplomas issued by national institutions of higher learning in either of the two Republics shall be valid in the other, subject to the respective laws and rules and regulations.

ART. 3. The diploma or certificate, duly legalized, shall be filed with the proper authority for qualification.

ART. 4. The identification of the interested party shall be proved before the same authority in the manner required by the laws and regulations in force in each Republic, and, finally, it should be legalized by the nearest legation or consulate of the country in interest.

ART. 5. The diploma or certificate identifying the party in interest, duly authenticated, shall have the effects agreed upon in the present convention, after being recorded in the department of foreign relations of the country in which the interested party desires to exercise his profession, and said department should make known this proceeding to the department of the country where the diploma originated.

ART. 6. Those who, by virtue of the stipulations of the present convention, are entitled to practice in either of the two Republics shall be subject, without any exception, to all the rules and regulations, laws, taxes, or obligations in force in the matter with regard to natives.

ART. 7. The present convention shall be in force for an indefinite time, and shall only be abrogated one year after either of the high contracting parties formally denounces it to the other.

The exchange of ratifications of this convention shall be effected in Lima or Santiago at the earliest possible date.

TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS IN LATIN AMERICA.

The Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has in process of issue a compilation in regard to the rates of taxation levied upon commercial travelers in other countries. Covering the field of Latin America, three countries have been reported on to date, viz, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, and Brazil, from which the following information has been obtained:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Section 132 of the Patent Law of the country fixes the license tax for commercial travelers in the capital and the national territories at $500 a year, while each Province fixes its own tax, which varies from $400 to $3,000 *m/n*. ($1 *m/n*=42.6 cents United States currency.) While the minimum tax in the city of Buenos Aires is $500 *m/n* a year, many get out of this by declaring themselves "corredores" (brokers), thereby paying only $50 *m/n*. This is all, however, according to arrangements made with the officials in charge of this business, and depends to a great degree upon the way they view the matter at the time, or their disposition.

Many commercial travelers avoid the payment of any tax at all by doing business through some house already established in the city. All commercial travelers, regardless of nationality, receive equal treatment. The license fees charged by the various Provinces are as follows:

	Pesos.		Pesos.
Buenos Aires, not including the capital	400	Salta	[a] 1,680–3,000
Santa Fe	400–600	Cordoba	600
Entre Rios	600	Corrientes	505
Mendoza	600–2,000	San Juan	[b] 960
Jujuy	200	Santiago del Estero	500
Tucuman	800–2,000	Rioja	100

It is impossible to give the exact license fee payable in each Province, as it entirely depends upon the class of business, and the official in charge is the sole judge in this matter.

Samples without commercial value are passed by the Argentine customs without payment of duty.

BOLIVIA.

Commercial travelers in Bolivia are liable only to the payment of a municipal tax, the amount of which is fixed by the different *municipalities* in the Republic. The receipt for such payment serves *as a license to the traveler* to conduct his business within the area of

the Department of which the municipality which collects the tax is the capital. The tax varies also according to the class of goods in which the traveler deals, but in no case does it exceed the sum of 300 bolivianos (about $115). There are eleven Departments and Territories in Bolivia.

BRAZIL.

Commercial travelers are not required in Brazil to have any special documents, such as passports, legitimation papers, or certificates. On entering the country they have no formalities to comply with,

PETROPOLIS, A MOUNTAIN SUBURB OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Here the foreign diplomats make their permanent homes because of the delightful climate and the proximity to the capital.

and may bring with them samples, which are subject to the ordinary tariff duties, as will be seen below.

While no license is required by the Federal Government from commercial travelers, yet if the latter do not wish to confine themselves to solicitation of orders and desire to be in a position to enforce contracts through Brazilian courts, it is necessary for them to register.

Without registration a firm or individual is not able to bring suit to enforce a debt, and persons buying of an agent who has not been registered pay for their goods or not as they choose, the agent being

without legal remedy if he sells goods before being registered. As a means of avoiding such expense and for other reasons, a large number of traveling representatives establish relations with some local house which is registered, as all commercial houses must be in Brazil, and after selling his goods he turns the business over to the local concern, which, in accordance with an understanding had in that respect, makes the collections and assumes the responsibilities of the business. In this manner the tax in some of the larger places is avoided. In many portions of the Republic such a plan is not possible, and it is necessary to take out the license required by the State law.

In most of the States and in several municipalities a license has to be procured by commercial travelers, the fees being fixed, as a rule, in the annual budget law. They are therefore apt to change from year to year.

Samples brought by commercial travelers are subject to payment of duty, which is not refunded when taken out of the country. The only exception is in the case of samples the duty on which does not exceed 1 milreis (30 cents), which are admitted free.

Samples are allowed exemption from the expediente duty of 10 per cent, of which article No. 560 of the custom-house laws treats.

The trunks in which samples are usually transmitted and to which they are tributary must pay duty, but in view of a complaint already presented the Ministry of Foreign Relations has asked the Treasury Department, to urge on the National Congress to pass the necessary legislative act for their free admission. It is recommended that commercial travelers, who have already paid in one port in Brazil the customs duty on samples, obtain a pass from the custom-house of that port, in order that the samples may be allowed free entry in the next port.

By virtue of decree No. 1103, of February 21, 1903, all merchandise sent from a foreign country for consumption in Brazil must be accompanied by consular invoices, whether it comes by sea or by land. But such documents are dispensed with when the commercial value of the samples in the exporting port does not exceed $50 United States currency, including the expenses of freight, commission, packing, etc.

In case of dissatisfaction with the decision of the appraiser who passes upon the samples, an appeal can be made to the inspector of the custom-house. From him the appeal can be carried to the fiscal delegates of the respective States, and finally to the minister of fazenda (treasury) in Rio de Janeiro. For the customs dispatch it is more convenient that an official mediator be present, and it is in the interest of the commercial traveler to secure in the most practical manner the services of an experienced arbiter—for example, a *friendly merchant residing* in the place.

The Minister of Transportation of Brazil has granted a rebate of 25 per cent on drummers' traveling tickets on the Central Railroad of Brazil. This rebate, however, is to be obtained only on presentation of a voucher from the Commercial Association testifying that the bearer is a bona fide drummer.

BOUNDARIES BETWEEN PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA.

Through the friendly offices and under the auspices of the Argentine Republic the following protocol was signed at Buenos Aires on January 12, 1907, between the Minister of Foreign Relations of Bolivia, Mr. CLAUDIO PINILLA, and the Minister of the Treasury of Paraguay, Dr. ADOLFO SOLER, Plenipotentiary *ad hoc* and the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, Dr. ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS:

1. To submit the boundary question to the arbitration of the President of the Argentine Republic.

2. To regulate the arbitration and to fix the zone submitted to the arbitrator.

3. Agreement of *statu quo* in order to make no innovation or advancement in such properties as the high contracting parties actually have, the compliance of which is guaranteed by the Argentine Government.

4. Parliamentary approval of the arbitration covenant.

5. Not to take any action concerning the other clauses of the treaty of which three copies were signed.

This treaty has been submitted to the congresses of Paraguay and Bolivia, respectively, without the approbation of which the President of the Argentine Republic can not exercise his function as arbitrator.

Paraguay bases its right on the following:

1. That from the time of the conquest the Chaco constitutes a part of the zone discovered and occupied, called the province of the Paraguay during the Spanish dominion.

2. That the Chaco was comprised in the civil, military, and political jurisdiction which the different Spanish governments established in La Asuncion.

3. That the Government of Paraguay has always exercised the control, population, and police of Chaco.

4. That Paraguay defended the Chaco by the force of arms against invasion of other countries.

5. That the nations with which Paraguay has negotiated treaties have tacitly and expressly recognized her title of control.

6. That HAYES, President of the United States, as arbitrator in the Paraguayan-Argentine controversy, in 1878 ordered the delivery of Chaco to Paraguay, notwithstanding the fact that it was temporarily occupied by foreign troops.

7. That important Spanish documents and English and French maps give to Paraguay the control it always had of Chaco.

WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION IN 1907.

The cotton production of the world for mill consumption is covered in statistics issued by the Census Bureau of the United States, Department of Commerce and Labor. The output in bales of 500 pounds each was 16,512,185 in 1907, compared with 19,942,000 for 1906, with 15,747,000 for 1905, and 18,803,000 for 1904. The details for last year are as follows:

Country.	Bales.	Country.	Bales.
United States	10,882,385	Turkey	80,000
British India	2,444,800	Peru	55,000
Egypt	1,296,000	Persia	51,000
Russia	620,000	Other countries	200,000
China	428,000		
Brazil	370,000	Total	16,512,185
Mexico	85,000		

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER, 1908.

Statistics of the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the first quarter of 1908 show a total volume amounting to $186,468,052, distributed between imports, $70,840,220, and exports, $115,627,832; in imports a gain of $16,169,335 and in exports of $18,681,615 over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Of the total exports, $50,499,871 were dispatched "for orders," the ultimate destination of about 60 per cent of which was Great Britain, consisting principally of grains.

The classification of exports shows pastoral products valued at $30,327,897, a decrease of $14,611,125 as compared with the same period of the preceding year; agricultural products, $83,354,270, a gain of $32,663,488; forest products, $1,241,046, a decrease of $52,318; and mining products, $94,231, a gain of $41,184.

Distribution was made to the following countries: Great Britain, *$23,718,885, an increase* of $13,296,460; Germany, $9,380,562, decrease,

$4,258,388; Belgium, $10,010,305, increase, $686,071; Spain, $546,266, increase, $169,750; United States, $2,333,338, decrease, $1,586,427; France, $9,091,019, decrease, $7,245,174; Italy, $1,973,398, increase, $871,051; Holland, $2,062,529, increase, $1,136,394; Brazil, $3,273,856, increase, $686,071; and Uruguay, $1,206,902, increase, $835,168.

Imports were received from Great Britain to the value of $25,370,091, an increase of $5,873,021, as compared with the same quarter of 1907; from Germany, $11,598,789, an increase of $3,393,224; the United States, $8,163,292, an increase of $186,690; France, $6,517,813, an increase of $1,324,281; Italy, $6,452,543, an increase of $2,747,934,

SECTION OF THE DOCKS AT BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The construction of this extensive $38,000,000 dock system was begun in 1885. In connection with this work, the dredging of a new channel approach, 22 feet deep, was accomplished.

and Belgium, $3,134,884, an increase of $415,213. From Uruguay imports fell off by $99,464, the total for the quarter being $524,611.

Import classifications show the following values: Live stock, $375,548; animal food products, $1,003,202; vegetable food products, $348,213; spices and condiments, $2,287,719, sugar figuring for $1,971,036; vegetables and grains, $934,261; tobacco, $1,596,007; liquors, $2,962,048; textile materials and manufactures, $14,150,466, an increase of $3,324,062; oils, $2,395,078; chemical and pharmaceutical substances, $2,389,571; wood and manufactures, $1,475,359; paper and manufactures, $1,619,752; leather and manufactures, $521,932; metals and manufactures, $9,400,070; agricultural implements, $2,874,383, a decrease of $139,338; vehicles, etc., $8,667,061, a decrease of $1,042,-

691; glass, porcelain, etc., and precious stones, $6,951,377, an increase of $2,543,924; building materials, $5,815,659, an increase of $1,217,940, and electric apparatus and materials, $948,799, an increase of $275,036.

Customs receipts for the quarter are given as $17,908,145 gold and $340,444 paper, being an increase of $2,406,404 gold and $43,773 paper, as compared with the first three months of 1907.

ANALYSIS OF EXPORT DESTINATIONS.

The chief of the commercial section of the Argentine Department of Agriculture, Mr. RICARDO PILLADO, has recently made an exhaustive investigation of the final destination of cereals exported annually from the Republic classified under the heading "for orders." The statement is made that a considerable proportion of the country's products are shipped without designation being made of final destination, being detained at certain specified ports to await orders in accordance with future market conditions. These ports are, ordinarily, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, Las Palmas or Teneriffe in the Canaries, Madeira, Dakar, the English Channel, Falmouth, Plymouth, and sometimes Queenstown.

This division of commerce is explained as due to the fact that the leading items of Argentine exports are articles of prime necessity, such as wheat, flax, maize, etc., subject to constant fluctuation in price on account of speculative handling. It is therefore important that they should be placed on the market at a moment when remunerative prices are to be obtained rather than at the time of their shipment abroad.

The shipment "for orders" necessarily alters greatly the accredited destination values for some countries. Thus, in 1907, of a total export value of $296,204,369, "orders" are designated for $93,270,767, or 31 per cent. In the preceding year, of the total wheat shipments 68 per cent was consigned to "orders," 48 per cent of the flax, 64 per cent of the maize, and 70 per cent of the quebracho. It is further shown that such classification greatly invalidates the trade balances reported for or against Argentine commercial intercourse with other countries. From Great Britain, for example, Argentine statistics give import values in 1905 at $63,391,043, and exports thither worth $44,826,670, thus making the balance of trade favor the first-named country to the extent of $23,564,373. If, however, the portion assigned to "orders," whose final destination was Great Britain, be taken into consideration it would indicate total Argentine exports to that country of $90,575,386, or an almost complete reversal of the trade balance between the two.

THE CITY HALL OF LA PLATA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

This sumptuous edifice, which cost over $2,000,000, is one of the many fine public buildings of the city, upon which over $40,000,000 has been expended. La Plata, the capital of the Province of Buenos Aires, was founded in 1882.

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From investigations of the trade lists of other countries, it is found that five countries, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Brazil, taking more than 90 per cent of the Argentine shipments of wheat, flax, maize, and quebracho, other countries merely supplementing short crops or supplying temporary necessities.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CATTLE IMPORTS.

According to the Executive decree of May 8, 1908, the following regulations are in force in the Argentine Republic governing the imports of bovine cattle:

Article 1 provides for quarantine of thirty days in the lazaretto in the port of the capital with the necessary isolation and care; application for the diagnosis of tuberculosis or ophthalmic reaction in the manner prescribed by the Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Prof. José Lignieres, or such method as the live stock division may determine; injection of tuberculin on the final days of quarantine; slaughter and autopsy in the lazaretto of those animals that may prove to be tuberculous after having been subjected to the procedures above indicated; transfer to the Bacteriological Institute in special floats carefully disinfected of animals that during quarantine and by any other method of diagnosis prove to be "suspect;" new examination of the animals at said institute in order to establish their soundness or otherwise, the tuberculous ones to be slaughtered and their carcasses examined.

GERMAN COLONIZATION IN THE REPUBLIC.

Application to the Argentine Government has been made for the concession of over 11,000 square miles in the southeastern section of the Republic to be devoted to an extensive scheme of German colonization. The project is reported to be favored by the Government.

THE BUDGET FOR 1908.

The Argentine budget for 1908, as approved by Congress, is as follows:

	Gold.	Paper.	Bonds, paper.
Congress		$4,421,720.00	
Interior		23,962,150.00	
Foreign affairs and cult	$676,781.20	1,580,260.00	
Finance		11,306,716.20	
Public debt	23,622,265.38	18,154,465.43	
Justice and education		27,949,577.92	$2,730,910.00
War		18,405,097.80	
Navy	17,088.00	14,490,076.00	
Agriculture		5,198,548.72	
Public works	1,619,620.00	28,384,944.00	6,600,000.00
Pensions		8,000,000.00	
	25,935,754.58	161,853,556.07	9,330,910.00

Making a total in paper of $230,129,362.84, an increase of $1,000,000

PROMOTION OF THE CULTURE OF YERBA MATÉ.

The Agentine Government has isued a decree giving instructions for the purchase of 50,000 yerba maté plants to be distributed among

I.B.A.R.

Section in black shows the Province of Tucûman, the greatest sugar-producing area of Argentina.

settlers in Misiones Territory with the object of encouraging this culture. Each colonist is entitled to any number of plants up to 650, and payment therefor is extended over a lengthy period without

interest. Instructions are to be furnished as to methods of cultivation, etc.

SUGAR GROWING IN TUCUMAN.

The sugar output of the Province of Tucuman is estimated for the current year at about 115,000 to 120,000 tons, and while this is not regarded as entirely satisfactory, it is, however, better than last season, when the crop yield was 107,000 tons. Sugar consumption in the country is about 140,000 tons, equivalent to about 50 pounds to each inhabitant. About 30,000 tons will therefore have to be imported to meet the deficiency.

ARGENTINE BUTTER IN ENGLAND.

The Agentine Consul at Southampton in reporting concerning Argentine butter in England states that increased receipts have followed in the three years elapsed since the initial shipment and that the superior methods of packing has caused its delivery to be attended with no loss or unpleasant features.

SCHEDULE OF TOBACCO DUTIES.

The law of April 7, 1908, fixes the following schedule of duties applicable to tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes of foreign origin received at the custom-houses of the Argentine Republic:

SCHEDULE OF TOBACCO VALUATIONS.

Cigars, weight of which (including receptacle, if packed in wooden cases) is included in one of the following tables, shall pay each the duty corresponding to the value attributed to them in the said tables according to their kind and weight, at the rate of duty provided for in the Law No. 3884.

CIGARS IN WOODEN CASES.

Havana.

Weight per thousand.	Valuation.	Duty.
Up to 2 kilograms	$0.20	$0.04
Over 2 and up to 4 kilograms	.25	.06
Over 4 and up to 6 kilograms	.30	.07
Over 6 and up to 7 kilograms	.35	.08
Over 7 and up to 9 kilograms	.50	.10
Over 9 and up to 10 kilograms	.60	.12
Over 10 and up to 12 kilograms	.90	.18
Over 12 and up to 13 kilograms	1.25	.25
Over 13 and up to 15 kilograms	1.35	.30
Over 15 and up to 16 kilograms	1.45	.35
Over 16 kilograms	1.55	.40

Other than Havana.

Up to 3 kilograms	$0.05	$0.01
Over 3 and up to 5¼ kilograms	.10	.02
Over 5¼ and up to 6½ kilograms	.15	.03
Over 6½ and up to 8¼ kilograms	.20	.04
Over 8¼ and up to 10 kilograms	.25	.06
Over 10 and up to 12 kilograms	.30	.07
Over 12 and up to 14 kilograms	.35	.08
Over 14 and up to 16 kilograms	.50	.10
Over 16 kilograms	.60	.12

SOUTHERN RAILWAY STATION, BUENOS AIRES.

The Southern Argentine Railway has the most extensive system in the Republic, operating 2,700 miles, or over 18 per cent of the total mileage of the country.

CIGARETTES.

Cigarettes imported in packets or boxes, weight of which (including packing) is included in one of the following tables, shall pay the internal-revenue tax corresponding to the value assessed thereon in the said table according to kind at the rates of duty provided for in the law:

Weight per package.	Valuation.	Duty.
Up to 26 grams	$0.30	$0.07
Over 26 and up to 30 grams	.45	.10
Over 30 and up to 40 grams	.60	.15
Over 40 and up to 60 grams	1.00	.20
Over 60 and up to 80 grams	1.25	.25
Over 80 and up to 100 grams	1.40	.30
Over 100 grams (per 25 grams or fraction of 25 grams)		.07

CIGARETTES, UNPACKED.

Cigarettes imported unpacked shall pay the internal-revenue duty of $0.07 per 24 grams or fraction of 24 grams.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

All twist, plug, chopped, cut, or powdered tobacco shall pay, on importation, the following duties per kilogram, including packages:

	Valuation.	Duty.
Black twist tobacco from Brazil; Paraguayan tobacco; chopped, cut, or powdered tobacco	$3.00	[a] $1.00
Black tobacco from Brazil, chopped, cut, or powdered, North American tobacco, English plug tobacco	4.50	1.50
Cut or chopped tobacco from Bahia; chopped tobacco from Bremen, the Philippine Islands, Germany, Italy, and France; English tobacco; Travellers' brand, Olayer's, Navy cut, Capstan Navy cut, Gallaher's, Pioneer brand, and Glasgow Mixture	6.00	2.00
Chopped, cut, or powdered tobacco from Havana and Java; powered English and North American tobacco; cut or chopped English tobacco; Carreras, Craven Mixture, Hamkeys, Guards, Sir Phillip Ardath, Army and Navy; cut or powdered French, Italian, Dutch, German, Philippine, and Spanish tobacco	12.00	4.00
Cut or powdered Turkish, Austro-Hungarian tobacco	24.00	8.00

[a] National currency.

CIGARS UNPACKED OR IN PACKAGES OTHER THAN WOODEN CASES (INCLUDING PACKAGES).

Havana.

Weight per thousand.	Valuation.	Duty.
Up to 3 kilograms	$0.25	$0.06
Over 3 and up to 4 kilograms	.30	.07
Over 4 and up to 5 kilograms	.35	.08
Over 5 and up to 6 kilograms	.50	.10
Over 6 and up to 7 kilograms	.60	.12
Over 7 and up to 8 kilograms	.90	.18
Over 8 and up to 9 kilograms	1.25	.25
Over 9 and up to 10 kilograms	1.45	.35
Over 10 and up to 11 kilograms	1.65	.45
Over 11 and up to 12 kilograms	1.75	.50

Other than Havana.

Weight per thousand.	Valuation.	Duty.
Up to 2¼ kilograms	$0.10	$0.02
Over 2¼ and up to 4 kilograms	.15	.03
Over 4 and up to 5 kilograms	.20	.04
Over 5 and up to 6 kilograms	.25	.06
Over 6 and up to 9 kilograms	.30	.07
Over 9 and up to 11¼ kilograms	.35	.08
Over 11¼ and up to 12 kilograms	.50	.10

ITALIAN AND OTHER LIKE CIGARS (INCLUDING THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGE).

Cavour and similar.

Weight per thousand.	Valuation.	Duty.
Up to 4¼ kilograms	$0.05	$0.01
Over 4¼ up to 7 kilograms	.10	.02

Toscan, Charavalles, Brisagos, and cigars with straw (Italian).

Weight per thousand.	Valuation.	Duty.
Up to 7 kilograms	$0.10	$0.02
Over 7 kilograms	.20	.04

SIMILAR CIGARS (SWISS AND OTHER).

Weight per thousand.	Valuation.	Duty.
Up to 7 kilograms	$0.05	$0.01
Over 7 kilograms	.10	.02

PARAGUAYAN CIGARS (SIMILAR TO RABILLOS).

Not weighing more than 3 kilograms per thousand, in packets of 5 cigars: Valuation, $0.05; duty, $0.01 per packet.

HAVANA CIGARS CALLED "VIENA" (INCLUDING THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGE).

Weighing up to 8 kilograms per thousand: Valuation, $0.20; duty, $0.04.

PROJECTED SALE OF THE ANDINE RAILROAD.

A bill under consideration by the Argentine National Congress has for its purpose the sale of the Andine Railway to provide funds for the completion of the other national lines and for the purchase of rolling stock for the Central Northern.

The sum desired is $27,380,000 national currency, and the improvements, either made or undertaken, chargeable to the amount, cover the following sections:

Jujuy to La Quiaca; Serrezuela to San Juan; Chumbicha, Rioja, Andalgala; Tinogasta San Cristobal to Santa Fe; Zuvira to Guachipas; La Toma to Dolores; Ledesma to Embarcacion; Caiza

to Antilla; El Braco to Leales; Rosario de Lerma to Rio Blanco; and Bandera to the Chaco.

Up to May 31, 1908, $4,925,540 national currency had been paid out for these works and obligations incurred in the amount of $4,211,363, while works projected for 1908 and 1909 represent $9,114,439 and $8,356,222, respectively, and the consolidation of existing lines entails the expenditure of $6,741,180, making a total of $33,348,744 national currency.

The budget for 1908 grants $5,000,000 for the meeting of this shortage, and sales are anticipated to net $968,744, thus making up the difference.

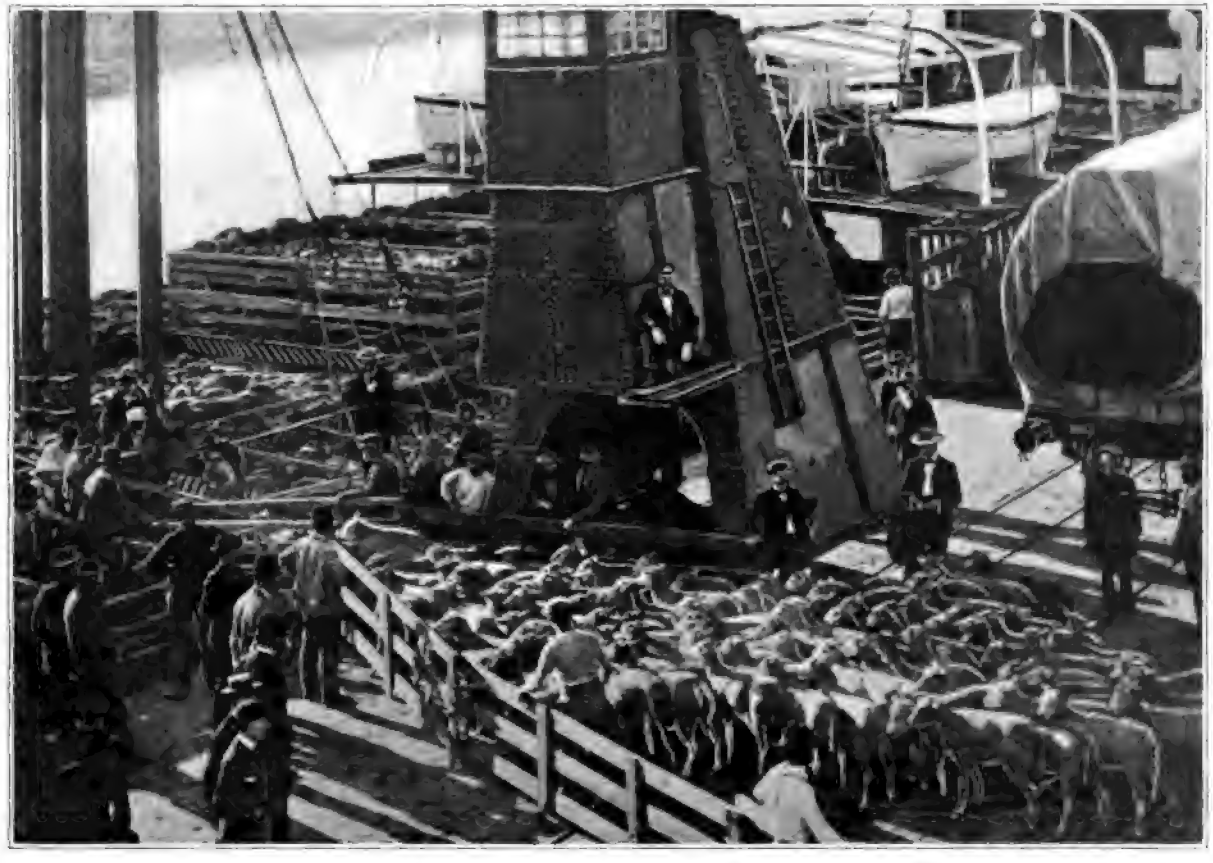
INTERIOR OF THE STATION OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, BUENOS AIRES.

APPROVAL OF RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The Argentine Chamber of Deputies has approved the railway bill from the Senate granting concession to the Great Southern Railway Company for the following extensions:

Extension of the Neuquen line to the Chilean frontier, near Lonquimay or Pino Hachado; a branch from Chas to Ayacucho; a branch from Adela, 35 kilometers in the direction of Pila; a branch from Mar del Plata to Pieres and farther to Miramar; a branch from Alvear through Tapalque to Olavarria; a branch from General Alvear to Carhue and Pigue, with deference to the zone of the Province of Buenos Aires line; from Florencio Varela to Ezpeleta; a branch between Tres Arroyas and Loberio to Cristiano Muerto; a branch from Maipu-Mar del Plata line to Laguna de Gondora; from Mar del Plata to the Atlantic.

Plans and specifications are to be presented within eighteen months and work begun six months after approval of the plans, while at *the end of three years* thereafter 900 kilometers are to be completed,



A DOCK SCENE IN BUENOS AIRES.

The sheep industry is one of the most important in the Argentine Republic. In 1907 there were 80,000,000 head of sheep in the country, the value of those exported amounting to $4,000,000, while the shipment of wool was estimated at $60,000,000, that of frozen mutton at $6,000,000.

including the Neuquen section. For failure to complete all the work five years after commencing, a fine of $50,000 is to be imposed.

THE WINE INDUSTRY OF MENDOZA PROVINCE.

In his address to the legislature, the governor of Mendoza Province stated that at the close of 1907 the wine industry of the Province represented a value of $91,000,000 national currency for 26,000 hectares of vineyards and $27,000,000 in 864 bodegas for making the wine. The average annual output is 1,890,000 hectoliters of wine, valued at $25,000,000, though the industry may still be considered as in its infancy. In the Provinces of Mendoza and San Juan the vintage for the present year is given as about 1,200,000 barrels, of excellent quality.

FLOATING ELEVATORS IN BUENOS AIRES HARBOR.

An Executive decree of May 13, 1908, authorizes ERNESTO C. KNIGHT to exploit in the port of the capital of the Argentine Republic two floating elevators and the necessary supplementary launches, subject to the duties fixed by law for port and wharfage dues.

RESULTS OF PETROLEUM ANALYSIS.

A special analysis having been made of the petroleum found in the Commodore Rivadavia district by the Minister of the Argentine Agricultural Department, the following results have been reported: Sulphur 0.190; phosphorus, traces; organic azote, 0.56; nitric azote, traces; ash, 0.20. From this analysis it is deduced that there is no danger in utilizing the petroleum on the ground that it might be more injurious to boilers than coal and wood.

Professor PABLO LAVENIR, in making his report, states that in his opinion the ash proceeds from very fine particles in suspension, the greater part of which will disappear by deposit in the bottom of the tanks, and it is probable that subsequent extractions may be free from these impurities.

The heating power is stated to average 11,000 calories, as compared with the 8,000 calories produced by coal, while the volumes occupied by the petroleum and coal are in the proportion of 1 to 1.54. Taking into consideration the space lost by the ashes of the coal, the easier manipulation of the petroleum, and the facility of loading, it results that a given volume of petroleum will give double the value of the same volume of coal.

QUALITY OF NATIVE WHEAT.

In consequence of a report made by the United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro to the effect that the wheat introduced into

Brazil from the United States was capable of producing 20 per cent more bread than that from the Argentine Republic, the Government of the latter country has undertaken an extensive chemical analysis of the varieties in question.

The results, as obtained by the laboratory of the Division of Agriculture and published in the "*Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina*" for June 15, 1908, show that there exists no reason whatever for a preference for American wheat or that of Brazilian production over the Argentine variety.

SALE AND IMPORTATION OF PATENT MEDICINES.

National or foreign medicinal specialties, or so-called "specifics," either for internal or external use, before being sold in the Argentine Republic, must obtain special authorization from the National Health Department, without which they will be considered "secret remedies," the sale of which is prohibited.

Requests for authorization must be presented to the National Health Department, together with such quantity of the preparation as is sufficient for the purpose of analysis. The Department must also be furnished with the qualitative and quantitative formula of the preparation, and the receptacles, labels, directions for use, and other announcements with which it is to be sold to the public. A short statement shall also be added, giving the physiological and therapeutical principle on which the preparation is based and its object, or of its hygienic or pharmaceutical properties.

The qualitative formula of the preparation shall be clearly printed on the label attached to the receptacle, indicating the proportion of active substances which it contains. The name of the maker and the address of the factory shall be shown on the receptacle.

The National Health Department shall analyze the specialties submitted, and after payment of the fees fixed by the law of December 23, 1901, shall forward the analysis for the decision of a special commission of three officials of the Department.

The authorization of the Department having been obtained for the sale of any specialty, it can not be offered to the public by chemists or by representatives of the makers, either through circulars which accompany the preparation or by advertisements in periodicals or other kinds of publications in any other form than that expressly accepted by the commission.

By Decree dated January 25, 1908, the National Health Department was authorized to accord to importers of pharmaceutical specialties a period of six months during which they might sell such products without previous analysis by the Department.

RIVADAVIA HOSPITAL, BUENOS AIRES.

The capital of the Argentine Republic has 20 large hospitals and numerous smaller ones, as well equipped as any in the world. The Rivadavia is a hospital for women.

THE CARE OF IMMIGRANTS.

The immigration law of the Argentine Republic makes the following provisions for the reception and care of intending settlers in the Republic:

CHAPTER IV.—*Concerning the labor offices.*

ART. 9. The Immigration Office in Buenos Aires and the commissions at their various headquarters shall, whenever it may be necessary, have placed under their direct control a labor and employment office to be served by such a number of clerks as may be fixed by the budget.

ART. 10. Said offices are bound and empowered:

1. To attend to such applications of teachers, artisans, journeymen, or workmen as may be sent in to them.

2. To secure advantageous terms for the employment of immigrants, and to see that such employment be given by people of good repute.

3. To intervene at the request of the immigrants of such agreements as to work as said immigrants may make, and to see to their strict observance on the part of masters.

4. To write down in a special register the number of the procured employments, mentioning the date, the class of work, the conditions of the contract, and the names of the persons that may have intervened in it.

ART. 11. At such places where there are no employment offices, the duties incumbent on these will be carried out by the commissioner of immigration.

CHAPTER V.—*Concerning immigrants.*

ART. 12. By the effects of this law, every foreigner under 60 years of age, whether he be a journeyman, artisan, laborer, tradesman, or teacher, who proves his morality and capacities, shall be considered an immigrant, on arriving in the Republic, to establish himself in it, either in a steamer or sailing vessel, paying his own second or third class passage, or having it paid by the State, the Provinces, or by private societies protecting immigration and colonization.

ART. 13. Those persons to whom these conditions apply and who do not desire to profit by the advantages offered to the immigrants, shall let it be known to the captain of the ship at the moment of their embarking, when he will note it in the ship's register, or communicate it to the maritime authorities of the landing port. In this case such persons shall be considered as simple travelers.

This disposition is not meant for those immigrants who may come engaged in this capacity for the colonies or other places in the Republic.

ART. 14. Every immigrant, on giving sufficient proof of his good conduct and fitness for any occupation, art, or useful trade, will be entitled, on his arrival, to the following special privileges:

1. To be boarded and lodged at the expense of the nation during the time fixed by articles 45, 46, and 47.

2. To have employment given him in such calling or trade as there may be in the country, and which he may prefer.

3. To be transported at the expense of the nation to such locality in the Republic as he may select for his residence.

4. To import free of duty articles for personal use, clothing, furniture for domestic purposes, agricultural implements, tools, utensils, instruments of such arts and trades as they may exercise, and one fowling-piece to each adult immigrant, of such value as may be fixed by the Executive.

ART. 15. The dispositions of the preceding article shall be extended, as far as they can be applied, to the wives and to children of the immigrants, if grown up, provided they can give proof of their morality and industrious aptitudes.

ART. 16. The good conduct and industrious capacities of the immigrants can be proved by certificates given by the Consuls or immigration agents of the Republic abroad, or by a certificate from the authorities of the immigrant's residence, legalized by the said Consuls or immigration agents of the Republic.

CHAPTER VI.—*Concerning immigrant ships.*

ART. 18. Every sailing vessel or steamer that will carry on board at least 40 second or third class passengers, from the ports of Europe or from those situated abroad of the Republic, will be considered as employed in the transport of immigrants, and will have to submit to the dispositions of that law.

ART. 19. The ships carrying immigrants will benefit by the privileges called "packet privileges," and by those that would be granted to the most favored ultramarine ships, in order to facilitate their entrance, starting, loading, and unloading.

ART. 20. None of the immigrant ships referred to in the preceding articles will admit more than one person to every 2 tons register. This will not be applied to children under 1 year who are not counted as passengers and to those from 1 to 8 years old, who are to be reckoned at the rate of one per ton register.

ART. 21. Every passenger will be entitled to occupy 1.30 square meters of space should the height of the deck be 2.28 meters; to 1.33 square meters should the height be 1.83 meters, and to 1.49 square meters should it be 1.66 meters. This will not apply to children of less than 1 year old, and two children of less than 8 years of age will be counted as one passenger.

ART. 22. The space between decks will be at least 1.66 meters high and must invariably be free of incumbrances in order to allow of passengers passing to and fro.

ART. 23. Passengers' beds will be at least 1.83 meters long on the inside by 0.50 meter, and only two rows of beds will be allowed in each cabin.

ART. 24. Every immigrant ship will be provided with such ventilators, pumps, cooks, galleys, and other departments as are necessary for hygienic purposes, and for the security and convenience of the passengers, in accordance with such regulations as may be drawn up.

ART. 25. Every immigrant ship will be provided with the requisite lifeboats and life-preservers, according to the number of passengers.

ART. 26. Every immigrant ship will carry a doctor on board, as also an apothecary provided with all requisite drugs.

ART. 27. If the number of the embarked passengers are less than the ship can accommodate, the unoccupied space can be chartered for the transport of provisions, luggage, or merchandise, provided they are not dangerous or unhealthy, such as powder, vitriol, matches, guano, inflammable materials, fresh provisions, animals or vegetables, excepting those that are required for use.

ART. 28. If on board of a ship carrying immigrants whatever disease should break out, whether an epidemic of a contagious character, the captain has to attend to the sick people, to assist them in every way, and he has to see that the ship's doctor gives a certificate stating the nature and particulars of the said disease.

ART. 29. In the case referred to in the preceding article, the captain of the ship will have to hoist a conventional flag on arrival at any port of the Republic,

he will prevent the approach of all boats, as well as the landing of the passengers, and will at once give notice of the fact to the authorities of the port.

ART. 30. As soon as the immigrant ships arrive in a port of the Republic, they will be visited by a commission composed of a doctor of the board of health, of an employee of the captain of the port, and of a clerk or delegate of the immigration office in the port, in order to verify the sanitary state of the ship, to gain the necessary informations from the captain and passengers, and to see if the dispositions of that law have been observed. In affirmative cases, this commission will write a certificate that will be given to the captain for his own guarantee, and will address, in the contrary case, a report to the captain of the port and another to the immigration office, stating all particulars of the vices or defects that have been observed.

ART. 31. The captains of ships carrying immigrants can not embark passengers for the Republic coming from places where the Asiatic cholera morbus, the yellow fever, or other epidemics rage.

ART. 32. The captains of the immigrant ships can not transport persons to the Republic in this capacity, that are suffering from any contagious disease or organical defect that would prevent them from working, neither lunatics, nor beggars, nor convicted or criminal people that have been under the court's laws, nor persons over 60 years old, unless they are the heads of families, upon pain of taking them back at their own expense, and of paying any fine that may be imposed on them, according to article 35.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Concerning the lodging and boarding of the immigrants.*

ART. 42. In the cities of Buenos Aires, Rosario, and at all such others where, owing to the number of immigrants, it may be necessary, there shall be a house for their temporary lodging.

ART. 44. At such places where there should not be any houses for the accommodation of immigrants, the respective commissions shall proceed to board and lodge the same in public hotels or in other suitable ways.

ART. 45. Immigrants shall be entitled to suitable board and lodging at the expense of the nation for five days after landing.

ART. 46. In case of serious illness which should render it impossible for them to remove to another habitation at the expiration of the said five days, the expense of the succeeding board and lodgings shall continue to be met by the State, as long as said illness continues.

Except in such cases, the continuance of immigrants at the establishment for more than five days shall be at their own expense, at the rate of half a national gold dollar a day for every person more than 8 years old, and 25 centavos for every child under that age.

ART. 47. The regulations contained in the preceding articles do not include immigrants having contracts with the Government in connection with the colonies. All such will be entitled to board and lodging free of charge until transported to their destination.

CHAPTER IX.—*Concerning the transport to the Provinces and the employment of the immigrants.*

ART. 48. The employment offices, or the immigration commissions in their stead, shall use their best endeavors to provide immigrants with employment in such art, trade, or calling as they may prefer.

ART. 49. Such employment shall be procured if possible within five days after the immigrant's arrival, and on as favorable terms as possible.

ART. 50. The employment offices, or the immigration commissions in their stead, shall, at the request of the interested parties, intervene in such con-

tracts for employment as they may make, with a view to securing their fulfillment for the immigrant.

ART. 51. Any immigrant who should prefer to fix his residence in any of the interior Provinces of the Republic, or in any of the colonies, will be at once transported with his family and luggage to such place as he may select, free of all charges.

ART. 52. In case of an immigrant going to the Provinces, he will be entitled, on arrival at his destination, to be lodged and boarded for ten days by the immigration commissions. At the expiration of this time, he will pay half a national gold dollar a day for every person over 8 years old, and 25 centavos for every child under that age, except in case of illness, when he would continue to be maintained at the expense of the Government as long as the said illness lasts.

ART. 53. The immigrants can, on no pretense whatever, profit by the privileges granted by the preceding articles to pass through the territory of the Republic to a foreign country, under penalty of repaying all the expenses that have been advanced for their passage, landing, board, lodging, and transport.

BOLIVIA

PAN AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

According to a decree issued by President MONTES, of Bolivia, the following personnel constitutes the Pan-American Committee appointed to carry out the resolutions of the Third Pan-American Conference with regard to preparing a report to be submitted to the Fourth Conference to be held in the Argentine Republic:

Messrs. HERIBERTO GUTIERREZ, JOSÉ MARÍA URDININEA, and ABEL ITURRALDE.

BRAZIL

NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Brazil's National Exposition, the inauguration of which is set for present summer, not only marks the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Brazilian ports, but is the first concerted effort for the display of the various resources of that Government. It was for this reason that it was determined to hold a national rather than an international exposition in which the 20 States constituting the Brazilian Federation should participate. According to a report on the subject made by the United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, GEORGE E. ANDERSON, the State buildings are remarkable for their

THE CATHEDRAL, SUCRE, BOLIVIA.

Its interior ornamentation is said to be the richest of any cathedral in the Republic, and its Virgin of Guadalupe is an image of solid gold decorated with many precious stones.

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beauty and extent, while the Exposition site of over 500 acres is unique and admirable, lying between the sea on one side and the great boulevard of the city. The main building covers an area of 38,750 square feet and the palace of industry 32,000 feet, beside which are pavilions for the display of horticultural and forest products, machinery, and minerals. Amusements have been amply provided in the form of concerts, theaters, rinks, and restaurants, while the pavilion devoted to carriages and motor cars covers 12,916 square feet. The exhibits from the United States, limited to agricultural implements, are housed in the palace of industry, and consist largely of rice and cotton machinery, though arrangements have been made for the installation of a more general line of agricultural machines.

IMPORTS AND CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

The imports into Brazil during the first quarter of 1908, as compared with similar quarters in the two preceding years, were as follows:

Months.	1906	1907.	1908.
January	$10,341,312	$15,339,208	$17,995,838
February	10,513,587	13,567,802	14,889,055
March	12,702,051	16,505,707	16,179,646
Total	33,556,950	45,412,717	49,064,539

Total revenues of Brazil for the first three months of 1908 aggregated $29,658,000, as compared with $31,299,000 in the same period of 1907; import duties figuring for $25,325,000 against $26,123,000, and export duties for $1,406,900 against $2,136,000, in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

A decline of 3.1 per cent is thus noted as regards import revenues and of 43 per cent on the export list. Import valuations for the period are, however, reported as showing an increase of 9.7 per cent, the discrepancy being attributed to a delay in the dispatch of goods, while the decline in export duties is due to the fall in the price of rubber, which constitutes the only source of Government revenue under this head.

STATUS OF THE FLOUR MARKET.

Reporting on the Brazilian flour market, United States Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON states that during the first quarter of 1908 receipts from all countries aggregated 76,391,656 pounds, of which the United States furnished about one-sixth, or 12,860,581 pounds, compared with 57,411,816 pounds from the Argentine Republic. A total decline for the quarter is reported of about 14.3 per *cent,* and while Argentine imports decreased 16.2 per cent and those

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING HOUSE OF BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO.

One of Rio de Janeiro's most notable buildings. Its construction began in 1874 and it was completed in 1877. It is fitted with up-to-date machinery and equipments, and is one of the largest printing establishments in South America.

from the United States 19.3 per cent, receipts from Uruguay advanced 109.2 per cent. This is the more noteworthy, as the increase of flour from Uruguay advanced nearly 700 per cent in 1907, as compared with 1906, the milling industry of that country showing such development as is likely to influence all South American markets.

During 1907 there was a considerable increase in the production of flour in Brazil from Argentine wheat, 172,797 metric tons being produced, against 162,147 in the preceding year, consumption being placed at 343,050 metric tons, as compared with 316,093 in 1906, and imports at 170,253 metric tons.

THE PALACE OF THE PRESIDENT, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

This attractive building, popularly called Palaco do Gattete, was erected by Baron de Nova Friburgo and purchased by the Government a few years ago. The interior of the palace is gorgeously decorated, and the park attached to it is quite extensive.

The Minister of Finance, referring to flour milling as a national industry, states that in 1906 importation furnished 48.7 per cent of the total consumption and the local mills 51.3 per cent, whereas in the ensuing year the percentage of importation reached 49.6, with a resultant decline of national production to 50.4 per cent.

Of the flour imports the Argentine Republic furnishes nearly 75 per cent, and of wheat used in the mills nearly the entire amount. In the competition for this trade the United States is at the disad-

vantage of being remote from the populous portions of the country, which are to the south, but a gain has been made and held in the northern sections.

SUBSIDY FOR WHEAT CULTIVATION.

A bill is before the Brazilian Congress asking for an appropriation for the purpose of granting an annual subsidy of Rs. 15,000,000 ($8,190) to individuals or syndicates who may put under wheat cultivation at least 200 hectares of land for the term of five years.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR HIGHWAYS.

The annual budget law of the Federal Government in Brazil provides that the President of the Republic is authorized—

To grant a subsidy at the rate of 4,000 *milreis* (*milreis* = 30 cents) per kilometer (0.62 mile) to companies or to private individuals who build roads and organize a service of automobiles for the carrying of passengers or merchandise when such roads link up two States or traverse only one. The same subsidy shall be granted to States or municipalities who organize the same service, and in both cases the following conditions shall be observed:

1. The roads shall be built in accordance with technical regulations which shall be issued for this service, and must serve one or more locality or localities of economic or administrative importance in accordance with the decision of the Federal Government when built by companies or private individuals.

2. The subsidy shall only be paid when the Government inspector (who shall be paid by the interested parties by means of half-yearly deposits in the Federal treasury) declares that the road or sections of roads which have been completed are in accordance with the aforesaid technical regulations.

3. The subsidy shall only be paid when the roads are completed from start to finish, or when at least 120 kilometers have been completed in accordance with the aforesaid technical regulations.

4. Zone privileges shall not be included among the favors granted these automobile lines. The concessionaires shall only have the right of using and the exclusive enjoyment of the roads which they have built and the land which is indispensable for the up-keep of the same.

The plan of communication thus outlined in the law refers particularly to a number of schemes in different portions of the country, notably in Rio Grande do Sul and in the north of Minas Geraes. The subsidy amounts to about $1,200 per mile.

NATRUALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Decree No. 6948, of May 14, 1908, regulates the naturalization of aliens in Brazil and establishes correlative measures in the following terms:

ARTICLE I. The following persons are considered Brazilian citizens:

1. Those who are born in Brazil, although the father be a foreigner, provided he is not employed in the service of the nation to which he belongs;

2. The children of Brazilian fathers and illegitimate children of Brazilian mothers born *in foreign* countries, if domiciled in Brazil;

3. The children of Brazilian fathers employed in the service of the Republic in foreign countries, although not domiciled in Brazil;

4. Foreigners who resided in Brazil on the 15th of November, 1889, and who had not, up to August 24, 1891, declared their intention of retaining their original nationality;

5. Foreigners owning real estate in Brazil, married to Brazilian women or having Brazilian issue, provided they are resident in Brazil and have not declared their intention to adhere to their original nationality;

6. Foreigners who apply for naturalization under the present law.

ART. II. Naturalized foreigners shall enjoy all civil and political rights and may hold any public office and perform any public function. The following offices are excepted: (1) Those of President and Vice-President of the Republic; (2) that of Senator or Representative in the National Congress, except that after six years of citizenship one may hold the office of Senator and after four years of citizenship that of Representative.

ART. III. Naturalization does not relieve foreigners from obligations of contract made in the country of origin before change of nationality.

ART. IV. Foreigners who desire to become Brazilian citizens must apply personally or through attorneys to the President of the Republic, through the Minister of the Department of Justice and the Interior. The application must be signed and authenticated by a notary public and must state nationality, parentage, domicile, profession, condition, and in case there is legitimate issue, the same must be specified.

Sole paragraph. The application must be accompanied by the following documentary proofs: (1) Personal identity, (2) legal age, (3) residence of not less than two years in Brazil, (4) good moral and civil conduct, (5) proof that applicants have not been indicted or convicted in Brazil or in any other country for the offenses enumerated in Article IX.

ART. V. The necessity of actual residence shall not be obligatory in the following cases: (1) Foreigners married to Brazilian women, (2) those who own real estate in Brazil, (3) those who are interested in some industrial undertaking or are inventors or introducers of some kind of industry useful to the country, (4) those who are recommended by their talents or literary attainments or by their professional skill in any branch of industry, (5) sons of naturalized foreigners born abroad before their father's naturalization.

ART. VI. Certificates obtained from registers and official departments, or given by judicial, municipal, or police authorities of the Union or the States, shall be regarded as sufficient proof of identity and have legal effect.

1. The certification by a notary of the signature of the person naturalized is sufficient proof of identity. In case the application is signed by his attorney, the power of attorney is sufficient proof of identity.

2. Certificates of baptism, certificates of civil registration, passports, or any other document admitted in law, shall be regarded as sufficient proof of the applicant's legal majority.

3. Certificates from the authority of the place of domicile of the applicant for naturalization, from the diplomatic or consular agent of the nation to which he belongs and of the country from which he emigrated, will be accepted as sufficient proof that he has not been indicted nor convicted for the offenses mentioned in Article IX.

ART. VII. For the naturalization of foreigners in the States, application must be made to the chief of the municipal power of the place in which the person to be naturalized resides, or to the proper department of the State government.

1. After the application papers have been examined and found in conformity with these regulations, and the proofs in accord with the civil laws, the papers will be forwarded through the President or Governor of the State to the Department of the Interior for the granting and registration of the title of naturalization.

2. After these formalities have been observed, the title will be forwarded to the State Governor for delivery to the person naturalized or to his duly authorized attorney, after a receipt has been given for the same.

ART. VIII. Papers relating to naturalization or proofs of Brazilian citizenship are exempted from all costs, stamps, or fees.

ART. IX. Foreigners who, in this country or in other countries, have been indicted or convicted for the crime of homicide, theft, robbery, bankruptcy, perjury, smuggling, forgery, counterfeiting, or immorality will not be permitted to become naturalized.

ART. X. Titles of naturalization shall be signed by the President of the Republic and countersigned by the Secretary of the Interior.

ART. XI. For foreigners tacitly naturalized in virtue of Article I, sections 4 and 5, the following documents issued up to December 12, 1907, are equivalent to declaratory titles of Brazilian citizenship: (1) Titles of Federal electors, (2) decrees and commissions for appointment to Federal and State offices.

ART. XII. Declaratory titles of Brazilian citizenship will be issued to foreigners mentioned in Article I, section 4, who shall not, up to December 12, 1907, have been enrolled as Federal electors nor appointed to any Federal or State public office. They must first prove, however, their continuous domicile in the place in which they resided on November 15, 1889, or the successive domiciles which they may have had from this date up to August 24, 1891.

Sole paragraph. Certificates from judicial, municipal, or police authorities or any other document admitted in law will be accepted for this purpose.

ART. XIII. Declaratory titles of Brazilian citizenship will be issued to foreigners mentioned in Article I, section 5, who shall not, up to December 12, 1907, have been enrolled as Federal electors, nor appointed to any Federal or State public office, provided they prove in the regular way that they come under the provisions of the same paragraph.

ART. XIV. Declaratory titles of Brazilian citizenship issued to foreigners in virtue of Articles XII and XIII are signed by the Secretary of the Interior, to whom the application is forwarded, after, in the case of foreigners residing in the States, the provisions of Article VII and sections have been complied with.

ART. XV. It is unnecessary to issue declaratory titles of Brazilian citizenship to those who have become naturalized in virtue of Article LXIX, sections 2 and 3, of the Constitution, and Article I, sections 2 and 3, of the present regulations.

ART. XVI. In the case of persons residing in the Federal capital, titles of naturalization shall be considered null and void if they shall not have been claimed within the period of six months, counting from the date of the same.

ART. XVII. The time fixed for the delivery of titles of naturalization to persons residing within the States shall be one year, counting from the date they are received at the Government Department. If at the end of that period the titles shall not have been claimed, they shall be returned to the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose mentioned in the preceding article.

ART. XVIII. There shall be kept at the Department of the Interior three special books, one for the registration of titles of naturalization, another for the registration of declaratory titles of Brazilian citizenship, and a third for the receipts which are required from the person naturalized or from his attorney, at the time of the delivery of the title.

Sole paragraph. It is necessary to register the titles forwarded to the State governments and those which have been declared null and void in virtue of Article XVI and XVII.

ART. XIX. Book sfor the registration of titles and their respective receipts shall also be kept at the proper department of the State governments.

ART. XX. For the carrying out of the provisions of Article I, section 4, the books of declaration instituted by decrees No. 58 A, of December 4, 1889, and No. 396, of May, 1890, shall be collected at the Department of the Interior.

Sole paragraph. For this purpose the Government will request the diplomatic and consular agents of foreign nations to furnish the names of foreigners who may, up to August 24, 1891, have declared their intention of retaining their original nationality.

VISCONDE DE RIO BRANCO SQUARE, BELEM, STATE OF PARA, BRAZIL.

The statue in the center of this beautiful square is that of the great Brazilian patriot, José da Gama. The city of Belem, capital of the State of Para, is one of the most progressive in the Republic, and its present population numbers about 130,000 inhabitants.

ART. XXI. The periods for the delivery of the books mentioned in the preceding article shall be, counting from the publication of these regulations, as follows:

For the Federal capital and the States of São Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro, four months; for the States of Bahia, Espirito Santo, Parana, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, six months; for the States of Amazonas, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso, one year; and for the other States, nine months.

ART. XXII. There shall be organized a statistical table of all foreigners residing in the national territory and tacitly naturalized in virtue of the Constitution.

Sole paragraph. This statistical table will be organized by the Bureau of Statistics.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro writes that the railroad lines of Brazil are rapidly being extended and a contract was recently signed by the State government of Minas Geraes for the extension of the Leopoldina Railway System from the present northern terminus at Santa Luzia north to Manhuassu and along the borders of the State of Espirito Santo to connect with the Leopoldina branch coming up farther west. Besides opening up a vast and fertile country about Manhuassu, this extension, which is over 200 miles, will afford rail and river connection with the port of Victoria for considerable traffic which now is handled by mule trains.

The Federal Government has announced that it is making an arrangement with the Great Western Railway of Brazil for the construction of a line from Campina Grande to Batalha, in the State of Parahyba do Norte, in order to open up considerable country which has suffered greatly from droughts, but which will probably be amenable to modern dry culture cultivation under the auspices of the experts employed by the Government to investigate possibilities in this line.

According to the report of the Minister of Public Works of Brazil the following extensions were made last year to the railway mileage of Brazil: Ceara Mirim, 11 kilometers; Baturite Extension, 20 kilometers; Great Western, 50 kilometers; Victoria–Minas, 64 kilometers; Central of Brazil, 40 kilometers; Goyaz, 30 kilometers; Bauru–Corumba, 110 kilometers; Sorocabana, 97 kilometers; São Paulo Rio Grande, 131 kilometers; C. Auxilaire Chemins, 148 kilometers; total, 701 kilometers.

These 701 kilometers, or 422 miles, are scattered over the entire country, and represent general development rather than any particular project.

It is reported that work will shortly be begun on the railway between Collegio and Atalaya, in the State of Alagoas, which is a link in the railway system connecting northern and southern Brazil. The line will connect in Atalaya with the Central Railway of Alagoas, which belongs to the Great Western System, and will traverse a very fertile region.

NEW RAILWAY MAP.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has recently received from the State Department a copy of a map showing the railway connections of southern Brazil with Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile, with explanatory notes, which was forwarded to the Department by the American Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro.

THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO IN 1907.

United States Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, making a report on the trade of that Brazilian port, states that the exports of Rio de Janeiro in 1907 reflect the immense coffee crop in all Brazil for that year. There was exported a total of 3,857,210 bags of coffee, as compared with 3,495,213 bags the year before. About 42½ per cent went to the United States. The vast mass of all other exports of the district went to the United States, except in the case of sugar. The entries of sugar in the port in 1907 were 1,259,004 sacks, as compared with 1,138,134 sacks in 1906.

Shipments of manganese ore increased materially as a result of the comparative steadiness of exchange at a fairly low point. Monazite sand shipments showed comparatively little change from last year. Shipments of glycerin and other animal products show a slight increase. The total values shipped in 1907 were $38,750,000, as compared with $36,358,448 in 1906, the port furnishing substantially 15 per cent of the exports of all Brazil. The declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during the past two years are grouped as follows:

Articles.	1906.	1907.	Articles.	1906.	1907.
Coffee	$18,413,446	$12,728,762	Rubber	$25,375	$242
Precious stones	8,903	42,518	Miscellaneous	1,872	4,792
Manganese ore	311,142	532,040			
Plants and seeds	6,802	3,018	Total	18,767,540	13,311,367

While the exports of coffee from this portion of Brazil, as well as from all Brazil, in 1907 were something like 50 per cent less than were those for 1906, the later year's figures come nearer the normal.

One notable fact to be considered is that the low price of rubber generally has shut off the shipments of mangabeira and maniçoba rubber from this portion of Brazil. The increase in the shipments of manganese ore are in line with predictions of what would follow the steadying of exchange. The shipments of precious stones indicate in a measure the development of the diamond mines of northern Minas, although the figures given are not to be taken as measuring the output of the district or any considerable portion of it. There are still considerable quantities of stones handled out of the purview of any customs or other figures.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE COQUILHO NUT.

In connection with the report that 500 tons of coquilho nuts were exported from Bahia in 1907, the British consul at that port states *that it has* attributes which should commend it to manufacturers of *smokers' requisites.* The pericarp or pulp is intensely hard, perfectly

smooth in texture, and pleasant as amber to the lips. It does not burn easily and colors in smoking to a rich seal brown. It is at present extensively used in the manufacture of buttons and rosaries, and might also be applied to the fabrication of cigar and cigarette holders.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PAPER MILLS.

An important paper mill has recently been established at Morretes (Curityba), Brazil, which will utilize exclusively the fibers of a

FALLS OF ITAPURA, TIETE RIVER, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

One of the numerous cataracts obstructing the course of the Tiete River, which flows a distance of 500 miles from the western slope of the Serra do Mar to the Alto Parana River.

native plant which grows in great abundance in the country and is known under the name of white lily. Another company has been established in São Paulo which will manufacture all kinds of paper. It intends to form a trust with the other paper mills of the country.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE OF PIAUHY.

The Brazilian Export and Development Company is the name of a large corporation that has recently been granted a concession by both the Brazilian National Government and the State government of Piauhy to operate in that State. The terms of the concession are very liberal, permitting the company to direct its energies to all fields promising to develop the resources of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Among the publications recently received by the Bureau is the "*O Immigrante*," published by the Agricultural Department of the State of São Paulo for the purpose of encouraging immigration to this State. The State government, in addition to other favors, grants free transportation to immigrants from the port of Santos to any point in the State in which they may wish to locate. The regulations governing immigration in Brazil are published in the Bulletin for October, 1907.

The Brazilian National Congress has authorized the Minister of the Interior to open a credit to meet the traveling expenses and installation during their residence in the territory of the Republic of the foreign press representatives who may visit the country during the Exposition, which is to take place from July 14 to October 12, 1908.

CHILE

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MONTT.

At the opening of the Chilean Congress on June 1, 1908, President MONTT addressed the national assembly felicitating the Republic on the conditions prevailing throughout the country, stating that the efforts of the Government would be directed toward the maintenance of the present peaceful relations with other nations.

Pending questions with Peru are tending toward a final adjustment, various conventions having been signed in Lima for the reciprocal benefit of the two countries.

The construction of the Arica-La Paz Railroad, in consequence of an arrangement with the Bolivian Government, is progressing as a national enterprise, and 65½ kilometers (40 miles) of the first section have been opened. To date, the sum of $1,250,000 has been invested in this enterprise.

With Ecuador, the long-standing friendly relations are maintained, while since the settlement of the boundary question with the Argentine Republic the common interests of both countries are being advanced in a spirit of concord and fraternity. A commercial treaty for the furtherance of these ends is under consideration between the two Republics.

The traditional friendship with Brazil continues unbroken, while intercourse with the other nations of Latin America is proceeding *along lines of mutual* esteem and fellowship.

Reference is made to the approaching Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago and cordial welcome tendered to the delegates from the "Countries of South America and the great Republic of the North."

Progress is being made on the port works of Valdivia, Corral, and Valparaiso, and railroad construction is being fostered. The governmental methods adopted for colonizing the unsettled sections of the Republic are giving satisfactory results.

The cultivation of flax is being encouraged by governmental measures and will, it is anticipated, form a valuable source of wealth for the nation.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, SANTIAGO, CHILE.

This library contains over 150,000 volumes, of which about 40,000 are called for annually. To the left is seen the statue of Don Andres Bello, the first President of the University of Chile, and a philologist of world-wide reputation. He was born in Venezuela but spent most of his life in Chile.

The money invested for the acclimatization of salmon in Chilean waters has given satifactory returns, and the colonization enterprises under Government direction resulted in the arrival of 8,810 immigrants during 1907.

The postal movement for the year covers 78,016,179 pieces of mail matter which, though less than the estimate made, is, however, greater by nearly 1,000,000 pieces than in the year preceding. Parcels post values were $1,003,750 and of the 323 telegraph offices in the country, 10 were added during 1907. These offices sent 2,035,921 messages for the internal service and 83,547 for the foreign. During the year the line between Iquique and Zapiga was opened and a new com-

nication between Olera and Santiago. Plans for wireless connection with the Magallanes Territory are under consideration.

Maritime transport increase is indicated by the addition of 35 vessels with 17,740 tons burden during the year, the total merchant marine now consisting of 172 ships, and 98,722 registered tons.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS 1907 AND FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

Receipts at the custom-houses of Chile during the year 1907 aggregated $119,978,312 (national currency), which, reduced to United States valuations at the rate of 36½ cents, gives an equivalent of $43,792,083, a gain over 1906 of $5,844,742. On imports the duties collected were more than $2,500,000 in excess of those from exports.

For the first quarter of 1908 total customs duties of $14,155,257 are reported, imports being credited with $6,793,114 and exports with $7,362,143.

This reversal of values is due to decreased receipts of articles of consumption from abroad, caused by the financial crisis in the money markets of the world, and to the large shipment of nitrate which had been held in reserve in the country.

LIMIT OF NITRATE EXPORTS FOR 1908–9.

The Chilean Nitrate Association (*Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda*) has fixed the total quantity of nitrate for export during the year 1908–9 at 39,500,000 Spanish quintals, which is something over 2,000,000 tons. This is a reduction by 53 per cent of the quota originally decided upon.

The nitrate year begins on April 1, and the bulk of exports will probably be made before December 31.

EXPORTS FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

Figures covering export values from Chile during the first quarter of 1908 show total valuations of $31,355,480, the month of February furnishing the largest proportion, or nearly 50 per cent of the total.

BUDGET EXPENDITURE FOR 1909.

As approved by the Council of State, the budget of expenses for 1909 for the Chilean Government is estimated at $75,091,815, the revenue being presumably the same amount. A reduction of over $5,000,000 in expenditures is made over the preceding year.

Government receipts in the first quarter of 1908 are reported as $3,049,548 in excess of the same period of 1907, this sum being exclusive of returns from State railways, which in the three months in reference amounted to $3,741,000. For the first four months of the year, however, customs receipts show a slight decline, due probably *to decreased* nitrate shipments in April.

FOOD PRODUCTS IN THE REPUBLIC.

In regard to the consumption and value of food staples in Chile, the following information has been furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by Messrs. Wessel, Duval & Co., New York City, received from that Republic in answer to inquiry on the subject:

It can hardly be said that the reports spread some time ago about the quality of American canned goods has had more than a brief passing effect on the market.

THE OLD BRIDGE OVER THE MAPOCHO RIVER, CHILE.

Built by Governor Juan Henriquez during his term of office (1670–1672). The Mapocho after a course of 75 miles joins the Maipo about 35 miles southwest of Santiago.

The real reason in our opinion is the fact that the low rate of exchange ruling in this country for the last two or more years has raised the prices above the possibility of the middle class consumers' means of purchasing. Customs duties are paid in gold or the equivalent, the premium on the former being at present 100 per cent. The paper money at par is 18d., so that now its market value is 9d. Apart from these facts comes again the number of consumers.

The working class come first by a large majority; and it must be here said that as a rule they are not much given to any extravagance in their ways of living.

Beef is the staple article here, and this is sold at 50 cents a pound, being an equivalent to 9 cents American gold. One could hardly complain at this price, considering that the live stock is brought long overland journeys from the Argentine Republic.

Fresh fish is offered daily in the markets, of which, all along the coast line, there is abundance.

Lobsters are packed at an island called Juan Fernandez. They are sold at very high prices, owing to the prohibitive duties levied to protect this so-called native industry.

Salmon is being introduced into the rivers in the southern parts of the country with very good results, but this new industry will not show any benefit for some years yet, and at present large quantities are being brought in direct from California and sold at reasonable prices, the customs duties on this article being about half what it is on lobsters.

Oysters are plentiful in the south of the country, and are canned for shipment to the northern provinces, as also many other classes of shellfish.

MINERS AT WORK ON COAL DEPOSITS OF THE COUSIÑO COMPANY AT LOTA, CHILE.

Coal was discovered in Lota about 1805, and the property was purchased by Don Matias Cousiño in 1855. A peculiar feature of the mines is that a very large part of the workings are now beneath the bed of the Pacific Ocean. The company owns an enormous landed property and employs at least 6,000 men.

Shrimps are also in abundance during the season.

Wheat and barley crops are invariably good and allow for a fair export trade.

From these remarks you will readily understand that Chile is a good producing country.

We admit there is a demand for American canned goods and cereals, but we do not agree that these are introduced to this country from England. The goods packed by Croose & Blackwell, Morton, and others, such as finnan haddies, bloaters, potted meats, etc., have had a fairly good demand at one time; but of late years little is done on account of prices, through heavy duties.

The principal American firms are wholesale agents, not retailers, they having branches in all the principal cities throughout the country.

The retail business is in the hands of English, German, Italian, and Austrian houses, but the direct ordering is attended to through American firms.

COAL CONSUMPTION IN THE REPUBLIC.

Figures issued by the National Mining Society of Chile (*Sociedad Nacional de Minera*) give the following figures showing the annual consumption of foreign and domestic coal in the Republic for the past five years:

Year.	Foreign.	Domestic.
	Metric tons.	*Metric tons.*
1903	797,634	51,097
1904	822,471	61,624
1905	1,179,058	673,927
1906	1,019,834	932,488
1907	1,489,154	832,612

A gain in five years of nearly 300 per cent in the quantity of coal consumed is thus shown.

A strong effort is being made to open up the very extensive coal fields of the Province of Arauco, south of Coronel. A much better grade of coal is found in the interior of that Province than has ever been mined in Chile for commercial purposes. It is said to be very good coking coal and suitable for use in the Chilean navy.

The State railways of Chile consume annually from 350,000 to 400,000 tons of coal, of which about one-half is imported.

ROLLING STOCK OF CHILEAN RAILWAYS.

At the beginning of the year 1907 the rolling stock of the State railways of Chile consisted of 4,000 cars, with a total tonnage of 50,000 tons, and during the year 1,400 cars were added, with a tonnage of 40,000 tons, making the total tonnage in use on the State railways at the close of the year 90,000 tons. During the year 1907 this rolling stock handled 3,400,000 tons of freight, against 2,800,000 tons for 1906.

COLOMBIA

TRADE VALUATIONS.

In the latest published statistics, covering the trade of Colombia for 1907, a total valuation of $26,280,005 is given, exports figuring for $13,791,442 and imports for $12,488,563. Of the latter sum it must be stated that $400,000 represent estimates only, to cover some months for which full entries at custom-houses had not been received.

In the preceding year $14,613,918.92 is credited to exports and $9,353,345 to imports, a total of $23,967,263.92 being thus shown.

In the report furnished by the Colombian Consul at New York it is shown that during the first three months of the year 1908 products from Colombia to the value of $1,474,525 were received at that port. On this basis "*El Nuevo Tiempo*" of Bogota, for June 16, estimates the total receipts at that point for the year at approximately $6,000,000, stating further that the principal item of Colombian exports is hardly well in hand during the first quarter of the year, so that an under rather than an over valuation has probably been made.

At the ports of New Orleans and San Francisco, Colombian products are received to the value of about $2,000,000 annually, the

STREET SCENE IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

The historic capital of Colombia was founded by the Conqueror Gonzalo Junenez de Quesada in 1538 on the site of the Indian village of Tensuquillo. The Emperor Charles V raised it to the rank of a city in 1540. Bogota is 9,000 feet above the sea; its population is about 125,000.

greater part of the banana shipments going to the former place. Thus, the total exports for 1908 are estimated at about $8,000,000. For the two preceding years United States statistics record imports from Colombia at $6,500,000 in round numbers, while exports thither are represented by $3,000,000.

Gold and tobacco also form important items of Colombian export, the former figuring for $3,500,000 and the latter for $500,000 in 1907, all of which is destined for European ports.

The leading articles and their valuations reported for the quarter in reference were: Coffee, $926,040; hides, $195,228; bananas, 365,929 bunches, worth $99,981; hats, $84,677; cacao, $34,135; rubber, $56,951; and cocoanuts, $18,833.

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

In April of the present year the President of the Colombian Republic made a tour of inspection and investigation throughout the country, with the design of personally observing the condition of the various industries and the possibilities of fomenting their advancement. The results of his tour were set forth on his return in an address made at Bogota before a gathering of diplomats, consuls, and representative business men, in which he demonstrated the resources of the Republic.

In his opinion, Colombia, with its tropical and temperate zones, should be able to vie with any country in the nature of its products. Its cacao is equal to that of Guayaquil, its rubber compares favorably with that of Brazil, and the native banana is unsurpassed by those of any land. Experiments in cotton growing have demonstrated that there are areas in the country suitable for this class of production, and the tariff protection afforded by the Government to manufactures of the native cotton have greatly stimulated both the culture and the working of the product. The mill at Medellin reports a surplus capital, with which it is proposed to enlarge the establishment.

President Reyes urges upon his countrymen the cultivation of quickly-grown crops, such as bananas, wheat, maize, and potatoes, although coffee growing and the production of sugar cane is also profitable, but of slower return. As regards banana cultivation, the lands between Santa Marta and Fundación rivers, which are connected by 90 miles of railroad, are reported as of particular fertility, and the Government is preparing to develop them through an extensive system of irrigation.

On the Magdalena, which is navigable for 1,400 miles, adequate labor supply is obtainable for large plantations of cacao and rubber, and with a sufficient population the Santa Marta district could, within three years, increase its production tenfold. The valleys of the rivers Leon and Atrato have long been recognized as having proper characteristics for the cultivation of this fruit. On the Sinu River there is also much good banana land, as well as an area proper for the cultivation of oranges, pineapples, alligator pears, and many other tropical products. This is the great cattle belt, as it is also the source of the cedar and mahogany exported from Colombia. In this valley are both coal and petroleum awaiting capital for their development.

If in tropical products the country is able to compete with other lands, it should be able to rival the Argentine Republic in wheat and maize production. Furthermore, the extensive savannahs provide

ranges for countless herds of cattle, while the establishments of packing-houses is possible upon most advantageous terms.

In some Departments, notably Antioquia, the mining industry is well established, while the Marmato and Riosucio gold deposits are said to equal those of the Transvaal. A French company has been organized for the exploitation of the surface veins of Alta, Baja, and Vetas, in the Department of Santander. Large quantities of machinery and material have been sent to the country for the equipment of the plant, and engineers have arrived for the immediate installation of the works.

The Choco district is of recognized importance and at present native and foreign companies are engaged in the development of the region. It is said that the entire Pacific littoral of Colombia has been formed by gold-bearing alluvial, so that with more effective development a great mining center will be established. Near Tuquerres and Samaniego, in the Department of Narino, gold deposits are being profitably worked, while in the Central Cordillera region exploitation has scarcely begun. Abundant deposits of coal, iron, copper, lead, cinnabrio, etc., are known to exist on both slopes, so that Colombia may be regarded as a rich storehouse of minerals as well as a vast area of agricultural and pastoral resources.

In the Leon and Atrato district lands can be had under concession from the Government. The purchaser may select and denounce the land by paying the expenses of measurement; or land may be had by purchase of land scrip, granted under previous concessions, for a few cents per hectare (2.471 acres). The lands of this region are said to be very fertile, and a small expenditure in dredging the mouths of the rivers Leon and Atrato would make those rivers navigable for fruit ships for many miles into the interior.

There are transportation routes awaiting development which would pay—routes which would develop districts rich in mineral and agricultural possibilities, which are idle and abandoned for lack of transportation facilities. There is no doubt that one of the greatest helps in advancing American trade in Latin America is the presence of American capital in the industries of these countries.

Among the important proposals made by President REYES recently was one suggesting the construction of a railway to connect with the Cartagena (Colombia) Railway leading southward parallel to the Caribbean coast, passing through Sincerin, where the new sugar manufactory is being erected, to the town of Tolu, on the Gulf of Morrosquillo. This route would open to transportation one of the richest agricultural territories of the hot zone of Colombia, a territory which has produced 11,000,000 pounds of tobacco for export during the past two years, many thousand cattle, much rice and cotton, and which, in an expanse of 98,840 acres of land tributary thereto, could be made to produce great quantities of sugar, bananas,

and almost every kind of tropical fruit. The land is generally level, exceedingly fertile, and well watered—an important feature in tropical agriculture. Coal, iron, and petroleum are known to exist near the suggested route, while mahogany, Spanish cedar, and other valuable timber, as well as rubber, are found near thereto.

At Sincerin a sugar factory will within a few months begin grinding the cane from 3,000 acres now planted, the first harvest of which is expected to produce 12,000 metric tons, or 265,000 bags of sugar. There are 1,300 men engaged in the work of installation of the

THE "QUINTA BOLIVAR," BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

The former country residence of the Liberator, presented to him by one of his wealthy admirers. It is picturesque in situation, built at the opening of a deep gorge between the peaks of Guadalupe and Monserrat.

sugar plant and extending the cane plantation. The establishment of other factories of this character only await transportation.

This proposed railway would in time, according to the hopes of President Reyes, be a branch of a grand transcontinental system leading from Santa Marta, on the northeast, to Colon, at the mouth of the Panama Canal.

The Government of Colombia and the commercial interests of Cartagena are again considering the dredging and reopening to traffic of the dike or canal leading from the Magdalena River at Calamar to the opening into the bay of Cartagena, with a view to reestablishing direct steamboat connection between this port and the ports of the Magdalena.

APPOINTMENT OF PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The Colombian Government, by an Executive decree of June 3, 1908, appointed the following committee to prepare the Colombian section of work for the Fourth Pan-American Conference:

Señor Don ALFREDO VAZQUEZ COBO, Señor Don RAFAEL URIBE URIBE, and Señor Don CARLOS CALDERÓN REYES.

TEXTILE FACTORIES AT MEDELLIN.

The hosiery factory recently erected at Medellin is reported to be turning out good weaves. The machinery and yarns employed were of United States origin, but another mill which is to begin operation before the close of the present year has received its stock entirely from Great Britain. A spinning mill is to added to the last-named establishment.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

In order to protect the interests of all enterprises tending to the material development of the Republic, the following dispositions modifying the custom-house tariff rates have been made by the Colombian Government and published in the "*Diario Oficial*" for May 1, 1908.

The following articles are placed in the free list: Iron rails, either for private or public railroads; iron ships and parts thereof; sugar mills and parts thereof, which are not made in the country; traction motors, boilers, and vehicles for same; machines, not exceeding three tons in weight; agricultural seeds, shoots, and vines; tarred paper for roofing; fertilizing products; printing presses and types for the use of the Departments and municipalities; hard coal, and cement.

Alum and sulphur, as per class 6, $0.10 per kilogram; caustic soda, potash, rosin, subcarbonates of potassium and soda, as per class 2. $0.01; common soap composed of rosin or tallow, as per class 5, $0.05; canned goods, as per class 8, $0.20; sperm and stearin in candles, as per class 9, $0.30; steel bars or rods for manufacturing purposes, to class 3; galvanized wire gauze for sorting coffee, to class 2, $0.01; carbonic gas, to class 4, $0.03; jute bags, to class 2, $0.01; nitric acid, antimony, oxides, cobalt, manganese, boric acid, enamel paint, nitrate of potassium, bicromate of potassium, metallic arsenic, and uranium, to class 2, $0.01; essence of mirbane, to class 4, $0.03; sulphuric depurator, used in sugar making, to class 2, $0.01; white and colored printing paper, agricultural implements, and centrifugal sprayers, to class 2, less 70 per cent surcharge; percalins for book binding, to class 4, $0.03; printing presses, types, and accessories, to class 2, $0.01; carriages, coaches of all description, and automobiles, to class 2, less the *70 per cent surcharge*; whiting, chalk, feldspar, sicate, kaolin, bone

dust, and other primary substances for manufacturing crockery, to class 2.

The following articles are entitled to the rebate of the 70 per cent surcharge: Rosin, caustic soda, silicates, lubricating greases for soap making, stearin or stearic acid, unmanufactured, gasoline and petroleum for fuel, hard coal (as long as there are no mines in exploitation on the Atlantic or Pacific coast), and chlorate of potassium for mining purposes.

FREE ADMISSION OF RICE AND CORN.

The following decree was issued by the Colombian Government on June 3, 1908:

From the 1st day of May last until the 1st of August next rice introduced for consumption in the departments of the Atlantic coast is exempt from customs duties according to the meaning of article 2 of Decree No. 1462 of December 5, 1907.

The exemption of corn from import duties will continue according to the provisions fixed by decree No. 253 of the 2d of March last.

IMPORT DUTIES ON WINES.

It is provided by Presidential Decree that from January 1, 1909, wines imported in the Republic of Colombia are to pay duty in accordance with Decree of March 5, 1906, as follows: Red, and white, in bottles, 3 cents per kilogram; in pipes, casks, and demijohns, 2 cents; while all sweet and dry wines and such as are not included in the other classification, without regard to receptacles or alcoholic strength, shall pay 20 cents per kilogram. A surtax of 70 per cent is also chargeable on all wines.

PETROLEUM CONCESSION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTANDER.

A concession has been granted by the Colombian Government to BENJAMIN MARTINEZ, of Bogota, and JOHN A. TREGELLER, of London, for the exclusive exploitation, during a term of thirty years, of petroleum and oil-refining works in a specified section of the Department of Santander, 100 miles long and 60 miles broad. The concessionaires agree to invest in one or more refineries within a period of five years all the capital which may be necessary for effective working, and during that period the Government agrees to admit duty free all necessary materials. The full terms of the concession are published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of Colombia for May 23, 1908.

RESOURCES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIOQUIA.

The agricultural census of the Department of Antioquia made in 1907 shows that the following areas are under cultivation for the crops mentioned: Coffee, 26,820 hectares; sugar cane, 33,288; maize,

178,599; rice, 3,825; beans, 35,369; bananas, 21,969; potatoes, 5,043; barley, 149; wheat, 1,092; and yuca, 21,955. There are also 115,670 hectares producing various species of rubber plants, 440,120 under grass, 1,733,095 in forests, and 4,111,322 hectares of public lands. The total area is 6,728,296 hectares.

COSTA RICA

PACIFIC TERMINUS OF THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

The Minister from Costa Rica in the United States, Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, has informed the International Bureau

A VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK, SAN JOSE COSTA RICA.

A beautiful park covering an area of nearly two acres. The artistic iron railing surrounding the park was made in England at a cost of $30,000.

of the American Republics that the port on the Pacific forming the terminus of the interoceanic line in Costa Rica is to be Puntarenas instead of Tivives.

PARCELS-POST CONVENTION WITH ITALY.

The convention with Italy for the exchange of parcels by post, which was celebrated *ad referendum* by the Postmaster-General of Costa Rica on March 16, 1908, became effective according to Executive Decree on July 1, 1908. The value of such parcels is limited to 500 francs.

FREE ENTRY FOR DRAINAGE PIPES.

A decree of the Costa Rican Government, promulgated on June 23, 1908, provides for the free entry at the custom-houses of the Republic for vitrified tubing to be used for drainage and sewerage purposes. This step is taken in compliance with the desire of the people and Government to introduce hygienic systems into the households of the inhabitants.

TARIFF VALUATION FOR AUTOMOBILES AND BICYCLES.

An Executive Decree of June 11, 1908, fixes the rate of import duties levied upon automobiles and motorcycles introduced into Costa Rica at 5 *centimos* per kilogram; on bicycles 15 *centimos*, and on velocipedes 33 *centimos*.

FOUNDATION OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.

The establishment of a new bank in San Jose (*Banco Mercantil de Costa Rica*) is reported by the press of the Republic, the total capital of which is 1,000,000 *colones*.

CUBA

GOVERNMENT SUGAR REPORT.

The Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department of the Cuban Government has recently issued a comprehensive report on the sugar industry and its by-products. The crops of 1905–6 and 1906–7 are the bases of the statistics, it being shown that 341,848 hectares were under culture in the latter year as compared with 301,440 in the preceding year, while the yield was 1,444,310 tons against 1,229,736, an increase of 214,574 tons. This increase is three times as great as that recorded in a comparison of the crops of 1904–5 and 1905–6.

The crop of 1906–7 was worth $73,896,899 against $61,514,978 in the preceding year, the exports aggregating 1,292,776 tons worth $64,720,336, as compared with 1,180,615 tons in 1906 valued at $57,909,932.

The 186 mills ground 14,214,946 tons of cane and were five more in number than in the preceding year, when 12,534,999 tons were ground.

The production of molasses in 1907 amounted to 46,745,736 gallons, while aguardiente and alcohol were produced to the extent of 7,016,432 liters and 1,514,353 liters, respectively, the former showing a gain of 3,106,583 liters and the la[illegible]

THE TEMPLETE, HAVANA, CUBA.

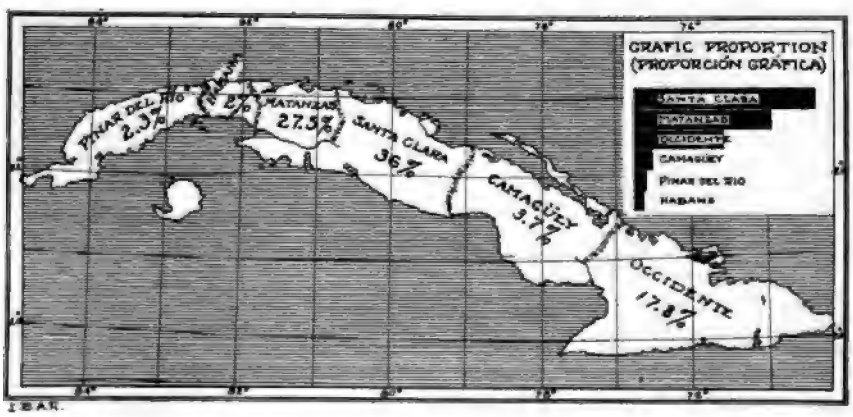
This monument was erected in commemoration and on the site of the first mass said in the Cuban capital, which was celebrated in 1519 under the ceiba tree shown in the illustration.

aggregated 34,332,005 gallons against 31,530,398 in the preceding year, while total shipments of sugar products during the year made a grand total in value of $66,012,570, as compared with $58,969,916 in 1906.

Of the total reported exports, the United States is the principal purchaser, taking $65,156,494, or 10.31 per cent more than in 1906.

The total value of the machinery and sacks imported to meet the demands of the trade was $2,744,294, the former being valued at $1,299,040 and the latter at $1,445,254, leaving a trade balance to the Republic on the account of this industry of $63,368,276.

In the relative yield of products the cane of the Province of Pinar del Rio produced 10.33 per cent of sugar, a gain of 0.79; Havana, 10.10 per cent, a gain of 0.50; Santa Clara, 9.62 per cent, a gain of 0.03; Matanzas, 10.28 per cent, a gain of 0.27; Camaguey, 10.40 per cent, a gain of 0.23, and Oriente, 10.74 per cent, a gain of 0.95.



The producing ratios of the Provinces were as follows: Pinar del Rio, 2.3 per cent; Havana, 12.7; Matanzas, 27.5; Santa Clara, 36; Camaguey, 3.7, and Oriente, 17.8.

TARIFF ON CATTLE IMPORTS.

In consequence of the fact that the Agrarian League has presented a petition to the Cuban Government praying that the import duty on cattle be raised to 3 cents per kilo, and the said petition has been supported by communications from numerous municipal councils, public and private corporations, associations of cattle raisers, and merchants, and individuals, the Chambers of Commerce of Havana, Santiago, and Matanzas, the cattle raisers of Oriente, Camaguey Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio, and the Association of Merchants and the Agricultural Association of Santa Clara; and as the president of the Agrarian League and seven other representatives of cattle raisers, representing holdings amounting in all to 186,000 head of cattle, have signed an agreement to the effect that the price of cattle on the hoof

THE CALLE OBISPO (BISHOP STREET), HAVANA.

This street is in the shopping district of the Cuban capital. The old thoroughfare is so narrow that vehicles are permitted to pass through it in one direction only.

will not rise 6 cents per pound during months of drought, or 5½ cents per pound during other months; and the Meat Sellers' Union of Havana, representing 112 butcher shops, has offered to adjust the retail price of meat to the price of live stock, and agree that such retail price shall in no case exceed the price during the last two years on the basis of the agreement filed by said butchers with the Municipal Mayor of Havana;

The matter having been presented to the three political parties now existing in Cuba, one thereof has earnestly insisted that said petition be granted, and the other two have supported the petition in principle;

And both the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and the Treasury Department have reported in favor of said petition;

On the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of Finance, and by virtue of the authority vested in the Provisional Governor, it has been decreed:

I. That paragraph 184 corresponding to group 1 of Class X, of the customs tariff, as it appears modified by law of September 15, 1902, and Decree No. 746, of June 20, 1907, be and is hereby amended to read as follows—

Paragraph 184. Bovine cattle of any class, size, and from wherever imported, excepting such as is imported for breeding purposes, referred to under the corresponding paragraph in the free list of the tariff. G. W., 100 kilos, $2.25.

II. That the following provision in reference to cattle exempted from duty and which formerly appeared as part of paragraph 184 constitutes a new paragraph added to the free list of the tariff, as follows:

Paragraph 346. Bovine cattle under 6 years of age, imported for breeding purposes, belonging to the breeds of Short-horn (Durham), Heresford, Aberdeen-Angus, Red-Polled, Galloway, Devon, Brown-Swiss, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayreshire, Zebu, Mysore, Brahmin, and cattle under said age imported for breeding purposes from Porto Rico or the Argentine Republic, provided that the importer shall duly prove their origin.

III. That all laws, decrees, or regulations in any manner contradicting the above provisions, are hereby revoked.

RATIFICATION OF POSTAL MONEY ORDER CONVENTION.

On July 3, 1908, the Provisional Governor of Cuba issued a decree approving and ratifying the convention pertaining to the exchange of postal money orders between the Republic of Cuba and the United States of America, subscribed in Washington on June 29, 1908, by Mr. GONZALO DE QUESADA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba in Washington, duly authorized therefor by this Provisional Government, and Mr. G. VON L. MEYER, Postmaster-General *of the United States,* duly authorized by law.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT CACERES.

On July 1, 1908, General CACERES, who had been reelected as President of the Dominican Republic, formally took the oath of office as Executive in the presence of members of the Senate of the Republic and the Chamber of Deputies.

A GATE IN THE OLD CITY WALL OF SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

This gate has been renamed the "Puerta del 27 de Febrero" in commemoration of the separation of the Dominican Republic from Haiti on February 27, 1844.

In the speech pronounced on the occasion, President CACERES urged upon the Republic the necessity of maintaining law and order and signalizing the hour of the rebirth of the country by overcoming obstacles that had hitherto retarded natural development. For this purpose he regards nothing so important as attention to the agricultural resources of the country to which he announced his intention of devoting his greatest energy. He also expressed the necessity existing for railroads for the transport of native products and the development of irrigation enterprises.

PERSONNEL OF NEW CABINET.

As announced on July 2, 1908, the members of the Cabinet of President CACERES are as follows: Minister of Interior and Police, Gen. MIGUEL A. ROMÁN, jr.; Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. JOSÉ M. CABRAL Y BAEZ; Minister of Finance and Commerce, Señor FEDERICO VELASQUEZ HERNÁNDEZ; Minister of War and Marine, Gen. JESÚS MARIA CESPEDES; Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. MANUEL LAMARCHE GARCÍA; Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Señor EMILIO TEJERA BONETTI. The Minister of Finance and Commerce is also charged with the duties of the Ministry of Fomento and Communication.

NEW SANITARY LAW.

On June 6, 1908, a sanitary law for the Dominican Republic was signed by President CACERES and promulgation made in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of June 9.

In addition to municipal and provincial regulations, whereby the measures to be taken for the prevention or cure of diseases occurring locally are prescribed, the second section of the law contains special provisions against the introduction of epidemics at the various ports of the country. Quarantine and disinfection stations are to be established and properly officered and permanent inspection posts organized.

Vessels arriving from abroad are required to be furnished with a bill of health, in accordance with the prescriptions of the law, by the consular agent at the port of departure, in default of which a fine will be exacted in addition to the application of a thorough sanitation and disinfection process.

BUDGET FOR 1908–9.

The Dominican National Congress has estimated the public receipts and expenditures of the Republic for the fiscal year 1908–9 at $3,984,300. From customs it is estimated that $3,239,200 will be received; from internal taxes, $388,800; communication, $44,000; consular dues, $14,500; stamp tax, $60,000, and from certain specified State properties, $237,800.

These receipts are distributed among the various administrative departments. The sum of $1,808,708 is assigned to the Department of Hacienda (Treasury) and Commerce, of which $30,000 is to be expended in the taking of a census of the Republic. In the Department of Fomento (Improvement) $76,800 is to be expended for railway construction, $75,000 for irrigation works in Monte Cristi Province, while the building of roads, the construction and repair of lighthouses, and other public improvements are authorized.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1907.

The report of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce of the Dominican Republic presented to the Government in May, 1908, furnishes a statement of receipts and expenditures of the country for 1907. In almost every item of receipts noteworthy gains are made. The total was $3,964,631.92, exclusive of the balance from 1906, fixed at $2,607,977.76, making a grand total of $6,572,609.68. Expenditures were made to the extent of $2,355,431.35, leaving a balance at the beginning of 1908 of $4,217,178.33.

Of this latter sum, $3,932,577.44 has been deposited in the National City Bank of New York for the service of the national debt.

Customs receipts are given as $3,314,118.66, as compared with $3,082,074.41 in 1906, though port dues declined from $109,842.18 to $98,931.57. The liquor tax advanced to $174,238.43 over $129,784.71; the stamp tax to $112,280.11 over $65,755.85; postal receipts to $23,999.90 over $18,994.12; stamped paper to $44,678.26 over $21,105.48; telegraph and telephone service to $12,387.57 over $9,206.47; civil registration to $3,623.31 over $2,770.38; while receipts from public sales, lighting, and the Consulate at New York all declined slightly or remained practically stationary. Receipts from the tax on sugar showed a decline to $20,563.61, as compared with $211,989.07, but this amount really belongs to an uncollected taxation for previous years, as the impost was abolished in 1906.

NEW PORT AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

From July 1, 1908, certain reforms to the port and customs laws of the Dominican Republic became effective in accordance with the regulations published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of June 6.

Both sail and steam vessels will pay $0.50 for each ton of cargo entering or clearing the ports of the Republic and interpreter, guard, and sanitary dues are fixed at $2 each.

War ships, ships in ballast, or in need of provisions or repairs are exempt from specified duties.

FREE CUSTOMS ENTRY FOR ARTICLES OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

In consequence of a decree signed by President CÁCERES on June 2 and promulgated June 6, 1908, the departmental authorities (*ayuntamientos*) are authorized to import, free of duty, such articles of public utility as are designed for the services of hygiene and sanitation, instruction, general development, etc., notification being previously given thereof to the Department of the Treasury and Commerce and a corresponding declaration of the goods received being subsequently submitted for verification. Satisfactory explanation may also be required as to the use of the articles so imported.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC.

According to the report presented to the Dominican National Congress in April, 1908, by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, it is shown that the receipts from the postal service of the Republic in 1907 increased by $5,000 over the preceding year and were $4,000 greater than the budget estimate, reaching the sum of $23,999.

The Government signified its adherence to the Postal Convention of Rome in June of that year, and many new offices were established for the furtherance of internal communication.

In regard to the national telegraph and telephone system, it is stated that both in organization and service it is satisfactory. An important line has been installed, leaving Monte Cristi with connections to Guayubin, Valverde, Esperanza, and Navarrete, terminating at Estacion de las Lagunas. Other short lines have been inaugurated and the proceeds of the new systems from their inauguration to December, 1907, reached $1,047, while the entire service yielded $3,205 more than the budget estimate, or $12,387.57.

The lines between San Juan, San Jose, and Ocoa are to be repaired, and projected extensions are under consideration to all centers of population in the country.

ECUADOR

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN GUAYAQUIL.

The *Junta de Canalización y Proveedora de Aguas de Guayaquil* (the Sewerage and Water Supply Board of the city of Guayaquil, Ecuador) desires to let contracts for the sewerage and paving works of the city, in conformity with plans, specifications, terms, and conditions to be obtained on application to the International Bureau of American Republics, 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C. Bids to be made on special blanks prepared by the Board and will be opened in Guayaquil on December 1, 1908.

The junta has sufficient annual revenues for the work, but desires to find a contractor or company to contract for both the material and financial features of the work.

For further information intending bidders may apply either as above or to the Legation of Ecuador in Washington, D. C.; the consul-general of Ecuador, 11 Broadway, New York, or communicate direct with the chairman of the board at Guayaquil, or with the

Banco Comercial y Agrícola, of that city, which is the depositor of the funds of the board.

The board would be pleased to have intending bidders send their representatives to Guayaquil to see for themselves the requirements asked and securities offered.

LAVA BEDS, GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, ECUADOR.

This group of 11 volcanic islands, 730 miles from the Ecuadorian coast, uninhabited when discovered by the Spaniards, was first called "The Enchanted Islands," then Galapagos Archipelago, or "Islands of the Tortoises." They have an area of 2,250 square miles, and are the home of five species of indigenous gigantic tortoises. Sugar cane and coffee grow luxuriantly in the fertile soil. The climate is dry and salubrious, tempered by cold ocean currents from the Antarctic.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

According to official advices furnished by the Department of State the present Cabinet of Ecuador is composed as follows: Minister for Foreign Relations and Justice, Señor Dr. Don ALFREDO MONGE; Minister of the Interior and Public Works, Señor Don AMALIO PUGA; Minister of Finance, Señor Don BELISARIO V. TORRES; Minister of War, Señor Gen. HIPOLITO MONCAYO; Minister of Public Instruction, Posts, and Telegraphs, Señor Dr. Don CESAR BORJA. Dr. CESAR BORJA was appointed by Executive Decree of April 30, 1908, and entered upon his duties May 4.

GUATEMALA

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1908–9.

The National Assembly of Guatemala has approved the budget estimate of the expenses of the Republic for the fiscal year commencing with July, 1908, and terminating June 30, 1909, which fixes the expenditures of the Government at $35,488,692 national currency.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF GUATEMALA CITY.

Capital of the Republic of Guatemala, situated at an altitude of 4,655 feet. Guatemala has shifted the position of her capital more than once. The first city was founded by Alvarado in 1524 on the site now occupied by Ciudad Vieja (Old City); in 1542 the capital was removed a little farther north, where La Antigua lies at present, and finally, in 1779, it was moved to the present site.

COFFEE PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC.

Guatemala's coffee year is calculated from October 1 to September 30 following, with an average annual production of about 70,000,000 pounds. For the three years 1905, 1906, and 1907 the exports have figured for 81,000,000, 68,000,000, and 90,000,000 pounds, respectively, the last two crop years making returns of 68,000,000 and 88,000,000 pounds.

For the present season a diminished production is anticipated. From the five ports of the Republic, in the period between October 1 and March 31, but 45,000,000 pounds were shipped, which represents the calculated bulk of the year's crop. The estimate for 1908–9 places the output at about 81,000,000 pounds.

The coffee crop of 1906–7 was the largest ever harvested in the country, while that of 1907–8 figures for something over 50,000,000 pounds, the smallest since that of 1902–3, when so large a portion of the product was destroyed by the eruption of Santa Marta. Practically the whole crop is sent to foreign markets.

Shipments during 1907 were made to the following destinations: Germany, 48,600,000 pounds, or 53.91 per cent; the United States, 29,100,000 pounds, or 32.31 per cent; Great Britain, 9,740,000 pounds, or 10.8 per cent; Chile, 1,362,000 pounds, or 1.51 per cent; smaller quantities being received by Austria, Spain, France, Italy, and Belgium.

Champerico is the principal port of shipment, followed by San Jose Octos, Livingston, and Puerto Barrios.

CHARACTER OF FOREIGN TRADE IN 1907.

Details of the foreign trade of Guatemala, as published officially for 1907, show coffee exports of 90,199,486 pounds, worth $9,019,948, as compared with 68,441,049 and 81,081,628 pounds in the two preceding years, valued at $6,159,694 and $7,297,346, respectively. This item forms 90 per cent of the total export values, more than half going to Germany and nearly one-third, or 29,140,642 pounds, to the United States.

Hides, which rank next in export value, figuring for $292,927, are sent almost entirely to Germany, that country also taking more than a third of the rubber shipped, aggregating $196,079.50, while of sugar, worth $142,152.50, sent abroad in 1907, the United States took 86 per cent. Bananas show advancing trade values, being reported for $179,904 in 1907, against $155,098 in the preceding year, and cacao exports increased from $133.50 in 1906 to $1,498.

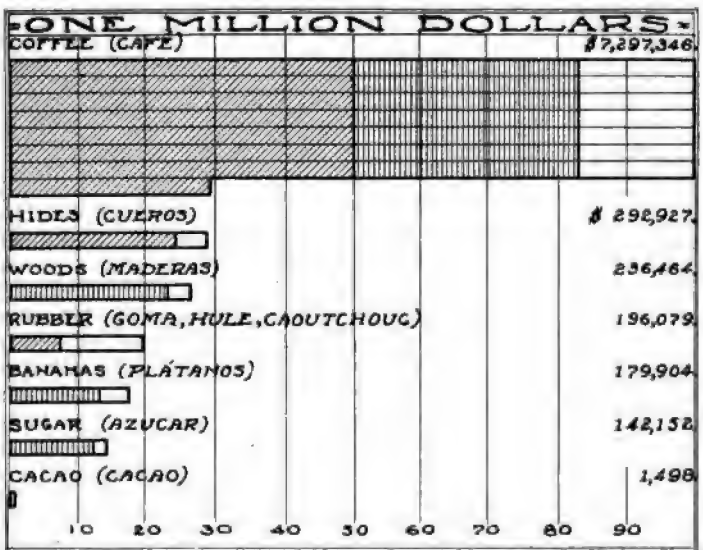
Woods, mainly cedar and mahogany, valued at $236,464, against $178,437 in 1906, are sent practically entirely to the United States.

Cotton goods form the leading item of import, figuring for $1,470,975, of which Great Britain furnished $771,453, the United States $362,516, and Germany $233,773. Imports of railroad material are represented by $552,504, of which $443,245 were from the United States, while the next item of importance was machinery and hardware for $373,573.50, the United States supplying $156,997, Germany $108,681, and Great Britain $91,555. Silk manufactures were imported to the value of $184,000 and woolen goods a little over $90,000, Germany furnishing the bulk of both items. Flour imports are entirely of United States origin and were valued at $291,810, the same being true of wheat, which figured for $7,706.23. Rice to the value of $34,000 was received, nearly one-half being from Germany and something over one-third from the United States. Electrical machines and materials, valued at $31,000, were mainly from Germany,

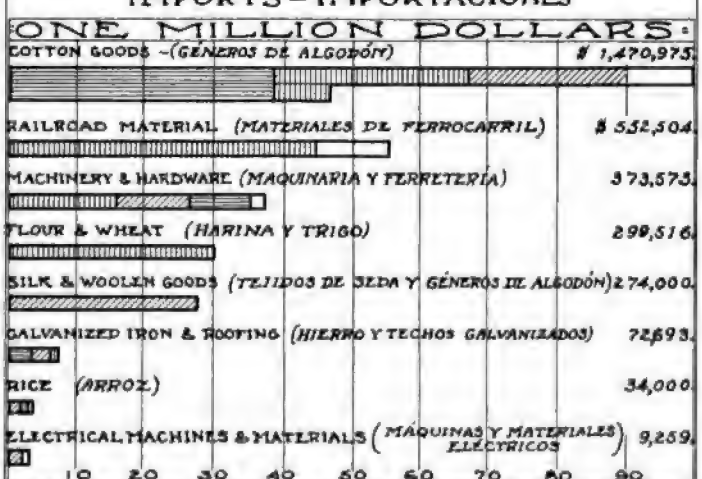
GUATEMALA

TRADE IN 1907 — COMERCIO EN 1907

EXPORTS — EXPORTACIONES



IMPORTS — IMPORTACIONES



$28,325.38 being assigned to that country on the import lists, while of galvanized iron and roofing, England supplied $34,728, Germany $28,706, and the United States $9,259.

AN ATTRACTIVE BED OF FERNS, GUATEMALA.

Starting from the low coastlands of the Republic and ascending to the highlands, the traveler can admire successively the exuberant vegetation of the Tropics and that of colder countries.

TRADE WITH THE PORT OF NEW YORK IN 1907.

The Guatemalan Consul at New York reports that the certified value of merchandise shipped from that port destined for Guatemala, during 1907, was $968,797.52, covered by 1,196 invoices and representing an aggregate weight of 4,108,481 kilograms.

The principal articles shipped were galvanized wire, food products, automobiles, glassware, cured hides, beer, hardware, cotton textiles, agricultural implements, electrical appliances, railway material, phonographs, medicines, paper, petroleum, books, hats, shoes, etc., oils, piping, perfume, machinery, and others.

He also reports the establishment of a direct steamship service on the part of the United Fruit Company between New York and the ports of Livingston and Puerto Barrios, to be inaugurated with two vessels and increased as the demands of trade necessitate. The steamers of the Southern Pacific Railway and the Morgan Line carry produce to the Atlantic ports of the country via New Orleans, while other shipments are made via Colon on the Hamburg-American Line, by the Panama Steamship Company, and the Royal Mail.

HAITI

SHOE AND LEATHER INDUSTRY.

Reporting on the shoe and leather industry of Haiti, United States Consul JOHN B. TERRES states that the importation of foreign-made shoes into the country has almost entirely ceased in the past eight years. Previous to that period nearly all of the finer grades of men's, women's, and children's shoes were imported from France, the United States furnishing some of the cheaper grades of women's shoes.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.

Port au Prince, situated on the Bay of Gonaives, is the center of the foreign commerce of the country. The chief exports are logwood, coffee, and cacao; the imports, provisions and cotton goods. Imports from the United States in 1907 amounted to $3,145,853.

Since the period mentioned the Italian and Cuban shoemakers have almost entirely checked the importation of foreign shoes. They now supply the demand for all grades of shoes and are able to produce a stylish, durable, and much cheaper article than can be imported from France or the United States.

At the *Tannerie Continentale et Fabrique des Chaussures*, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country, the proprietor superintends the cutting and fitting only; the workmen are all Haitiens, who are apt in learning light trades and in a short time are able to turn out satisfactory work.

The price obtained for the finest grades is 14 *gourdes* per pair, equivalent to $2 gold, while cheaper grades are sold at from 10 to 12 *gourdes* and children's shoes at 6 *gourdes*.

There are a few establishments that turn out a finer grade of work, for which better prices are obtained, the equivalent of $3 gold for men's or women's shoes.

The concern named has a contract with the Haitien Government to furnish every week 300 pairs of shoes for the army; for these it receives 8 *gourdes*. They are made of very ordinary leather, light gray color, soles nailed with brass nails, and are laced; the workmen are paid 1 *gourde* per pair for making.

All the machinery for making shoes and the trimmings used in the trade are imported from the United States, which more than compensates for the small quantity of shoes and leather that were previously imported from the United States.

The tannery employs some 200 hands, all natives with the exception of the proprietor. The pay of the workmen for dressing the hides, attending to the vats, and such other work pertaining to the trade is 10 *gourdes* per week, which is equivalent to $1.42 gold at the present rate of exchange.

The chrome and combined dyes are all imported from the United States. The bark used by the smaller tanneries, of which there are many, is the mangrove bark, native of the country, which is considered to possess fine tanning qualities. Difficulty is found in obtaining the native bark in sufficient quantity, and this necessitates the importation of oak bark from the United States.

On account of the limited supply, the price paid for raw hides is nearly the same as in the United States. Goat, calf, and sheep skins are plentiful and prices are low.

HONDURAS

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION WITH MEXICO.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Honduras for June 12, 1908, contains the text of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation concluded in the City of Mexico between Honduras and the neighbor Republic, as signed by President DÁVILA on May 28, 1908.

FREE EXPORTATION OF COFFEE.

From May 1, 1908, the exportation of coffee from Honduras is declared free of fiscal and municipal taxation in accordance with a *decree of the President* of the Republic.

PARCELS-POST VALUATIONS.

The Government of Honduras has fixed in the sum of 1,000 *francs* ($200) the value of parcels to be sent or delivered in the Republic by post, thereby amending the conditions of its adherence to the convention subscribed to in Rome on May 26, 1906, when the maximum value of parcels post was regulated at 500 *francs* ($100).

PROJECT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE FOREIGN DEBT.

An official publication of the Honduras Government, "*La Gaceta*," for May 25, 1908, publishes the terms of a projected contract with the

BALL ROOM, GOVERNMENT PALACE, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS.

State balls are held in this apartment. Tegucigalpa, founded in 1579, was made the capital of the Republic in 1880.

Squire Syndicate and the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for the amortization of the foreign debt of the Republic and for the repair and completion of the Interoceanic Railway.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.

Among the railway contracts recently approved by the Government of Honduras are the following:

With E. A. Lever, of New Orleans, for a standard gauge line of 80 kilometers in extent in the Department of Atlantida from Puerto

Sal or Tela to the shores of the River Comayagua, the sum of $7,000 gold to be deposited as guaranty of fulfillment of the contract.

With EMILIO MAZIER, as representative of ALBERT G. GREELEY, of the United States, for a line in the Department of Cortes, which, leaving the Bay of Omoa, shall proceed in a westerly direction along the coast to a point on the River Cuyamel, whence it shall traverse the Chamelecon Valley with extensions in accordance with the necessities of the case. The total extent is to be about 70 kilometers.

With the Squire Syndicate and the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for the repair and conclusion of the Interoceanic Railway and the amortization of the foreign debt of the country.

A line of railroad from Cola on Lake Quemada to Puerto Sal on the Atlantic coast of Honduras is the subject of a contract approved by the Honduras Government with Joseph Rivers, a citizen of the United States, resident of Tela. The contract includes a grant of land 4½ miles long and 10 meters wide between the two points and such other privileges as are required for the completion and working of the road.

NAVIGATION CONCESSION.

Exclusive right of navigation on Lake Yojoa is granted for fifteen years to THOMAS W. TROY, of the United States, by the Honduras Government in virtue of a decree of May 12, 1908. It is stipulated that the Government mails shall be transported free of charge and also such officials as shall request it. Free entry is allowed for all necessary equipment and the use of such public lands as may be required for the construction of wharfs, warehouses, etc.; also the free application of such coal or oil as may be available. Within three months, a guaranty fund of $5,000 silver is to be deposited with the Consulate of Honduras in New York as earnest of fulfillment of the contract.

MEXICO

TREATY OF ARBITRATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The treaty of arbitration between the republics of Mexico and the United States, as approved by the national congresses and ratified by the two governments, became effective from June 27, 1908, as follows:

The Government of Mexico and the Government of the United States of America signatories of the convention for the pacific settlement of international

disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 29th of July, 1899, taking into consideration that by Article XIX of that Convention the High Contracting Parties have reserved to themselves the right of concluding agreements, with a view of referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have authorized the undersigned to conclude the following arrangement:

ARTICLE I. Differences which may arise, whether of a legal nature or relative to the interpretation of the treaties existing between the two contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, in case no other arbitration should have been agreed upon, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th of July, 1899, provided that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of either of the contracting parties and do not prejudice the interests of a third party.

A RELIC OF COLONIAL DAYS—OLD PORTICOS IN THE MAIN PLAZA OF CHOLULA, STATE OF PUEBLA, MEXICO.

At the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, Cholula was a flourishing Indian village of 150,000 inhabitants. Its pyramid mound, or *teocalli*, 177 feet high, is the largest and oldest in Mexico, and on its summit stands the beautiful Church of Our Lady of the Remedios.

ART. II. In each individual case, the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal

and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that such special agreements shall be made by the Presidents of both contracting countries by and with the advice and consent of their respective Senates.

ART. III. The foregoing stipulations in no wise annul, but on the contrary define, confirm, and continue in effect the declarations and rules contained in Article XXI of the treaty of peace, friendship and boundaries between Mexico and the United States, signed at the city of Guadalupe-Hidalgo on the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

ART. IV. The present Convention shall be ratified by the Government of Mexico in accordance with its constitution and laws, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the Convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications.

ART. V. The present Convention is concluded for a period of five years dating from the day of the exchange of its ratifications.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, in the Spanish and English languages, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year 1908.

[L. S.] (Signed.) JOSÉ F. GODOY.
[L. S.] (Signed.) ELIHU ROOT.

FOREIGN TRADE, NINE MONTHS OF 1908.

An analysis of the foreign trade of Mexico for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1907–8 shows a total valuation of $363,454,350 silver ($181,727,175 United States currency), divided between imports worth $178,019,727 ($89,009,800) and exports for $185,434,623 ($92,717,300). Imports show a gain of $9,591,976 ($4,785,000) over the corresponding period of the preceding year, and exports a loss of $18,608 ($9,300). A balance of trade in favor of the Republic to the amount of $7,414,896 ($3,702,448) is thus indicated.

In the classification of imports animal products figure for $13,884,830, a decrease of $923,264 silver; vegetable products for $24,525,110, a gain of $2,428,531; mineral products, $56,526,236, a decrease of $4,221,548; textiles, $24,592,068, a gain of $5,886,892; chemicals and drugs, $7,883,253, a gain of $1,507,340; beverages, $5,580,834, a gain of $491,900; paper and applications, $4,767,396, a gain of $261,410; machinery and apparatus, $22,786,581, a gain of $2,999,925; vehicles, $6,187,898, a decrease of $322,581; arms and explosives, $3,104,037, a gain of $99,320, and miscellaneous items, $8,181,480, a gain of $1,384,049.

Export classifications show mineral products to the value of $124,708,908, a gain of $1,479,377; vegetable products, $50,467,538, a decrease of $79,539; animal products, $6,693,955, a decrease of $1,674,708, and manufactured products, $2,393,373, a decrease of $181,348.

The items of export with their respective valuations in the nine months of the fiscal years 1906–7 and 1907–8 were as follows:

	Nine months.		
	1907–8.	1906–7.	1907–8 [DIFFERENCE.]
Minerals:	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Gold coin, Mexican		29,990.00	– 29,990.00
Gold coin, foreign	5,037,133.54	10,070.00	+ 5,027,063.54
Gold in bars	17,323,583.03	14,628,267.44	+ 2,695,315.59
Gold in other forms	2,840,800.73	3,789,406.36	– 948,604.63
Total gold	25,201,517.30	18,457,732.80	+ 6,743,784.50
Silver coin, Mexican	10,671,274.00	21,967,877.00	–11,296,603.00
Silver coin, foreign	150,816.00	112,169.00	+ 38,647.00
Silver in bars	53,139,179.99	47,154,155.12	+ 5,985,024.87
Silver in other forms	9,584,335.24	8,808,033.31	+ 776,301.93
Total silver	73,545,605.23	78,042,234.43	– 4,496,629.20
Total gold and silver	98,747,122.53	96,499,967.23	+ 2,247,155.30
Antimony	1,386,106.00	1,044,778.00	+ 341,328.00
Copper	19,648,227.43	21,099,389.98	– 1,451,162.55
Marble	34,263.00	44,998.00	– 10,735.00
Plumbago	28,376.00	75,590.00	– 47,214.00
Lead	3,640,431.86	2,738,092.56	+ 902,339.30
Zinc	752,268.00	1,406,121.12	– 623,853.12
Other minerals	472,113.41	320,593.44	+ 151,519.97
Total minerals	124,708,908.23	123,229,530.33	+ 1,479,377.90
Vegetable products:			
Cotton raw (en borra)	43,635.00	288,697.00	– 245,062.00
Cotton raw (en rama)	1,134,181.80	1,449,563.00	315,381.20
Cotton, uncleaned	13,574.75	104,029.00	– 90,454.25
Coffee	6,488,588.00	4,414,006.34	+ 2,074,581.66
Cascalote and tanning barks	12,891.00	8,218.00	+ 4,673.00
Rubber	6,597,217.80	4,060,962.00	+ 2,536,255.80
Chicle	1,823,849.71	1,641,847.00	+ 182,002.71
Oil of aloes	82,176.00	64,267.00	+ 17,909.00
Beans	479,397.00	610,430.00	– 131,033.00
Fresh fruits	328,449.89	241,052.43	+ 87,397.46
Horse beans	2,386,553.70	2,818,773.00	– 432,219.30
Guayule	538,305.00	46,625.00	+ 491,680.00
Haba beans	1,965.00	2,550.00	– 585.00
Henequen in leaf	19,594,797.00	24,876,542.77	– 5,281,745.77
Ixtle in leaf	2,220,211.78	2,970,645.00	– 750,433.22
Woods	1,705,105.70	1,653,472.50	+ 51,633.20
Corn	1,533.74	4,094.80	– 2,561.06
Mahogany	58,880.00	60,309.00	– 1,429.00
Dyewoods	440,969.75	432,801.12	+ 8,168.63
Fodder	96,992.70	176,155.00	– 79,162.30
Zacaton	1,827,807.00	1,311,915.00	+ 515,892.00
Leaf tobacco	1,708,279.33	1,288,007.35	+ 420,271.98
Manila	1,534,116.00	1,185,506.00	+ 348,610.00
Sarsaparilla	64,691.00	98,883.00	– 34,192.00
Other vegetable products	1,283,368.86	737,725.20	+ 545,643.66
Total vegetable products	50,467,538.51	50,547,076.51	– 79,539.00
Animal products:			
Horsehair	66,347.40	59,718.00	+ 6,629.40
Horns	33,893.00	41,671.00	– 7,778.00
Cattle	1,228,760.00	933,683.00	+ 295,077.00
Bones	29,217.00	32,279.00	– 3,062.00
Honey	95,981.65	71,706.68	+ 24,274.97
Dried flies	15,956.00	26,556.00	– 10,600.00
Hides, undressed	5,032,675.89	6,928,393.03	– 1,895,717.14
Other animal products	191,124.98	274,657.31	– 83,532.33
Total animal products	6,693,955.92	8,368,664.02	– 1,674,708.10
Manufactured products:			
Sugar	485,796.00	604,805.00	– 119,009.00
Rope	250.00	797.00	– 547.00
Flour, etc	803,287.00	633,783.00	+ 169,504.00
Hides, dressed	52,228.41	33,395.00	+ 18,833.41
Sugar loafs	18,557.50	15,607.00	+ 2,950.50
Bran	42,233.08	46,690.00	– 4,456.92
Straw hats	347,480.22	516,646.80	– 169,166.58
Tobacco, manufactured	415,583.47	368,641.60	+ 46,941.87
Other manufactured products	227,957.73	354,356.32	– 126,398.59
Total manufactures	2,393,373.41	2,574,721.72	– 181,348.31

The countries of origin for imports were:

	1907–8.	1906–7.	1907–8. [DIFFERENCE.]
EUROPE.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Germany	23,151,628.25	18,299,828.42	+ 4,851,799.83
Austria-Hungary	1,296,032.04	1,013,484.49	+ 282,547.55
Belgium	2,743,360.93	2,174,763.97	+ 568,596.96
Spain	5,793,158.09	5,601,284.76	+ 191,873.33
France	16,233,167.92	12,592,818.79	+ 3,640,349.13
Great Britain	25,892,237.03	16,597,521.57	+ 9,294,715.46
Holland	440,868.94	438,947.00	+ 1,921.94
Italy	1,500,441.84	1,271,498.72	+ 228,943.12
Norway	271,009.78	269,522.35	+ 1,487.43
Portugal	118,558.72	240,616.89	− 122,058.17
Russia	385,067.69	203,978.57	+ 181,089.12
Sweden	466,263.46	489,642.21	− 23,378.75
Switzerland	961,435.25	646,558.98	+ 314,876.27
Other countries	72,255.57	74,677.85	− 2,422.28
Total	79,325,485.51	59,915,144.57	+19,410,340.94
ASIA.			
China	181,109.50	190,808.89	− 9,699.39
India	793,681.39	835,919.69	− 42,238.30
Japan	692,141.05	589,506.80	+ 102,634.25
Other countries	42,475.10	50,544.29	− 8,069.19
Total	1,709,407.04	1,666,779.67	+ 42,627.37
AFRICA.			
Egypt	84,341.00	166,392.07	− 82,051.07
Other countries	8,581.66	20,693.83	− 12,112.17
Total	92,922.66	187,085.90	− 94,163.24
NORTH AMERICA.			
Canada	536,062.31	352,605.47	+ 183,456.84
United States	95,332,624.56	105,934,881.44	−10,602,256.88
Total	95,868,686.87	106,287,486.91	−10,418,800.04
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
Guatemala	6,997.90	5,509.24	+ 1,488.66
British Honduras	14,588.15	5,870.83	+ 8,717.32
Other countries	87,177.33	8,594.89	+ 78,582.44
Total	108,763.38	19,974.96	+ 88,788.42
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Brazil	8,997.17	5,204.38	+ 3,792.79
Colombia	23,400.00	7,736.00	+ 15,664.00
Chile	50,419.50	9,388.00	+ 41,031.50
Ecuador	117,604.23	57,778.86	− 59,825.37
Panama	1.44	600.00	− 598.56
Peru	12,742.22	18,168.13	5,425.91
Argentine Republic	345,557.00	35,881.13	+ 309,675.87
Venezuela	10,670.32	12,589.24	1,918.92
Other countries	4,150.66	5,629.14	− 1,478.48
Total	573,542.54	152,974.88	+ 420,567.66
WEST INDIES.			
Cuba	104,057.85	123,883.97	19,826.12
Other West Indies	4,505.76	6,825.91	− 2,320.15
Total	108,563.61	130,709.88	− 22,146.27
OCEANIA.			
Australia	205,904.14	50,557.80	+ 155,346.34
Other countries	26,452.00	17,037.00	+ 9,415.00
Total	232,356.14	67,594.80	+ 164,761.34

THE CATHEDRAL, GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

Completed in 1618, this cathedral is one of the oldest in Mexico. In one of its towers is a bell which is struck only when there is some event of importance to be announced to the citizens.

The countries of destination for exports were:

EUROPE.			
Germany	17,264,429.89	14,738,388.85	+ 2,526,041.04
Austria-Hungary	19,064.00	3,555.00	+ 15,509.00
Belgium	4,049,281.55	4,276,466.79	− 227,185.24
Spain	1,490,121.23	1,969,301.00	− 479,179.77
France	9,034,243.04	5,755,283.51	+ 3,278,959.53
Great Britain	21,603,947.58	25,512,899.14	− 3,908,951.56
Holland	26,010.00	49,050.00	− 23,040.00
Italy	15,836.00	29,015.00	− 13,179.00
Norway	1,000.00		+ 1,000.00
Portugal	544.00		+ 544.00
Russia	5,565.00	19,000.00	− 13,435.00
Other countries	110.00	660.00	− 550.00
Total	53,510,152.29	52,353,619.29	+ 1,156,533.00
ASIA.			
China	500.00	796.00	− 296.00
NORTH AMERICA.			
Canada	136,012.00	102,358.00	+ 33,654.00
United States	129,367,353.86	130,527,008.63	− 1,159,654.77
Total	129,503,365.86	130,629,366.63	− 1,126,000.77
CENTRAL AMERICA.			
Guatemala	389,047.24	447,063.91	− 58,016.67
British Honduras	254,679.41	194,466.40	+ 60,213.01
Other countries	4,744.04	6,953.00	− 2,208.96
Total	648,470.69	648,483.31	− 12.62
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Chile	27,108.39		+ 27,108.39
Ecuador		200.00	− 200.00
Panama	13,064.00	62,069.00	− 49,005.00
Peru	3,435.58	26,780.00	− 23,344.42
Argentine Republic	1,545.00		+ 1,545.00
Venezuela	50.00		+ 50.00
Total	45,202.97	89,049.00	− 43,846.03
WEST INDIES.			
Cuba	1,726,932.00	1,729,918.00	− 2,986.00
Other West Indies		2,000.00	− 2,000.00
Total	1,726,932.00	1,731,918.00	− 4,986.00

FOREIGN COMMERCE, TEN MONTHS OF 1907–8.

The values of Mexican foreign commerce for the ten months of the fiscal year 1907–8, ending with April, 1908, show imports valued at $193,067,216 silver ($96,533,000), as compared with $188,014,070 silver ($94,007,000) in the same period of the preceding year, a gain of $5,053,145 silver ($2,526,000) being thus shown.

Exports figured for $204,354,057 silver ($102,177,000), against $206,816,240 ($103,408,000), or a decline of $2,462,183 ($1,231,000) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

NEW BANKING LAW.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of June 19, 1908, publishes the text of the recent Act of Congress, signed by President DIAZ on that day, making important changes in the banking laws of Mexico. The articles and sections of articles in the law of March 19, 1897, amended by the *present law are* Section II of Article 11, Articles 14, 23, 29, 31,

Section I of Article 73, Article 75, Sections I and III of Article 88, Articles 89, 91, 93, 94, 97, 98. Section I of Article 109, Article 111, Section I of Article 115 and Article 117.

In addition five new articles, 38 *bis*, 95 *bis*, 97 *bis*, 102 *bis*, and 103 *bis* are added to the law of March 19, 1897.

The period, set out in Article 5 of the law of May 13, 1905, with respect to new charters to banks of issue, is extended to March 19, 1922.

MERCANTILE BANK, MONTEREY, MEXICO.

Monterey is one of the great manufacturing cities of the Republic, and is fitly called the "Chicago of Mexico." It was settled by the Spaniards about 1569, and now is a smelting, iron, railroad, banking, and industrial center.

ARTICLES AMENDED.

Art. 11, Sec. II. Capital stock shall in no case be less than one million pesos.

Art. 14. The constitution and by-laws of any association, organized as an institution of credit, shall be submitted for approval to the Treasury Department prior to the beginning of operations by the bank, solely for the purpose of adjusting the same to the provisions of the Code of Commerce, to the special enactments of this law and other acts of general character affecting banks.

The obligation imposed by this article extends to every subsequent modification in the constitution or by-laws.

Art. 23. Banks of issue are obliged to take up such bank notes as it may have put into circulation, as provided in Article 21. The redemption shall be made either at the home office or at the branch office upon presentation of the said notes; but the branch offices alone are obliged to redeem such notes as they may have put into circulation.

Banks of issue shall periodically exchange the bank notes of other banks in their possession, and shall in default of express agreement between the parties interested pay the balance in cash. The Government will fix by regulation the bases of exchange and liquidation.

Art. 29. It is prohibited to banks of issue:

I. To make loans or discounts for a period longer than six months.

II. To discount promissory notes or other commercial paper without at least two signatures of well-known solvency or without collateral security.

III. To make loans upon mortgage security except in the cases provided in the following article.

IV. To make loans without sufficient collateral to persons or associations not domiciled nor having business of importance in the States or Territories wherein the home office, branches, or agencies expressly authorized by the Treasury Department may be located.

V. To mortgage their real property or borrow on their credits.

VI. To pledge or pawn their bank notes or to contract obligations respecting them.

VII. To accept uncovered bills of exchange or drafts, or to open credits not revocable at discretion by the bank.

VIII. To hold corporation stocks or bonds exceeding 10 per cent of the amount of paid up capital and reserve at the time. Securities representing the Federal debt and others, in cases where the capital or revenues are guaranteed by the Government, are not included in this limitation.

IX. To operate on their own account mines, metallurgical offices, mercantile establishments, industrial or agricultural enterprises, or to take part, either by general or silent partnership, in associations, except under circumstances analogous to those set out in Article 100, in which case the provisions of Article 101 shall be followed.

X. To engage in insurance operations.

XI. To accept responsibilities, whether direct, indirect, or associate, from one single person or association, which in the aggregate exceed 10 per cent of the paid up capital of the establishment. Rediscounts between banks are excepted.

Art. 30. Banks of issue shall accept mortgage security only:

I. When the credit of some debtor under obligation to them may *have become impaired.*

II. When expressly authorized by the Treasury Department. This permit will not be given except under the condition that the total amount of the mortgages in favor of the bank does not exceed a fourth part of the paid-up capital thereof, and provided that the loans shall not run for more than two years.

Banks may in no case make extensions in favor of their debtors when the time has expired on mortgages constituted conformably with the two sections above, and they may within one year from the date of maturity exercise their right and proceed to foreclosure.

Art. 31. Upon the maturity of a loan made on collateral consisting of bonds of the national public debt or of the States or municipalities, of stock or obligations of commercial or general associations or of personal property, the bank may sell such collateral through two brokers or, lacking these, through two merchants in trade, the sale being at the current price for the day. The bank shall have the right to acquire such collateral at this price, the brokers or merchants intervening in the operation certifying the price upon their responsibility.

In order that banks shall have the preferential right that hypothecation gives to the creditor in respect to other creditors, it shall be sufficient that the securities representing the collateral be set out in the same document which constitutes the evidence of the debt.

Art. 73, Sec. I. To invest its funds in acquisition of its own mortgage bonds and other first class securities, such being considered those mentioned in Article 102 *bis* of this law.

Art. 75. Mortgage banks may receive deposits only up to twice the amount of the sum of their paid up capital and reserve. These banks shall always hold one-half at least of their deposits in cash on sight or at three days call. The remaining 50 per cent may consist of sums immediately realizable or negotiable and in paper discounted for not longer than six months, the latter not to exceed 25 per cent of the whole amount of the deposits.

The guaranty fund mentioned in Article 70 of this law shall not be considered as part of the cash reserve required by this article for the guaranty of deposits.

Art. 88, Sec. I. To make cash loans for a period not exceeding three years on agricultural, mining, and industrial transactions for the payment of wages, for purchase of seeds, raw material, implements, or machinery, or in expenses of administration or conservation. The time of these loans can not be extended.

Sec. III. To issue Treasury bonds on account of profits payable in not less than three months nor more than three years.

Art. 89. The loan contracts mentioned in Section I of the preceding article shall set out the purpose of the loan and shall be committed to writing as a public document and inscribed in the registry of mort-

gages where the properties of the mutuary transaction are located. The sum of these loans shall not exceed 15 per cent of the value of the financed properties, as fixed by the appraisers named by the banks. Financing banks making loans referred to in this article shall take care that the sums advanced be devoted to the purposes set out in the public writing, under penalty of losing, as against prior mortgage creditors, the preference given by Article 91 of this law.

Art. 91. In all cases the bank loan shall, for the purposes of Article 1934, Section II of the Civil Code of the Federal District, be considered as an expense of conservation and administration of the business; which section, as regards loans for financing, shall be applicable throughout the Republic.

Art. 93. In addition to the financing loans referred to in the preceding article, financing banks may make loans, for a maximum of two years, to the owners of agricultural or industrial enterprises, or to those conducting the same, upon security of the products, crops, raw material, live stock, implements, machinery, or utensils. In this class of loans it is not necessary that the security be turned over to the bank, but the same may remain in possession of the debtor, who shall be considered at all times a trustee, without prejudice which the bank may have as fixed by statute law to establish a special intervention in the transaction referred to.

Art. 94. The loans mentioned in Articles 89 and 93 shall not exceed two-thirds of the amount represented by the sum of the bank's paid-up capital and Treasury bonds in circulation.

Art. 97. The total of Treasury bonds in circulation shall not exceed at any one time double the paid-up capital stock. The principal and interest of these bonds shall have, in respect to other creditors, the same preference in their redemption as is given in Article 25 of this law to bank notes.

Art. 98. It is prohibited to financing banks:

I. To emit bank notes.

II. To give in pledge or as security its Treasury bonds, or to contract any obligation in respect thereto.

III. To engage in any of the operations mentioned in Sections I, II, III, IV, V, IX, X, and XI of Article 29 of this law, except with the provisos contained in said sections.

Art. 109. Sec. I. For default in attestation, within the period provided in Article 10, for the organization of the stock company in whose favor the charter should be assigned, when such has been issued in behalf of private persons; for not submitting the by-laws to the Treasury Department one month after organizing the company; or on account of the bank not beginning operations for one month after approval of the by-laws by the Treasury Department.

Art. III. Members of the administrative council and companies in which in general or silent partnership said members are interested shall not, during the first year of the bank's establishment, engage in any transaction by virtue of which it shall result or may result that the said members or companies become indebted to the bank, and after the first year such business may be engaged in only when another firm of well-known solvency is associated in the debt or responsibility or when an effective collateral guaranty for double the debt or responsibility is given.

In every case it shall be necessary in any transaction in which any of the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph become or may become indebted to the bank that there be a unanimous agreement by the members of the council present at the session in regard to accepting the proposed firm or as to the value of the collateral offered, provided always that the collateral be not among those mentioned in article 102 *bis* of this law.

Managers and directors shall not on any account transact private business in the bank nor obligate thereto their private firms; neither shall they become sureties in any transaction.

Violation of these provisions shall, without prejudice to the responsibility established in the prior article, incapacitate a member of the council from continuing as a member thereof and the manager or director from exercising functions as such.

Art. 115, Sec. I. To accept and discharge duties, employments, or commissions from the State in which the bank has its home office, branches, or agencies.

Art. 117. The monthly balances which institutions of credit are required to publish monthly shall comprehend at least the following:

Assets:

I. Capital stock unpaid.
II. Cash on hand, setting out the kinds of which composed.
III. Notes of other banks.
IV. Bonds or obligations immediately realizable or negotiable.
V. Discounted paper.
VI. Loans upon collateral.
VII. Mortgage transactions.
VIII. Credits on current accounts.
IX. Sundry debtors.
X. Value of real estate.
XI. Value of furniture, fixtures, etc.
[illegible] Impersonal debtor accounts.
[illegible] accounts.
[illegible] 3 fund

Liabilities—Continued.

III. Other reserve or provisional funds.

IV. Deposits at sight or not greater than three days, segregating such as bear interest and such as do not.

V. Time deposits, greater than three days.

VI. Bank notes in circulation.

VII. Treasury bonds in circulation.

VIII. Mortgage bonds in circulation.

IX. Sundry creditors.

X. Impersonal creditor accounts.

XI. Ordinary accounts.

The Treasury Department may order that the items, which by virtue of this article must appear in the balances, be set out in detail.

NEW ARTICLES.

The following additional articles are added to the law of March 19, 1897:

Art. 38 *bis*. Banks of issue may at any time be changed into financing banks, renouncing the special rights conferred on them by law, provided that they be so authorized by the Treasury Department, which shall take care that the reformed charter meet the requirements of the new character of the bank, and shall establish regulations for retiring or guaranteeing the bank notes in circulation.

Art. 95 *bis*. In order to make effective financing credit on account of failure to pay principal or interest as stipulated, the provisions of Articles 78 to 86, relative to mortgage banks, shall apply to financing banks.

Art. 97 *bis*. Financing banks are required to keep in cash on hand forty per cent at least of the sum of the deposits carried at sight or not greater than three days' time, being authorized to substitute cash up to one-half of the said forty per cent with securities immediately realizable. The remaining sixty per cent shall be guaranteed by paper discounted for a time not greater than six months.

Art. 102 *bis*. For the purposes of this law bonds or obligations immediately realizable or negotiable or first-class securities shall be understood:

I. Bonds or certificates of the Mexican Government and others whose principal or interest the said Government may guarantee.

II. Bonds of foreign countries or corporations that capitalize at four per cent or a less rate on the official exchanges where they are quoted.

III. Bonds of the States or municipalities of the Federation that capitalize at six per cent or at a less rate.

IV. Bank notes, mortgage bonds, Treasury bonds, and collateral *bonds, provided* that all these be issued by institutions with Federal *charters.*

V. Stock or obligations issued by national (Mexican) companies, provided that these securities are quoted on any of the markets of the country or of foreign countries, and which, as to the first, have paid dividends, and as to the second, have regularly paid interest, in both cases at least for five years prior to the acquisition by the bank.

Art. 103 *bis*. The deposits received by the banks without interest, referred to in this law, represent credits against the banks proper and shall have preference over any others except the credits enumerated in Article 25 of this law, bills emitted by banks of issue, and Treasury bonds emitted by financing banks, which shall enjoy preference with respect to the said deposits.

NEW SECTION OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

A pharmaceutical section has been created by law for the National Medical Institute of Mexico, beginning from the opening of the present fiscal year.

Dr. EDUARDO ARMENDARIZ has been appointed as head of the new division, having been formerly in charge of the physiological section. He has recently visited the United States as special commissioner to examine the physical status of public school students, and in addition took steps to introduce to the attention of the United States Pharmacy Commission various Mexican drugs and herbs of well-defined medicinal properties.

THE PECAN CROP.

It is estimated that growing of pecans in the Republic of Mexico represents about $400,000 annually, 100 carloads of the nut being produced, the bulk of which is shipped to the United States. The nut is larger and has a thicker shell than the Texas variety, the producing centers being Sabinas, Monclova, Monte Morelos, Bustamente, Guadalajara, and Pachuca.

FREE ENTRY FOR MERCHANDISE INTO QUINTANA ROO.

By Presidential decree the time allowed for the free entry of merchandise into Quintana Roo, for consumption in that Territory, has been extended to June 30, 1909.

FREE ENTRY FOR MINING AND METALLURGICAL MACHINERY.

A law promulgated on June 3, 1908, permits the entry into the Mexican Republic, free of import duties, of machinery for the use of mining syndicates and metallurgical establishments where precious metal are refined until June 30, 1909, under conditions defined in the law of March 25, 1905.

MODIFICATION OF DYNAMITE CONCESSION.

According to a new agreement made between the Mexican Government and the Mexican National Dynamite and Explosive Company, the time for the operation of the syndicate is extended for twenty-five years from March, 1908, until 1933, instead of until 1917, as agreed upon in the contract of 1905. During this time the Government guarantees not to grant a similar concession to other individuals, nor to set aside the special tax on the article in favor of any producer, manufacturer, or importer, whether native or foreign, of any dynamite or other explosive the base of which is nitro-glycerine or other similar explosive substance.

CITY OF PACHUCA, MEXICO.

A progressive commercial city in the State of Hidalgo. Pachuca is situated at an altitude of 8,000 feet above the sea, has a population of 41,000, and is the center of a mining region. Many of the mines in the vicinity were worked long before the Spanish conquest.

Further modification is made as to the terms of taxation of the company. According to the original contract it was required that the company should pay from March 1, 1914, to the time of the expiration of the contract in 1917, $60 per ton, and also duties on any foreign goods they might import. The present terms provide that from March 1, 1908, to March 1, 1918, the company shall be exempted from this taxation; from 1918 to 1923, the rate will be $20 per ton; from 1923 to 1928, $40 per ton, and from 1928 to 1933, $60 *per ton.*

It is also allowed the company to import dynamite or explosives, either when it is unable to supply the demand or the Department of Fomento may so authorize.

The full text of the contract is published in the "*Diario Oficial*," for May 22, 1908.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

The placing of native oil on the Mexican market at a reduction of 20 per cent in price and the reported shipment of 20,000 barrels of refined oil to England by the Pearson Company marks an era of development in the petroleum industry of the country.

Recent Government concessions cover the right to explore and exploit the petroleum wells existing in the southern cantons of the State of Veracruz and in the adjoining districts of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, the invested capital to be not less than $500,000. This concession was granted to the representative of the Huasteca Petroleum Company. Another company binds itself to pay annually into the Federal and States' treasury, respectively, 7 and 3 per cent of the receipts obtained from such exploitation, so long as the output shall total 1,470,000 liters daily. This latter organization, known as the "Oil Fields of Mexico Company," is to exploit the States of Veracruz and Puebla, and is to invest not less than $100,000 in seven years.

The oil-producing lands discovered in the State of Veracruz, near the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the flow of oil in the wells have shown such a quantity and quality that an English company has erected a large refining plant at Minatitlan, which is not only built on the most modern lines, but as regards capacity is the largest by far in this Republic. The plant will be in operation within a short time.

Illuminating, lubricating, and fuel oils are to be manufactured. The company has erected sixteen 1,000-barrel crude stills, seven 500-barrel lubricating-oil stills, seventeen 200-barrel tar stills, five 1,000-barrel steam stills, three 1,000-barrel agitators, eight 500-barrel agitators, ten 95-foot storage tanks, each of a capacity of 47,000 barrels, and in addition 26 storage tanks that range in capacity from 2,000 to 5,000 barrels each. The company owns the wells. A certain part of the production is to be fuel oil, and as the company also operates the Tehuantepec National Railway the latter's engines will be supplied with fuel oil. Large storage tanks are being erected at Veracruz and other places to supply the several railways in this part of the country. When this plant is in operation it is expected that the Mexican market for foreign petroleum will be a thing of the past.

An oil company with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., with refineries at Mexico City, Veracruz, and at Tampico, has had for many years practically a monopoly of the trade in Mexico. The company carries

its crude oil from Philadelphia to Veracruz and Tampico by tank steamers, from which it is pumped direct into the company's storage tanks.

The Veracruz refinery has a capacity of about 350,000 gallons of crude per month; the one at Tampico is much larger and has at present a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, but is being enlarged, and when this has been accomplished will have a capacity four times as great as at present. The Mexico City plant has been closed, and the material will be utilized in part for the increased capacity at Tampico. There is another smaller plant operated by a stock company at Veracruz, but its output does not materially influence the market.

The business of refining petroleum has been enjoying special privileges in that the tariff has been a barrier to American refiners. The import duty on crude mineral oil is fixed at $3.30 Mexican ($1.64 United States currency) per 100 kilos (220 pounds); the duty on refined, however, is $19.80 Mexican ($9.86) per 100 kilos, legal weight, and on lubricating oils $13.20 Mexican ($6.57) per 100 kilos, gross weight. Legal weight is the weight of the article including that of its wrappings, cans, etc., but not the outside packing case. The costs of importation are slightly in excess of the figures given, to cover harbor and other improvements, by which the municipality benefits.

PROCESS OF GUAYULE EXTRACTION.

At the request of the United States consul at Matamoras, CLARENCE A. MILLER, the following account covering the method employed in Mexico for the extraction of guayule has been furnished by a chemist of Monterey:

There are, as far as I know, two German chemical processes in use in this country for the production of rubber from the guayule plant. One of these is based on the application of alkali, the other one on the use of benzol and alcohol. However, the system mostly used by the largest factories seems to be the separation of the rubber from the shrub by boiling at a temperature of about 130° C. three hours, more or less, and adding to the water caustic soda or simply lime; some also add salt to the lime. These substances are used against the resinous contents of the plant which are extracted, together with the rubber. I have another chemical process which I consider the best. A part of my process is used by the Saltillo factory, which selected the benzol method over the boiling process mostly used after they had invested several thousand dollars in a boiling plant. The latter are the most expensive in construction but the cheapest in operation; their disadvantage consists in the great loss of rubber (about 3 to 4 per cent), as well as in the quick spoiling of the rubber, which does not last as long as that chemically produced.

In addition to guayule, there are in this country other plants containing rubber, but not enough to pay the expense of the extraction of it. Experiments are being made with the candeliala, which is claimed to contain 3 per cent rubber, considerable resin, and also a high percentage of wax. Some trial carloads of this plant have been exported to Belgium. There are in New York excellent chemical laborator[illegible] know all about guayule rubber and its

extraction. If new plants said to contain rubber are examined by them, they can supply all the scientific and practical information needed.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

In accordance with the law of June 16, 1908, the following modifications in the tariff rates of Mexico are to become effective from August 16, with the exception of the remitted duty on benzol, which was enforced from July 1.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Present rate of duty.	Proposed new rate of duty.
		Pesos.	*Pesos.*
176	Tobacco, "breva" or for chewing.....per kilogram (legal)..	1.10	1.70
	Steel, in bars, round, square, flat, channeled, of octagonal or hexagonal section, or cruciform.....per 100 kilograms..	5.50	[a] .06
228a	Steel, in bars of any shape, or section, furnished with patterns, stripes, teeth, or stamped with a symmetrical design over the whole or part of the surface.....per 100 kilograms..	5.50	[a] .07
241a	Iron, in bars of any shape, or section, furnished with patterns, stripes, teeth, or stamped with a symmetrical design over the whole or part of the surface.....per kilogram..	.06	.07
248	Iron or steel rails for railways, and points, disks, sleepers, and frogs.....per kilogram..	[b] .02	[c] 2.50
249	Screws, plates, unions, and bolts of iron or steel, for fixing rails.....per kilogram..	[d] .01	.03
250	Beams and joists of iron and steel, not specially perforated or slotted.....per kilogram..	.03	[c] 3.50
251	Beams, joists, columns of iron or steel specially perforated or slotted, frames, brackets, base plates for columns, butt or junction plates, tensor or braces, with or without nuts, and other parts not specially mentioned, of iron and steel, for building purposes.....per kilogram..	.04	.05
268	Common and hydraulic lime, Roman and Portland cement, carbonate of lime or Spanish white.....per 100 kilograms..	.55	.70
278a	Bensol.....kilogram (legal)..	.09	Free.
368	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and parts thereof, when sewn, of cotton fabrics of all kinds, even though ornamented with lace, or insertions of cotton or linen (or with silk ribbons)[e] or with common metal, for adults and children.....	(No change in duty.)	
369	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and parts thereof, when sewn, of cotton fabrics of all kinds, when trimmed with ribbon or tissue containing silk, or with skirts or overskirts of lace or guipure of cotton.....	(No change in duty.)	
527	Absorbent cotton and gauze (even though they be sterilized or prepared with antiseptics)[f].....	(No change in duty.)	
557	Common salt, in grain or in block.....	[g] .02	[a] .02
557a	Common salt, ground for table use (even when done up in cotton bags).....kilogram..		[a] .03
630	Carriages in skeleton form (in the rough), not upholstered nor painted; weighing up to 250 kilos.....kilogram (net)..	.33	.45
631	Carriages in skeleton form (in the rough), not upholstered nor painted; weighing more than 250, but not more than 750 kilos (each of the first 250 kilos of each vehicle shall pay 45 cent (instead of 33), and each additional kilo up to the limit specified shall pay 33 cents, instead of 22 cents).....kilogram (net)..	.22	.33
634	Sets of front and back running gears and their separate parts not specified, shafts and poles, of wood, or of wood and common metal, and wheels for carts and carriages.....kilogram (net)..	[h] .30	.66
634a	Sets of front and back running gears and their separate parts not specified, shafts and poles, of wood, or of wood and common metal, and wheels for carts and carriages, unpainted, whether finished or unfinished.....kilogram (net)..	.30	.45

[a] Per kilogram.
[b] Rails of iron or steel for railways weighing more than 10 kilos per linear meter.
[c] Per 100 kilograms.
[d] Rails of iron or steel for railways weighing not more than 10 kilos per linear meter, and disks, sleepers, bolts, keys, and attachments for fixing rails.
[e] It is proposed to omit the words in square brackets.
[f] No. 527 reads at present: Cotton and gauze, aseptic and antiseptic.
[g] Common or table salt.
[h] Front running gear and separate wheels for carts or carriages.

BUDGET LAW FOR 1908-9.

According to decree of May 27, 1908, the revenues of the Federal Treasury of Mexico for the economic year from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, shall consist of the revenues from the following sources:

Tax on foreign commerce.

I. Import duties in accordance with the tariff contained in the decree of June 20, 1905, and corrections thereto, to be collected in accordance with the dispositions of the general tariff of June 12, 1891, pertaining to maritime and internal custom-house collections, together with the reforms, explanations, and later additions.

II. Export duties on lumber, either for building purposes or cabinet work, as well as on all kinds of foreign woods, the duties of which shall be collected in accordance with the laws of December 12, 1893, December 3, 1894, and to any other disposition, excepting dyewoods, which are exempt of said duties.

III. Export duties on the following products: A. Grass fodder, 60 cents per 100 kilos gross weight. B. Chicle (chewing gum), 2 cents per kilo, net. C. Guayule grass in its natural state or ground, $15 per ton of 1,000 kilograms, gross weight. D. Hemp fiber, 50 cents per 100 kilos, net weight. E. Raw hides and skins—Deer and goat skins, $2.25 cents per 100 kilos net weight; cowhides and others, 75 cents per 100 kilos.

IV. Export duties on Mexican silver money, in accordance with the law of November 19, 1906.

V. Transit duties: In accordance with present custom-house dues, to concessions granted to transportation companies, and to the contracts and dispositions relating to the interoceanic traffic by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

VI. Tonnage dues and additions, loading and unloading dues, and dues on internal-maritime traffic, as provided in the laws of the 1st and 27th of June, 1898, and in accordance with contracts and dispositions relating to traffic through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

VII. Dues or remunerations to be collected for the interior services of the ports, in accordance with the tariff that the Executive may issue in accordance with provisions in Article 12, of the law of July 1, 1898.

VIII. Storage dues in accordance with the general custom-house tariff with reforms thereon by decree of March 29, 1904, and other present rulings.

IX. Navigation dues in accordance with the laws of January 8 and June 9, 1857.

GOVERNMENT PALACE, GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

This building of the Colonial period faces the Plaza de Armas. Guadalajara is the capital of the State of Jalisco and has a population of 105,000.

X. Pilotage dues, in accordance with the law of January 30, 1860, regulation of April 22, 1851, circular of July 30, 1894, decree of February 24, 1896, and subsequent dispositions.

XI. Sanitary dues, as per decree of October 23, 1895, and subsequent dispositions.

XII. Consular fees to be charged by consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents of the Republic for the following acts: A. For the certification of such documents as may be presented to them as provided in the general custom-house tariff, subject to fees established in Article 78 of said tariff reformed by the law of November 20, 1905. B. For the certification of signatures as per Article 1 of the law of October 12, 1830, which is hereby declared extensive to the ratification by official letters, or in any other manner to serve as a certification; on the understanding that the fee is to be eight dollars and not four as stated in above-named law. C. For the certificates of the lawful establishment of foreign companies in conformity of Article 24 of the Commercial Code, and by those that may be issued in accordance with paragraph III of the Article 18 of the law of November, 1897, reformed by that of June 4, 1902, on the understanding that the fees shall be ten dollars for each certificate. D. For the certifications and other official acts specified in other acting dispositions outside of those referred to in the preceding paragraphs; on the understanding that double fees will be charged on those established by such dispositions. The ten-dollar dues on Mexican vessels which may enter any port where there may be a resident consular agent are not included in this paragraph, said dues are herewith abolished, nor the dues of the health certificates of the emigrants who may come to settle in the Republic, said dues in lieu of being doubled will be reduced to one dollar fee, thus modifying Article 108 of the Regulations of the Mexican Consular Corps, issued September 16, 1871. The dues alluded to in paragraphs B and C shall be collected by the diplomatic agents of Mexico abroad when they certify signatures or issue such certificates. When ministers or consuls are obliged to employ the services of a lawyer for the expedition of said certificates, such fees shall be paid by the interested parties, independent of the respective dues.

Interior taxes in the Federation.

XIII. Income of the stamp tax: A. A general tax on such acts, documents, and contracts needing a common stamp in accordance with the law of June 1, 1906, its regulations of October 30 of the same year and preceding dispositions. B. Federal contribution on payments made in the State and municipal collecting offices, as prescribed by the said stamp law and subsequent dispositions. C. Annual tax on mining properties, in accordance to the law of March 25, 1905. D.

Interior stamp tax on gold and silver, in accordance with the law of March 25, 1905, and with the decrees of November 23 and 24 of said year. E. Tax on manufactured cigars in accordance with the law of December 10, 1892, decree of May 12, 1896, decree of May 20, 1904, and other provisions. F. Tax on alcoholic beverages of native production in accordance with the law of May 4, 1895, reformed by Article 3 of the law of June 20, 1905, to the regulation of May 4, 1895, decrees of May 7, 1903, May 11, 1905, and to any other disposition which may be issued. G. Tax on thread and cotton goods in accordance with the law of November 17, 1893, to the regulation of 28th of same month, and to the decree of October 30, 1902, on the understanding that the sales of native cotton thread will only be taxed 2½ per cent on the amounts. H. Tax on dynamite and explosives in accordance with the decree of February 21, 1905. I. Tax for the verification of weights and measures, when made by Federal employees in accordance to the regulation of the law of June 6, 1905, issued November 16 of same year, and further relative dispositions. J. Tax on marks and patents of inventions in accordance with laws of August 25, 1903, and their regulations.

XIV. Tax on smelting, assaying, and separating, in accordance with the law of March 25, 1905, to the regulation of the 30th of same month and to the respective tariffs.

Internal tax collected only in the Federal District and Territories.

XV. Direct revenues in the Federal District: A. Tax on predial estates, in accordance with the law of May 12, 1896, and subsequent decrees. B. Professional and commercial tax in accordance with the above law. C. Tax on patents in accordance with above-named law, and to the decrees of June 14 and August 5, 1896, to Article 17 of the law of April 24, 1903, and subsequent dispositions.

XVI. Taxes on municipal branches and others in the Federal District: A. Tax on *pulques* (national beverage of the common class extracted from the maguey plant), in accordance with the decree of September 26, 1896, and subsequent dispositions. B. Products of municipal character on services as enumerated in paragraphs I, II, and III, of Article 18 of the law of April 24, 1903, with the exception of incise B in the above-named paragraph III, which is abolished, on the understanding that the tax on streets and sewers in the city of Mexico shall be collected as established by decree of December, 1897, but in the other municipalities half of the amount fixed by the tariff contained in the law of January 20, 1897, shall be collected. C. Sundry products enumerated in fractions V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X, of the same Article 18 of the same law.

XVII. Revenues from the Territories: A. Predial, patent, and professional taxes in the Territories of Lower California and Tepic,

in accordance with the decrees of May 12, 1896, and subsequent dispositions. B. Tax on packages in Lower California as per special decree of May 12, 1896.

XVIII. Inheritance and donation taxes in the above-mentioned Federal District and Territories of Lower California—Tepic and Quintana Roo—in accordance with the law of June 7, 1901, and subsequent dispositions.

XIX. Tax of six per thousand on the value of estates and metallurgical establishments in the District and Federal Territories in accordance with the law of June 6, 1887.

XX. Taxes that are collected upon inscriptions, cancellations, annotations, and certificates on the Public Registry of Property as per regulation of June 21, 1902.

Public utility services.

XXI. Post-office revenues.

XXII. Revenues of the Federal Government telegraphs.

XXIII. Revenues of the arsenal and floating dock at Veracruz, as well as from the shipyard at Guaymas, which, according to regulations, must ingress into the Federal Treasury.

XXIV. The proceeds of work done or services given in the schools, museums, archives, offices, and industrial establishments sustained by the Federal Government as well as for the publications made for account of said Government, which, according to rules and regulations, ought to ingress into the Federal Treasury.

Proceeds of real estate belonging to the nation.

XXV. Cash proceeds of nationalized real estate.

XXVI. Cash rentals and sales of public and national lands, gains and losses as referred to in the law of March 26, 1894.

XXVII. Cash proceeds received from the sale of other real estate not specified in the preceding paragraphs.

XXVIII. Cash receipts for the renting or exploitation of forests, salt pits, guano deposits, and other real estate belonging to the Federation in accordance with the respective laws, dispositions, and contracts.

Products and divers sources.

XXIX. Proceeds of the national lottery.

XXX. Proceeds of railroad shares belonging to the Government.

XXXI. Payments by companies or enterprises in accordance with concessions or contracts as a compensation for the establishment of especial offices or of any other service rendered by the Federal Government.

XXXII. Proceeds of pearl, whale, seal, etc., fishing rights, in conformity to regulations and contracts.

XXXIII. Revenues from capital, shares, rights, and other property which by any title may belong to the Federation and not specified in other paragraphs.

XXXIV. Premiums for the placing of funds.

XXXV. Revenues derived from fines imposed in conformity to Federal laws, or by disposition of any authority of the Federal Government, or by the courts, and judges of the District and Territories, and not included in other sources of income excepting those that are to ingress in the special account, referred to in Article 18 of the transitory law annexed to the Penal Code of December 7, 1871.

XXXVI. Revenues from cessions and donations to the Treasury.

XXXVII. Profits from the amortization of the public debt.

XXXVIII. Credit balances, taxes, and Federal products uncollected in previous years.

XXXIX. Reintegration of such balances, liquidations, or any other obligations which according to law may belong to the Federal Treasury.

Article II. Pilotage dues shall be collected by the custom-houses in each respective port and applied to whom by right in the proportions fixed by actual laws, but in making the accounts corresponding to Fraction X of Article I of this law only the share of the above-named dues applicable as receipts to the Federal Treasury shall figure. The dues of 1½ or 2 per cent, as the case may be, collected by the custom-houses in accordance with the decrees of June 4, 1896, September 3, 1901, December 3, 1902, and October 19, 1906, in favor of the municipalities, as well as the port dues collected at Tampico in accordance with the contracts with the Mexican Central Railroad, will continue to be collected and applied to their objects without same figuring in the returns of the revenues of the Treasury.

Article III. The revenues accruing from credit operations or from contracts made during the fiscal year in which this law is in vigor, and that by reason of its accidental character may not be included in any of the branches of normal collections therein enumerated, will form a special separate account with the Treasury to be known under the title of " Extraordinary Income."

Article IV. Amounts in Mexican money to be collected abroad by virtue of the law or by contracts shall be received in the currency of the country in which the collection is made, and barring a contract to the contrary, the conversion of Mexican money into foreign shall be made in accordance with the table of equivalents published by the Secretary of Finances. Revenues of any kind collected abroad, in foreign money, shall be credited in their respective accounts in Mexi-

can dollars, in accordance with the aforementioned table of equivalents, and the differences thus resulting in favor of the Treasury between the real rate of the conversion and the above-named equivalents shall be credited to the revenue account, as provided in Fraction XXXIV of Article I of this law.

Article V. The revenues collected, if the law permits it, in shares of the public debt shall not figure in the corresponding accounts to the incises of Article I of this law, but shall be entered into a special statement formed by the Treasury, which shall be sent to the Chamber of Deputies with the general account of the Treasury.

TINNING AND GALVANIZING WORKS.

A contract has been approved by the Mexican Government and publication made in the "*Diario Oficial*" for June 9 for the establishment in Mexico of works for the production of galvanized plain or corrugated sheets and tinned sheets and articles thereof to the extent of 3,000 tons of galvanized sheets annually and 2,000 tons of tinned sheets. The contractor, who is British, agrees to invest $200,000 capital in the works, plans for which must be laid before the Ministry of Fomento within twelve months and buildings completed within two and a half years from the date of approval of the plans.

The contractor is allowed importation free of duty of machines, tools, apparatus, electric lighting material, fire-extinction apparatus, etc., for the works, and when they are completed raw material for the production of the sheets.

IRRIGATION CONTRACTS AND AID TO AGRICULTURE.

A law of the Mexican Government, promulgated in the "*Diario Oficial*" for June 17, 1908, authorizes the expenditure by the Executive through the medium of contracts effected by the Department of Promotion (Fomento) of $25,000,000 Mexican currency for irrigation works, designed for the betterment of agricultural and pastoral industries.

Concessions obtained under this law are regarded as works of public utility, and carry with them the free admission of such machinery, implements, seed, and stock as may be required for the adequate development of the same.

A feature of the economic development of the Republic during the last few years has been the number of water privileges granted for use in manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

RELATIVE VALUE OF FOREIGN SILVER COINS.

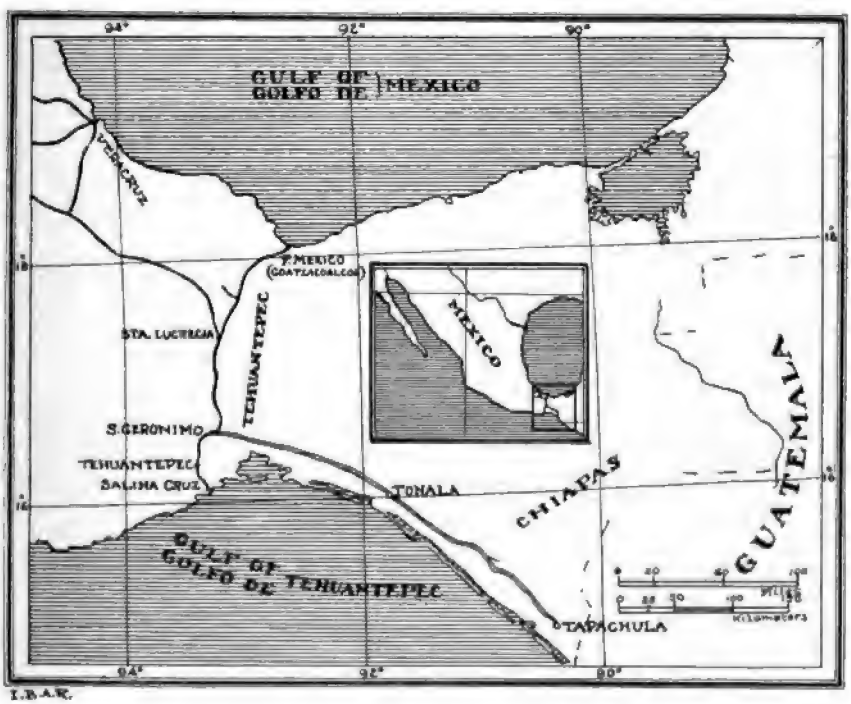
In accordance with the decree of the Mexican Executive, from July 1, 1908, the following schedule is operative throughout the *Republic for the* relative valuation of Mexican coins and those of

countries on a silver basis. The equivalents are available for statistical work only:

Country.	Coins.	Values in Mexican currency.
Bolivia	Boliviano	0.83
Guatemala	Peso	.83
Salvador	do	.83
Honduras	do	.83
Nicaragua	do	.83
Persia	Kran	.152
China	Tael	1.4403

TAX ON TEXTILE FACTORIES.

For the half year, July–December, 1908, the 119 textile factories of the Mexican Republic will pay, according to the law regulating such enterprises, a governmental tax of $923,600 ($461,800 United States currency).



MEXICAN LINK IN THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Shows line inaugurated May, 1908.
Shows Tehuantepec route and connections.

MEXICAN LINK IN THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

In the opening of the railroad extension from San Jeronimo on the Tehuantepec road to Tapachula in Chiapas another link in the great

Pan-American Railway was completed. The inauguration, on May 5, 1908, was made the occasion of great rejoicing in the State of Chiapas, being presided over by the governor and celebrated with enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

This branch has an extent of 46 miles, forming part of the 305 miles now under operation on Mexican territory. The Federal Government paid the constructing company a subsidy of $19,200 per mile, and, according to the terms of the concession, granted the sole right of operation for a period of ninety-nine years.

The line crosses fine coffee lands, the total products of the region traversed being estimated at 40,000 tons annually, and it is from the transport of this commodity that the operating company anticipates to pay the construction cost. At San Jeronimo the coffee will be shipped over the Tehuantepec road, and thence to Coatzacoalcos, to be sent finally to Germany, the leading market for this product.

The finest materials have been used in building the line, steel rails of 56 pounds being used for the first 125 miles and 60 pounds for the rest. Steel bridges are also used and attractive stations have been constructed of brick and cement.

Connection with the Guatemalan line is to be pushed from the Guatemalan boundary.

COMMERCE OF VERACRUZ, COATZACOALCOS, AND FRONTERA, 1907.

According to official advices received from the United States consul at Veracruz, the foreign commerce of Veracruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Frontera, the three principal ports of Mexico, for the year 1907 aggregated $59,916,509; of this amount $35,193,204 represented imports and $24,723,305 exports. The total commerce of Veracruz figures for $56,425,416, of which $32,546,824 for imports and $23,878,592 for exports, while the commerce of Coatzacoalcos amounted to $2,190,236, of which $2,043,037 represent imports and $147,199 exports, and that of Frontera reached $1,300,857, imports amounting to $603,343 and exports to $697,514. In the commerce with Veracruz the United States occupies second place, both for imports and exports, its share in the imports having amounted to $1,684,486, and in exports to $7,606,974, or nearly 32 per cent of the latter. With Coatzacoalcos, the United States ranks second for imports and first for exports, a value of $763,834 being given for the former and of $143,662 for the latter, while in the commerce with Frontera it heads the list with an export value of $232,092 and an import value of $695,401.

NICARAGUA

EXPORTS FROM BLUEFIELDS.

A table prepared by the United States consular agent at Bluefields, and published in "*The American*" for July 6, shows the gross value in gold, including export duties, concession, freight, and other charges, of bananas, rubber, and gold shipped from that port during the five years 1904–1908, as follows:

	Bananas.	Rubber.	Gold.
1904	$814,900.00	$201,881.78	$534,371.34
1905	647,428.09	280,609.28	421,046.85
1906	709,758.00	298,464.03	463,110.18
1907	208,035.75	269,019.57	557,550.66
1908	409,905.70	129,361.78	499,165.94

NEW BANANA COMPANY.

A new company for the planting and exploiting of bananas has been organized, according to "*El Litoral Atlántico*," of Bluefields, for June 25, 1908, which will be known as the "Kukra River Planting Company," from the location of its plantations. It is stated that the capital of the company is $60,000 gold, and that it is backed by capitalists of the United States.

COMMERCIAL STREET, BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA.

Bluefields occupies a height overlooking the capacious landlocked harbor at the mouth of the Rama River, which empties into the Caribbean Sea. Large quantities of bananas are grown in the vicinity and shipped to New Orleans. Bluefields is also the center of a considerable mining industry.

SHIPPING ENTERPRISE.

The American Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, reports that a company has recently been awarded a contract whereby the Nicaraguan Government leases for a period of five years the three gunboats com-

prising the greater part of the Nicaraguan Navy, which are to be disarmed and turned over to the company to be used for passenger and freight traffic between Puntarenas, Costa Rica, and Acajutla, in Salvador, touching at all the intermediate ports.

PANAMÁ

STREET PAVING IN THE CITY OF PANAMA.

Among the most important public improvements in Panama and Colon has been the paving and resurfacing of streets. Improved sanitation and a decreasing death rate, particularly from infectious diseases, has resulted.

PARAGUAY

THE GROWING OF YERBA MATE.

The geographic zone most favorable for the growing of yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, as it is called, lies between 10 and 28 degrees south *latitude* between the Atlantic Ocean and the Andes Mountains. This *section includes* Paraguay and a large portion of southern Brazil, *to which its culture* is largely confined, but recently the Argentine

Government has offered aid to planters desirous of engaging in this production.

On the export lists of Brazil for 1907 yerba maté figures for $8,000,000, and the Paraguay output is estimated at 17,600,000 pounds annually, of which one-half is for home consumption and the remainder for export.

Known botanically as the *Ilex paraguayensis*, it is also called the herb of St. Bartholomew and the Jesuits' tea. In Paraguay it was first cultivated by the Jesuit fathers, who, by a selective

A MILITARY PARADE ON PALMA STREET, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

The army of Paraguay is divided into infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and consists of 3,200 soldiers.

process, obtained a species of finer flavor than the native wild variety. Plantations are grown either from a nursery of selected seedlings from old and healthy plants or by the transplanting and cultivation of wild growths. It is necessary to place them from 4 to 5 yards apart in order that sufficient light and air may strike down toward the roots. The plant grows from 3 to 6 meters in height, is perpetually green, with thick, alternate, lanceolate leaves. The flowers are grouped in clusters of about 30 each, and are white, with four petals. The fruit is about the size of a mustard seed. It is for the leaves and stems of the plant that it is grown commercially, and these are sub-

jected to many processes for the extraction of the resinous matter which they contain in large quantities.

By the infusion of these dried and pulverized leaves and stems the tea so highly prized in many sections of South America is made. It is regarded as a fine tonic, and as possessed of nourishing qualities, while its digestive, laxative, soporific, and diuretic properties are well known and appreciated. Its exhilarating qualities are comparable to the early stages of intoxication, if taken in large enough quantities, while it is the coffee of the poorer classes.

The Parguayan tracts where it grows wild comprise immense areas in the north and east of the Republic, the most notable producing centers being Panadero, Igatimi, San Pedro, Villa Concepcion, Caaguazu, Jesus, and Tacurupucú. Numerous tributaries of the Paraguay and Parana rivers traverse these regions and facilitate the transport of the product, which is effected in flat-bottomed boats.

PERU

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

The Peruvian Government has, during the past few years, been employing experts from the United States Geological Survey and the Reclamation Service testing the possibilities of irrigation in the Republic. The series of reports made to the Mining Institute, a branch of the Public Improvements Department, indicate the most favorable regions and conditions for the development of irrigation and, with their accompanying maps, form valuable data.

As a result of these investigations it is estimated that approximately 2,500,000 acres of the Peruvian coast region are susceptible of irrigation, of which between 800,000 and 1,000,000 acres are in the valley districts. The ease with which the coast is reached and a market obtained for the products secured by irrigation is abundant reason for the cultivation of such enterprises. The legislation designed to encourage such projects is contained in the Irrigation Code of 1903 and is very liberal. It provides the mode of occupation for the lands, regulations for the protection of the owners, and other important subjects. Some of the large landowners have sought the cooperation of the Government in their plans, and this has been furnished, though not to the extent of financial support.

An extensive system of irrigation for the Chimbote district in the north was planned by Henry Meiggs, the builder of the Peruvian railways, and though for a time after his death the project lacked enterprise, it has now been taken up by the Peruvian Government.

Peru's leading crops—sugar, cotton, and rice—are all irrigation crops.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

In a report made by the Spanish consul at Lima, it is stated that among the local industries of Peru, that of the manufacture of cottons and woolens is one of the oldest and most progressive. The development of cotton weaving is of comparatively recent date, and its present high position is due to an English company, which acquired

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING, LIMA, PERU.

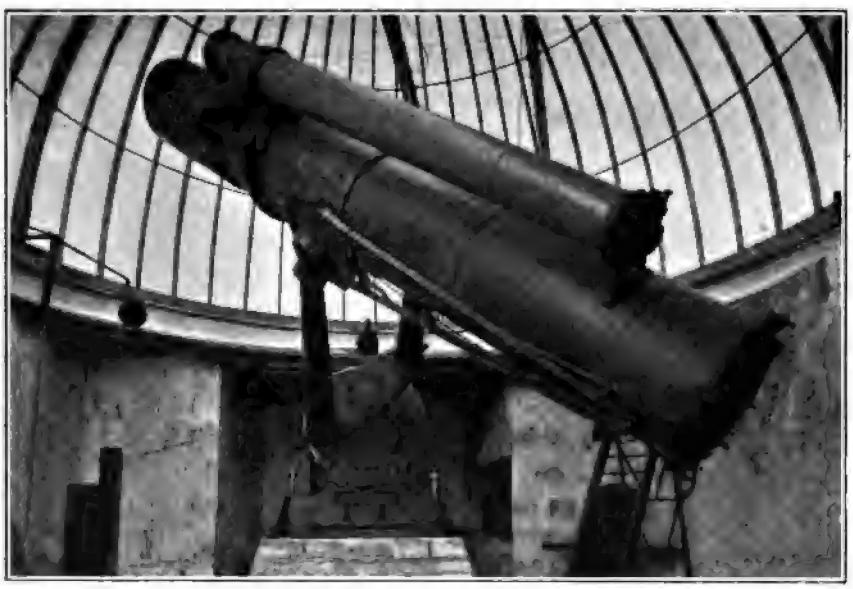
This imposing edifice is devoted to the permanent exhibition of all kinds of machinery and instruments applied to the national industries and to the development of the country's resources.

in 1900 a factory which was originally established in 1848. This particular factory devotes itself almost exclusively to the making of "tucuyo," a special cloth, peculiar to Peru, which is employed for shirts, sheets, towels, etc., and of which the total yearly output is estimated to be 20,000,000 yards.

Although the native factories are able to supply the demand for this class of goods, there are other weaves not produced in the country and which are entirely imported. This import branch is threatened in consequence of the establishment of an enterprise known as the "Inca Cotton Mill Company (Limited)," a United States concern, which is fitted with the most modern machinery and apparatus, and

which will devote itself to the manufacture of the white goods which have heretofore formed so large a feature of the imports. It is thought that these mills will be able to supply all the demands of the Peruvian market.

In regard to woolens, it is stated that five factories of some importance give employment to a large number of workmen and work up about 600,000 kilograms of wool annually. The total output, however, fails to meet the entire demand and there is consequently a large import trade under this head.



TELESCOPE, HARVARD OBSERVATORY, AREQUIPA, PERU.

The observatory is situated at an altitude of 8,000 feet. The telescope was the gift of Miss Bruce, of New York, and is one of the largest photographic telescopes ever constructed. It consists of four 24-inch lenses, and was specially designed for photographing stellar spectra.

SALVADOR

BUDGET LAW.

The budget law effective in the Republic of Salvador for the year 1908–9, estimates total receipts at $18,131,200, and expenditures at $18,308,564, a deficit of $177,364 being thus shown.

Receipts from imports are calculated at $2,480,000, and from exports, $5,742,900; while from internal taxes the following returns are anticipated: Liquors, $2,500,000; stamps, 230,000, various, $658,900. The proceeds of the £1,000,000 loan at 75 per cent yields $9,000,000 silver.

RAILROAD FROM LA UNION TO THE GUATEMALAN FRONTIER.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for June 15, 1908, publishes the text of a contract approved by the Executive of Salvador, whereby RENÉ KEILHAUER is authorized to construct a line of railroad to extend from La Union on the Gulf of Fonseca to a point on the Guatemalan frontier.

The road will leave the port of La Union, pass or connect with the cities of Usulutan, San Vicente, and Cojutepec, unite with the line already built between the capital and Santa Ana, and proceed to the Guatemalan frontier to make connection with the Atlantic railway of that country, recently inaugurated.

RAILROAD FROM LA UNION TO THE GUATEMALAN FRONTIER.

..... Railroad in operation.
..... Route to be constructed.

A branch line will also run from La Union to San Miguel, the most important town of the eastern section of the Republic of Salvador, and connection will be made with Ahuachapan to the west, thus furnishing railroad links with all the principal departments. The total length will be 360 kilometers. The contract also carries with it the construction of a wharf at La Union, of steel and iron, to be operated in connection with the railroad and capable of accommodating the freight handling of steamers.

The stipulation is made that the survey of the line shall begin within sixty days from the date of the signing of the contract, and

that the La Union-San Miguel section be completed within eighteen months. In the remaining sections 20 kilometers annually are to be put into commission.

Government aid is guaranteed and free entry for all material at the customs houses is granted.

The importance of this contract lies in the fact that it covers the section of the Pan-American line belonging to Salvador as defined in the Convention signed in Washington on December 20, 1907, on the occasion of the Central American Peace Conference.

PORT MOVEMENT, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

Entries at the ports of Salvador during the first quarter of 1908 are reported for 150 steam and 51 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 274,586, the United States leading with 153,206 tons and 77 steamers.

Produce of the country was shipped to the extent of 221,921 packages, and passengers numbered 930, postal matter figuring for 75 cases, 420 sacks, and 300 parcels.

Acajutla is the principal port of entry, with 49 steamers, followed by La Union 39 and La Libertad 35.

INCREASED REVENUES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

By a decree of the Government of Salvador promulgated April 7, 1908, a tax of one-half of 1 per cent is imposed on all sales of real estate in the Republic, the proceeds therefrom to be devoted to the construction of public works, in accordance with the judgment of the Departmental Governors and the Executive Power.

ADHERENCE TO THE POSTAL UNION.

A decree of May 22, 1908, signifies the adherence of the Republic of Salvador to the Universal Postal Union, of Rome, of May 26, 1906.

TEXTILE TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC.

In a total of over $4,000,000 for import valuations into Salvador during 1906, cotton goods figure for more than $1,500,000, or over 30 per cent of the total. Great Britain figures as the leading source of supply, woven goods valued at $974,967 and thread worth $141,328 being the items received. The United States is next on the list, with textiles valued at $409,072 and thread, $2,285, though in the last-named classification she is outranked by Germany, $8,349, and France, $4,160, the two countries supplying textiles to the amount of $32,199 and $71,890, respectively, while Italy figures for $54,952 in this class of imports.

Practically the same relative status of countries has been maintained on the import list of the country since 1876, though it is noteworthy that the position of cotton imports has declined from 50 per

cent of the total in the intervening period. It is also of importance that the value of cotton thread destined for use in the mills of the country has increased fivefold since 1901, while mixtures of woolens, linen, and silk have also advanced in valuation.

WATERFALL NEAR SAN SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR.

The largest rivers of Salvador are the Lempa, Paz, and San Miguel. Thermal springs occur in many quarters, and numerous small streams furnish abundant water for irrigation purposes.

The skill of the native weavers and the importance of cottons in the economic life of the inhabitants is leading to a consideration by the Government of the possibility of growing the required supply on a larger scale. Export bounties are offered for the surplus stock with a view to *encouraging* the culture.

URUGUAY

BUDGET ESTIMATE.

The estimate of expenditures for the next financial year as presented to the National Congress by the Government fixes the sum at over $20,000,000, which is an increase, as compared with that of the present year, of $1,647,000.

URUGUAY CLUB, MONTEVIDEO.

This club is one of the most important in South America. Its annual carnival ball is attended by the fashionable set not only of Montevideo but of Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and other cities.

GENERAL TRADE VALUES.

A review of the general trade conditions of Uruguay in the latest year (1906) for which complete statistics have been officially published shows that the ratios of the various participating countries was as follows:

In the total trade—Great Britain, 17.03 per cent; France, 16.66 per *cent; Germany,* 14.28 per cent; and the United States, 7.89 per cent.

With Great Britain the value of imports and exports is given as $12,300,000; France, $12,020,000; Germany, $10,300,000; United States, $5,695,000.

In imports—Great Britain is represented by 28.32 per cent; France, 11.65; Germany, 15.67; and the United States, over 9 per cent. Of exports, Great Britain received 5.41 per cent; France, 21.79; Germany, 12.84; and the United States, 5.97 per cent; though, according to the statistics of the latter country, a larger proportion of Uruguayan products is sent thither.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1907.

In an estimated total of $69,576,143, representing the volume of Uruguay's trade in 1907, the share of Great Britain was $19,715,000, composed of imports valued at $14,625,000 and exports $5,090,000. As compared with the preceding year exports show an advance of 77.18 per cent and imports of 7.47 per cent.

Textiles form the largest item of imports of British origin, figuring at $4,310,000 in 1907, which was, however, a falling off in value as compared with the two preceding years. Cotton goods comprise more than one-half of these imports, and with linen and mixed woven goods increased in valuation, while woolen and silk weaves declined.

Imports of machinery almost doubled in 1907, being reported as over $2,045,000, against $1,390,000 in 1906, while coal and coke increased by 194,561 tons and $1,193,500, the total value being $3,392,725 in 1906.

Exports to Great Britain are classified as animal products worth $3,647,000, including meat, $1,675,000; wool, $1,255,000; hides and skins, $100,000; sealskins, $115,000; agricultural products, worth $1,383,735, including wheat, $556,500; maize, $140,000, and flax, $7,000. It is worthy of note that neither wheat nor maize figure on the list of exports from Uruguay to Great Britain in 1906, though in previous years they had done so.

VENEZUELA

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC.

"*Venezuela en el Exterior*," a new publicat[illegible] contains in its first number, of May, 1908, an int[illegible] ticle on the railway system of the Republ[illegible] an authority on the subject.

According to the article refer[illegible] the Republ[illegible] ines employing [illegible]

124 passenger cars, and the capital invested in the lines amounts to 188,357,748 bolívares, or about $40,000,000. The total mileage in operation is 477 miles, over which 58 daily trains are run, with an average speed of about 15 miles per hour, due to the mountainous character of the country. In all the lines there are 716 bridges, with a total length of about 7 miles, 109 tunnels with an aggregate length of about 3 miles, and 93 stations.

Among the railroads of the central region of Venezuela the most important one will be the Central Road, if continued to Altagracia de Orituco on one side and to Carnero on the other.

This region has an extent of about 124 miles in length by 62 in width, running north and south. In the radius of the exploitation of the Central Railroad are the western section of the Federal District and all of the State of Miranda. Situated between the sea on the northeast and the mountains of the Caribbean coast and those of the interior, it has excellent conditions for colonization, besides its climate, which is unusually favorable to agriculture. The latest news in regard to the construction of this line is very encouraging, since the company promises to open the section to Santa Lucia, 32 miles from the capital, during the current year.

LEASE OF GOVERNMENT COAL DEPOSITS.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Venezuela of April 29, 1908, publishes a contract entered into between the Government and Señor HENRIQUE PARIS, by the terms of which the former leases to the latter, for a period of fifteen years, the deposits of mineral, bituminous, anthracite, and lignite coal already discovered or which may be discovered in the States of Zulia and Merida. The concessionaire shall pay the Government 20 per cent of the net profits of the exploitation.

TRADE BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1907–8.

In the total trade volume of the United States for the fiscal year 1907–8, ending June 30, calculated at $3,055,115,138, commercial intercourse with Latin America figures for $493,145,529, as compared with $569,938,436 in the preceding fiscal year and with $558,279,201 in the calendar year 1907.

Total exports for the year in reference are reported as $1,860,773,346, the share taken by Latin America being $219,968,558; and of total imports worth $1,194,341,792, receipts from Latin America were valued at $273,176,971.

LA GUAIRA AND CARACAS RAILWAY, VENEZUELA.

This line carries all of the traffic between Caracas, the capital, and its principal port, La Guaira. The railroad climbs from the coast to 3,135 feet above sea level.

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As compared with the fiscal year 1906–7, when exports to Latin America from the United States aggregated $227,304,976, a loss of $7,336,418 is shown for this branch of trade, while imports also show a decline of $59,453,489, from $332,633,460.

The trade values for the fiscal years 1907–8 and 1906–7 with the various countries covered, as reported by the United States Bureau of Statistics, were as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906–7.	1907–8.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Central American States:				
Costa Rica	4,965,034	4,405,165	2,470,986	2,696,744
Guatemala	3,872,538	2,390,167	2,848,864	1,730,700
Honduras	2,296,556	2,268,070	1,833,056	1,768,995
Nicaragua	1,028,166	1,160,832	1,923,111	1,574,879
Panama	1,752,314	1,469,344	16,150,953	18,232,666
Salvador	1,171,187	981,715	1,603,166	1,357,297
Total Central American States	15,085,795	12,675,293	26,830,136	27,361,281
Mexico	57,233,527	49,945,690	66,248,098	55,509,604
Cuba	97,441,690	83,284,692	49,305,274	47,161,306
Haiti	1,274,678	689,045	2,916,104	3,649,172
Santo Domingo	3,370,899	4,583,661	2,509,817	2,703,276
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina	16,715,325	11,024,098	32,163,336	31,858,155
Bolivia	.....	384	941,287	1,226,238
Brazil	97,881,158	74,577,864	18,697,547	19,490,122
Chile	18,287,029	14,777,811	10,195,657	9,194,650
Colombia	6,308,680	6,380,755	3,084,718	3,452,375
Ecuador	3,059,573	2,401,188	1,726,289	1,909,126
Falkland Islands	.....	16,916	.....	606
Guiana:				
British	1,213,813	230,828	1,847,147	1,988,385
Dutch	690,911	780,369	519,504	645,417
French	33,922	33,136	294,976	334,174
Paraguay	3,819	14,645	173,560	100,568
Peru	4,958,202	6,670,616	6,075,739	6,959,579
Uruguay	3,160,891	1,364,796	3,412,785	3,868,661
Venezuela	7,852,214	6,725,184	3,024,629	2,555,863
Total South America	160,165,537	124,998,590	82,157,174	83,583,919

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of June, 1908, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending June, 1908, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for June, for example, are not published until some time in August.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cocoa (*Cacao; cacao; cacao*):				
Central America	$6,454	$616	$51,971	$40,298
Brazil	26,829	371,895	2,689,183	2,982,067
Other South America	446,068	332,357	2,153,346	2,451,344
Coffee (*Café; café; café*):				
Central America	665,181	256,042	7,304,606	4,461,917
Mexico	200,827	336,899	1,697,094	3,338,510
Brazil	2,817,711	3,966,127	57,211,530	48,317,337
Other South America	706,206	596,728	9,289,554	8,845,217
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cuivre*):				
Ore (*Mineral; minerio; mineral*)—				
Mexico	516,645	176,605	4,595,569	2,541,644
South America	38,854	54,568	1,006,322	1,488,962
Pigs, bars, etc. (*Lingotes, barras*, etc.; *em linguados, barras*, etc.; *en lingots, saumons*, etc.)—				
Mexico	926,824	344,313	14,703,036	7,273,204
Cuba	12,387	2,444	125,395	66,315
Peru	273,115	3,851	1,836,466	3,830,367
Other South America	102,756	384	2,234,692	854,408
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé*):				
South America	14,109	75,349	617,926	483,354
Fibers (*Fibras; fibras; fibres*):				
Ixtle or Tampico fiber (*Ixtle; ixtle; ixtle*)—				
Mexico	106,801	30,041	1,369,206	893,273
Sisal grass (*Henequen; henequen; henequen*)—				
Mexico	993,799	1,706,408	14,662,062	13,701,759
Fruits (*Frutas; frutas; fruits*):				
Bananas (*Plátanos; bananas; bananes*) -				
Central America	566,023	602,509	5,328,678	5,944,919
Cuba	251,464	222,716	1,273,826	875,272
South America	19,248	66,643	161,004	485,250
Oranges (*Naranjas; laranjas; oranges*)—				
Mexico	564	274	45,179	56,784
Cuba	22	394	8,005	4,723
Furs and skins (*Pieles finas; pelles finas; peaux*):				
South America	26,603	3,159	323,291	134,137
Goatskins (*Pieles de cabra; pelles de cabra; peaux de chèvres*):				
Mexico	162,046	139,549	2,893,905	1,963,503
Brazil	384,262	327,258	1,914,932	1,719,357
Other South America	140,981	118,654	2,195,517	1,006,429
Hides of cattle (*Cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de betail*):				
Mexico	148,787	83,867	1,779,265	1,000,399
Cuba	46,221	33,892	346,615	131,943
Brazil	28,848		260,764	81,264
Other South America	1,053,947	375,716	9,313,834	5,567,980
India rubber, crude (*Goma cruda; borracha crudo; caoutchouc*):				
Central America	65,419	51,055	799,573	597,994
Mexico	389,374	476,662	2,877,022	3,888,684
Brazil	1,675,640	1,766,555	32,943,792	19,284,856
Other South America	115,510	70,861	1,348,777	1,017,684
Iron ore (*Mineral de hierro; minerio de ferro; minerai de fer*):				
Cuba	169,013	108,576	2,137,784	2,275,625
Lead ore (*Mineral de plomo; minerio de chumbo; minerai de plomb*):				
Mexico	227,353	357,257	2,613,728	4,014,934
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch Standard (*Azucar inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandes; assucar não superior ao No. 16 do padrão holandez; pas audessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Mexico	497	11,407	194,893	898,907
Cuba	10,614,968	4,392,966	70,637,288	58,320,582
Brazil	3,397		915,778	12,806
Other South America	64,189	28,182	2,012,753	629,711
Tobacco (*Tabaco; fumo; tabac*):				
Leaf (*En rama; em rama; non manufacturee*)-				
Cuba	765,772	1,091,236	13,530,598	13,041,069
Cigars, cigarettes, etc. (*Cigarros, cigarrillos etc.; charutos, cigarros, etc*; *cigares, cigarettes, etc.*)—				
Cuba	53,946	251,099	3,889,520	4,163,269
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; mogno; acajou*):				
Central America	38,520	32,288	489,908	38,463
Mexico	66,712	21,088	686,355	403,25[illegible]
Cuba	8,862	4,735	187,011	[illegible]
Wool (*Lana; la; laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)				
Class 2 (combing)				
Class 3 (carpet)				

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Agricultural implements (*Herramientas agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; instruments agricoles*):				
Mexico	$46,839	$24,867	$498,174	$439,260
Cuba	15,012	12,245	95,334	136,610
Argentine Republic	273,596	694,276	3,808,232	4,309,223
Brazil	17,801	16,208	128,681	331,224
Chile	23,388	6,196	417,441	334,769
Other South America	13,511	10,029	217,646	267,488
Animals (*Animales; animaes; animaux*):				
Cattle (*Ganado; vacuno; gado; betail*)—				
Mexico	59,108	50,440	836,729	722,585
Cuba	55,850	5,980	439,795	146,781
South America	5,986	290	61,022	42,844
Hogs (*Cerdos; porcos; porcs*)—				
Mexico	16,287	20,893	200,414	195,548
South America	6,833	.....	8,404	7,923
Horses (*Caballos; cavallos; chevaux*)—				
Mexico	20,975	2,045	422,868	134,458
Sheep (*Ovejas; ovelhas; brebis*)—				
Mexico	11,985	450	90,873	57,387
Books, maps, etc. (*Libros, mapas, etc.; livres, mappes, etc.*):				
Central America	5,745	9,718	56,234	91,026
Mexico	15,118	16,329	286,543	301,916
Cuba	8,321	40,082	291,762	307,197
Argentine Republic	15,880	12,309	103,324	92,609
Brazil	9,711	32,027	103,109	276,191
Chile	1,618	2,777	232,300	116,219
Other South America	7,095	4,619	128,599	140,787
Breadstuffs (*Cereales; cereaes; cereales*):				
Corn (*Maiz; milho; mais*)—				
Central America	9,019	3,154	44,558	71,247
Mexico	117,764	5,983	1,182,947	484,053
Cuba	214,437	109,530	1,600,082	1,230,241
South America	2,101	521	10,871	31,073
Oats (*Avena; aveia; avoine*)—				
Central America	1,961	1,712	31,703	64,736
Mexico	6,504	1,951	58,617	27,909
Cuba	15,515	.....	325,349	177,588
South America	1,350	834	12,115	10,518
Wheat (*Trigo; trigo; blé*)—				
Central America	2,639	3,450	33,642	19,893
Mexico	284,382	1,864	1,714,578	100,549
South America	8,359	1,916	379,095	752,563
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de ble*)—				
Central America	250,349	155,363	1,794,724	1,885,697
Mexico	5,698	20,733	132,756	163,515
Cuba	295,141	275,660	3,121,846	3,554,000
Brazil	152,297	129,880	1,382,981	1,640,774
Colombia	13,858	21,061	165,087	201,360
Other South America	197,529	139,908	1,910,117	1,785,178
Cars, carriages, etc. (*Carros, carruajes y otros vehiculos; carros, carruagens, etc.; wagons, voitures, etc.*):				
Automobiles (*Automoviles; automoveis; automobiles*)—				
Mexico	49,989	22,491	812,639	401,617
South America	19,641	6,911	204,211	220,644
Cars, passenger and freight (*Wagones para pasaje y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandise*)—				
Central America	139,295	49,959	1,722,771	1,295,030
Mexico	86,825	36,018	2,194,090	1,305,823
Cuba	46,904	57,120	770,410	684,189
Argentine Republic	54,696	94,621	1,945,722	1,181,489
Chile	5,423	1,022	151,690	668,077
Other South America	39,291	98,978	658,713	1,143,532
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y accesorios; bicyclos e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties*)—				
Mexico	11,786	5,652	95,529	97,150
Cuba	4,765	2,705	40,568	43,007
Argentine Republic	1,167	2,080	19,392	14,899
Brazil	2,137	1,407	13,137	8,172
Other South America	943	937	18,747	15,655
Clocks and watches (*Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relogios de parede e de bolso; horloges et montres*):				
Central America	1,799	1,371	18,370	20,824
Mexico	6,939	2,908	56,449	46,641
Argentine Republic	1,276	5,991	70,169	94,639
Brazil	9,437	7,547	96,582	113,717
Chile	5,783	1,562	52,515	42,482
Other South America	2,214	3,267	40,486	44,449

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Coal (*Carbón; carvão; charbon*):				
Anthracite (*Antracita; anthracite; anthracite*)—				
Mexico	$43	$58	$8,479	$20,909
Cuba	1,399	937	97,808	155,471
Bituminous (*Bituminoso; betuminoso; bitumineux*)—				
Mexico	270,312	145,509	3,260,116	2,692,565
Cuba	148,202	112,742	2,013,913	1,997,659
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cuivre*):				
Ore (*Mineral; minerio; minerai*)—				
Mexico	133,441	44,628	1,117,775	1,003,580
Ingots, bars, etc. (*Lingotes, barras*, etc.; *em linguados, barras*, etc.; *en lingots, saumons*, etc.)—				
Mexico	26,142	360	63,124	37,013
Cotton (*Algodón; algodão; coton*):				
Unmanufactured (*En rama; em rama; non manufacturé*)—				
Mexico		2,900	36,413	285,712
Cloths (*Tejidos; fazendas; manufacturé*)—				
Central America	193,408	164,702	1,773,414	1,522,314
Mexico	28,803	15,936	267,695	187,672
Cuba	49,270	129,549	990,754	1,045,969
Argentine Republic	11,399	14,941	229,784	107,098
Brazil	72,290	7,676	472,905	285,644
Colombia	63,934	36,612	839,319	568,609
Venezuela	21,319	28,145	410,763	286,294
Other South America	42,752	40,464	528,581	509,440
Wearing apparel (*Ropa; roupa; vêtements de coton*)—				
Central America	60,303	43,363	445,802	555,697
Mexico	39,488	21,229	324,395	409,431
Cuba	42,074	23,781	385,454	322,374
Other South America	14,024	3,780	109,834	110,656
Fibers (*Fibras; fibras; fibres*):				
Twine (*Bramante; barbante; ficelle*)—				
Argentine Republic	32,884	5,726	1,178,651	1,752,750
Other South America	12,590	9,025	241,538	252,853
Fish (*Pescado; peixcado; poisson*):				
Salmon (*Salmon; salmao; saumon*)—				
Colombia	231	448	3,850	4,880
Other South America	58,657	9,554	410,924	405,863
Fruits and nuts (*Frutas y nueces; frutas e nozes; fruits o noix*):				
Central America	10,698	14,533	127,977	199,883
Mexico	19,589	9,980	267,242	218,150
Cuba	17,053	14,373	233,379	223,300
South America	15,650	6,059	157,118	159,379
Glucose and grape sugar (*Glucosas; glucoses; glucoses*):				
Argentine Republic	6,160	9,611	86,159	106,987
Other South America	260	1,176	10,892	10,270
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes (*Instrumentos y aparatos para fines científicos; Instrumentos e apparelhos scientificos; instruments et appareils scientifiques*):				
Electrical appliances, including telegraph and telephone instruments (*Aparatos eléctricos incluso instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; instruments électriques y compris les appareils telegraphiques et téléphoniques*)—				
Central America	28,785	24,850	225,949	233,683
Mexico	69,976	52,267	890,607	628,225
Cuba	20,164	20,036	469,470	401,540
Argentine Republic	25,159	4,582	262,537	229,233
Brazil	135,341	92,970	826,365	1,211,026
Other South America	74,153	18,045	661,257	534,795
All other (*Otros instrumentos; Todos os demais instrumentos; Instruments divers*)—				
Central America	6,321	9,872	67,481	84,652
Mexico	45,707	10,506	459,251	224,813
Cuba	14,100	5,724	150,997	133,731
Argentine Republic	12,895	12,453	157,401	216,623
Brazil	10,955	13,500	78,193	128,613
Other South America	18,856	11,523	177,814	147,385
Iron and steel and manufactures of (*Hierro y acero, y sus fabricaciones; ferro e aço e suas manufacturas; fer et acier et ses manufactures*):				
Steel rails (*Rieles de acero; trilhos de aco; rails d'acier*)—				
Central America	65,264	8,145	434,631	743,999
Mexico	91,545	5,810	1,155,153	535,397
South America	98,418	121,986	2,824,544	1,385,852

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Iron and steel and manufactures of—Continued.				
Structural iron and steel (*Hierro y acero para construccion; ferro e aço para construcção; fer et acier pour la construction*)—				
Mexico	$38,207	$46,361	$822,806	$764,437
Cuba	12,506	56,367	280,104	675,441
South America	16,887	66,392	523,053	1,007,348
Wire (*Alambre; arame; fil de fer*)—				
Central America	15,323	17,166	204,037	251,571
Mexico	75,303	64,428	664,475	1,036,596
Cuba	52,167	73,059	431,146	618,113
Argentine Republic	109,246	122,129	1,327,371	1,494,691
Brazil	29,368	24,497	265,037	431,175
Other South America	49,953	21,568	547,706	610,516
Builder's hardware (*Materiels de construccion; ferragens; materiaux de construction en fer et acier*)—				
Central America	38,927	27,245	366,282	308,097
Mexico	112,825	74,704	1,137,260	993,537
Cuba	48,172	25,564	573,507	500,051
Argentine Republic	70,268	71,703	768,996	728,127
Brazil	70,342	39,258	524,050	606,587
Chile	46,068	19,303	333,316	293,495
Colombia	9,577	9,819	81,133	115,523
Venezuela	4,102	2,022	58,215	42,147
Other South America	40,292	33,005	347,467	404,998
Electrical machinery (*Maquinaria eléctrica; machinas electricas; machines electriques*)—				
Central America	5,560	10,293	71,475	128,283
Mexico	124,058	62,538	1,241,546	1,301,584
Cuba	3,165	149,364	92,079	230,614
Argentine	9,848	5,000	129,151	254,107
Brazil	163,643	99,997	721,147	967,556
Other South America	16,518	3,441	162,568	159,848
Metal-working machinery (*Maquinaria para labrar metales; machinismos para travalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les metaux*)—				
Mexico	4,349	11,745	80,693	107,735
South America	9,287	10,043	136,070	238,866
Sewing machines (*Maquinas de coser; machinas de coser; machines a coudre*)—				
Central America	12,687	8,021	130,379	120,551
Mexico	56,800	20,147	779,647	653,257
Cuba	29,478	15,881	330,463	232,270
Argentine Republic	45,571	49,460	485,242	440,045
Brazil	60,557	17,101	464,303	419,680
Colombia	6,702	4,907	73,476	84,020
Other South America	48,148	24,560	388,805	462,958
Steam engines and parts of (*Locomotoras y sus accesorios; locomotivas e accesorios; locomotifs et leurs parties*)—				
Central America			1,115,672	101,980
Mexico	63,644	7,020	1,235,836	1,073,970
Cuba	9,500	11,915	765,770	594,198
Argentine Republic	3,464		410,917	169,315
Brazil	3,250	56,960	581,411	622,395
Other South America	3,400	16,408	642,704	1,047,992
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Mecanógrafos y sus partes; machines de escribir e accesorios; machine à ecrire et leurs parties*)—				
Central America	5,069	3,307	47,825	61,026
Mexico	31,786	22,639	372,858	329,937
Cuba	4,151	8,325	77,218	104,058
Argentine Republic	9,325	13,103	108,528	143,319
Brazil	13,083	7,904	69,167	116,539
Colombia	4,880	895	21,301	15,595
Other South America	16,527	7,117	197,014	182,188
Pipes and fittings (*Cañeria; tubos; tuyaux*)—				
Central America	99,926	13,896	623,351	559,460
Mexico	154,850	145,229	1,259,740	1,601,028
Cuba	138,819	36,087	702,688	1,010,291
Argentine Republic	9,517	5,176	106,911	159,702
Other South America	52,941	22,222	257,641	294,520
Leather and manufactures of (*Cuero y sus fabricaciones; couro e suas manufacturas; cuirs et ses manufactures*):				
Sole leather (*Suela; sola; cuir pour semelles*)—				
South America			629	474
Upper leather (*Cuero de pala; couro de gaspea; cuirs pour tiges de chaussures*)—				
Central America	22,398	21,762	225,076	276,017
Cuba	11,586	9,643	126,334	137,936
Argentine Republic	25,005	58,930	229,076	310,864
Brazil	13,707	6,205	131,079	155,095
Other South America	24,821	30,750	251,533	279,878

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Leather and manufactures of—Continued.				
Boots and shoes (*Calzado; calzado; chaussures*)—				
Central America	$73,738	$44,447	$631,762	$719,122
Mexico	161,958	80,760	1,569,321	1,548,545
Colombia	3,234	2,485	40,546	59,338
Other South America	54,216	40,761	418,067	489,364
Meat and dairy products (*Productos de la ganadería; Productos animaes e lacticinios; Viandes et produits de laiterie*):				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vaca em latas; bœuf conservé*)—				
Central America	7,538	3,403	70,698	58,165
Mexico	1,696	1,548	26,882	15,183
Cuba	502	402	17,618	20,989
Other South America	3,324	1,276	39,655	34,790
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé*)—				
Central America	24,715	14,732	155,116	163,472
South America	8,243	26,488	217,804	265,788
Tallow (*Sebo; sebo; suif*)—				
Central America	15,765	11,066	129,279	134,940
Mexico	2,700	12,535	23,075	64,763
Cuba	4,276	11,624	47,945	60,808
Chile	25,740		79,912	38,126
Other South America	4,838	6,130	53,067	50,597
Bacon (*Tocino; toucinho; lard fumé*)—				
Central America	4,096	5,159	40,124	42,145
Mexico	6,403	7,151	63,608	56,631
Cuba	57,396	25,401	618,293	393,171
Brazil	30,998	12,734	203,140	205,250
Other South America	927	1,067	14,874	20,096
Hams (*Jamones; presuntos, tambons*)—				
Central America	13,074	18,403	144,186	182,446
Mexico	9,191	11,448	117,163	133,317
Cuba	58,835	35,357	607,040	572,743
Venezuela	5,055	1,320	45,787	40,662
Other South America	6,419	4,643	58,890	70,311
Pork (*Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc*)—				
Cuba	63,182	58,114	727,816	775,156
South America	23,492	22,383	255,254	255,891
Lard (*Manteca, banha; saindou*)—				
Central America	55,374	19,701	671,935	428,823
Mexico	29,725	43,515	655,408	911,744
Cuba	260,872	139,986	2,948,487	2,501,364
Brazil	144,566	11,984	1,231,368	769,143
Chile	16,234	7,912	164,717	130,077
Colombia	6,677	24,033	60,250	162,910
Venezuela	16,305	12,337	221,146	87,437
Other South America	97,418	46,781	616,174	602,663
Lard compounds (*Compuestos de manteca; compostos de banha; composees de saindoux*)—				
Mexico	35,691	47,458	680,771	484,711
Cuba	145,776	172,389	1,731,427	1,797,038
Oleomargarine (*Oleomargarina; oleomargarina; oleomargarine*)—				
Central America	4,820	3,652	38,833	46,220
Mexico	1,171	573	27,563	19,225
Butter (*Mantequilla; manteiga; beurre*)—				
Central America	15,588	12,797	172,539	198,377
Mexico	12,925	11,346	148,181	136,782
Cuba	6,343	2,379	71,930	37,769
Brazil	2,364	1,032	70,443	28,580
Venezuela	3,497	6,924	53,345	51,602
Other South America	2,246	2,197	48,020	49,509
Cheese (*Queso; queijo; fromage*)—				
Central America	13,380	5,926	88,606	80,732
Mexico	3,001	3,814	43,126	53,581
Cuba	2,240	1,111	25,833	24,393
Naval stores (*Provisiones navales; pertrechos navales; fournitures navales*):				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina, alquitran, etc.; resina, alcatrão, etc.; resine, goudron, etc.*)				
Cuba	9,592	8,084	85,830	88,407
Argentine Republic	4,700	11,272	345,083	428,486
Brazil	51,224	31,364	606,686	666,209
Other South America	21,701	18,625	238,739	242,422
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; aguarraz térebenthine*)—				
Central America	10,015	1,442	43,307	36,850
Cuba	6,813	7,378	82,259	75,395
Argentine Republic	37,572	7,397	227,385	339,090
Brazil	18,906	18,211	158,789	182,771
Chile	28,127	3,102	115,087	96,630
Other South America	14,285	8,686	79,904	83,395

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months ending June—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Oils, mineral (*Aceites minerales; aceites mineraes; huiles minérales*):				
Crude (*Crudos; crús; brutes*)—				
Mexico	$78,556	$62,966	$1,037,226	$901,115
Cuba	24,355	76,097	455,980	565,971
Illuminating, refined (*Refinados para alumbrado; para illuminação; d'eclairage*)—				
Central America	26,238	21,659	264,093	338,751
Cuba	1,364	1,716	151,371	104,546
Argentine Republic	152,417	309,253	1,936,870	2,546,220
Brazil	198,508	209,622	2,549,477	2,721,438
Chile	103,658	96,066	657,632	701,772
Other South America	117,453	136,454	1,221,014	1,300,959
Lubricating, refined (*Refinados para la lubricacion; para lubrificacao; a graisser*)—				
Mexico	12,048	18,924	236,074	178,865
Cuba	2,370	8,195	337,004	256,542
Argentine Republic	40,871	28,345	430,310	480,462
Brazil	48,256	22,243	358,680	332,264
Chile	34,597	47,203	214,487	286,888
Oils, vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; oleos vegetaes; huiles végétales*):				
Central America	10,256	5,686	63,578	60,841
Mexico	43,204	125,818	1,008,381	1,340,497
Cuba	13,654	10,390	252,037	156,105
Argentine Republic	10,120	37,240	71,896	239,139
Brazil	146,454	50,212	570,059	365,663
Chile	22,656	2,789	121,030	81,903
Other South America	62,338	17,625	221,648	229,076
Paper (*Papel; papel; papier*):				
Mexico	6,885	2,068	62,033	82,015
Cuba	25,082	12,321	211,355	261,255
Argentine Republic	20,576	15,697	265,284	168,923
Brazil	.....	1,251	13,958	11,963
Chile	15,104	32,383	164,371	192,134
Other South America	4,662	6,648	90,079	104,556
Paraffin (*Parafina; paraffina; paraffine*):				
Central America	11,001	8,353	69,414	84,381
Mexico	77,609	50,235	613,539	595,345
South America	3,101	679	58,107	34,752
Tobacco (*Tabaco; fumo; tabac*):				
Unmanufactured (*En rama; em rama; non manufacture*)—				
Central America	7,426	6,555	57,975	61,481
Mexico	15,156	23,444	133,894	151,529
Argentine Republic	43,948	51,061	96,642	237,755
Colombia	1,522	172	15,715	16,195
Other South America	17,878	7,129	97,214	98,126
Manufactured (*Elaborado; manufacturado; manufacture*)—				
Central America	5,549	11,550	83,338	111,653
Wood unmanufactured (*Madera sin labrar; madeira nao manufacturada; bois brut*):				
Central America	62,854	32,989	607,315	599,254
Mexico	144,880	99,242	1,359,575	1,493,148
Cuba	2,910	.....	118,534	18,350
Argentine Republic	485	.....	135,645	165,366
Other South America	5,816	207	284,905	27,346
Lumber (*Madera de construcción; madeira de construcao; bois de constriction*):				
Central America	97,773	59,639	1,268,731	1,382,373
Mexico	315,089	105,324	2,282,640	2,079,531
Cuba	137,877	132,637	2,330,867	1,870,715
Argentine Republic	236,456	210,047	5,715,982	3,621,074
Brazil	51,771	60,276	1,220,089	474,148
Chile	177,678	.....	1,232,697	809,059
Other South America	167,814	121,287	1,438,310	1,447,162
Furniture (*Muebles; mobilia; meubles*):				
Central America	34,583	27,784	309,371	368,744
Mexico	95,809	47,058	944,169	931,127
Cuba	63,828	36,918	609,498	687,166
Argentine Republic	46,681	35,388	421,036	548,719
Brazil	9,481	11,843	75,182	134,608
Chile	9,479	4,108	79,736	83,574
Colombia	1,370	1,139	16,133	21,444
Venezuela	826	2,041	21,101	14,539
Other South America	11,489	10,946	128,048	156,028

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

SEPTEMBER 1908

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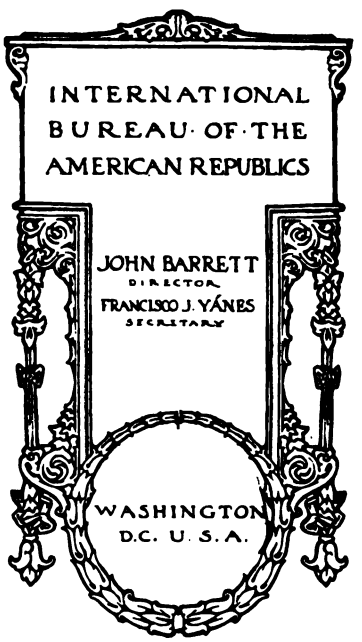

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DR. DON MANUEL AMADOR GUERRERO,

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

BULLETIN
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Vol. XXVII. SEPTEMBER, 1908. No. 3.

CHARACTER OF INFORMATION IN THE BULLETIN.

OCCASIONALLY the Bureau receives letters from people in South America, and even from some in the United States, asking why the BULLETIN keeps repeating or publishing simple or ordinary geographical, commercial, and descriptive facts regarding Latin America. The reason is easily stated: While there are a few persons such as those described as writing to the Bureau in a critical vein who are thoroughly familiar with everything pertaining to Latin America, the great majority of the people of the United States, sad as it may be to relate, have only a general knowledge, which is in turn most deficient. This is proved not only in statements contained in the enormous correspondence of the Bureau, but by the comments heard on all sides following any descriptive article or address about the principal features of our sister Republics. The policy of the Bureau is not to satisfy merely the small coterie of persons who are experts, but to educate the vast majority who are only just awakening to the importance, the possibilities, and the progress of Latin America. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that whereas the BULLETIN every now and then emphasizes what ought to be well-known facts, the greater portion of it is taken up with information of special and particular value which has been prepared with extreme care. Every effort is made to have it as reliable, comprehensive, and useful as possible. That its present policy and its contents meet with general approval is shown by the letters which are constantly pouring in, commending not only the BULLETIN as a whole, but its specific features.

SOURCES OF BULLETIN INFORMATION.

The BULLETIN is, by its very nature, eclectic, and does not claim to give publicity to news items known as "scoops" in the journalistic

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

world. It does, however, collect from all legitimate sources of knowledge and distribute in a manner previously agreed upon as effective for the countries interested, all information at the disposal of reliable statistical offices maintained as such by their respective governments. The Government of the United States has countless agents all over the world who, in their capacity as consular officers, turn in reports of great value and interest. Accredited Ministers abroad incorporate in their official communications subject-matter having bearing on industries, commerce, and economics. From these reports, as well as from similar ones made by British and German officials, coupled with the governmental statistics issued by the various countries composing the International Union, in Spanish, Portuguese, and French, the BULLETIN collates and revises all information covering the nations of America. Counter translations are made of such papers as seem useful, and semi-official and unofficial journals of standard value and of all nationalities are also requisitioned. The matter thus prepared is distributed to all the countries of the Union, and reproduction of information and data from the BULLETIN is of daily occurrence.

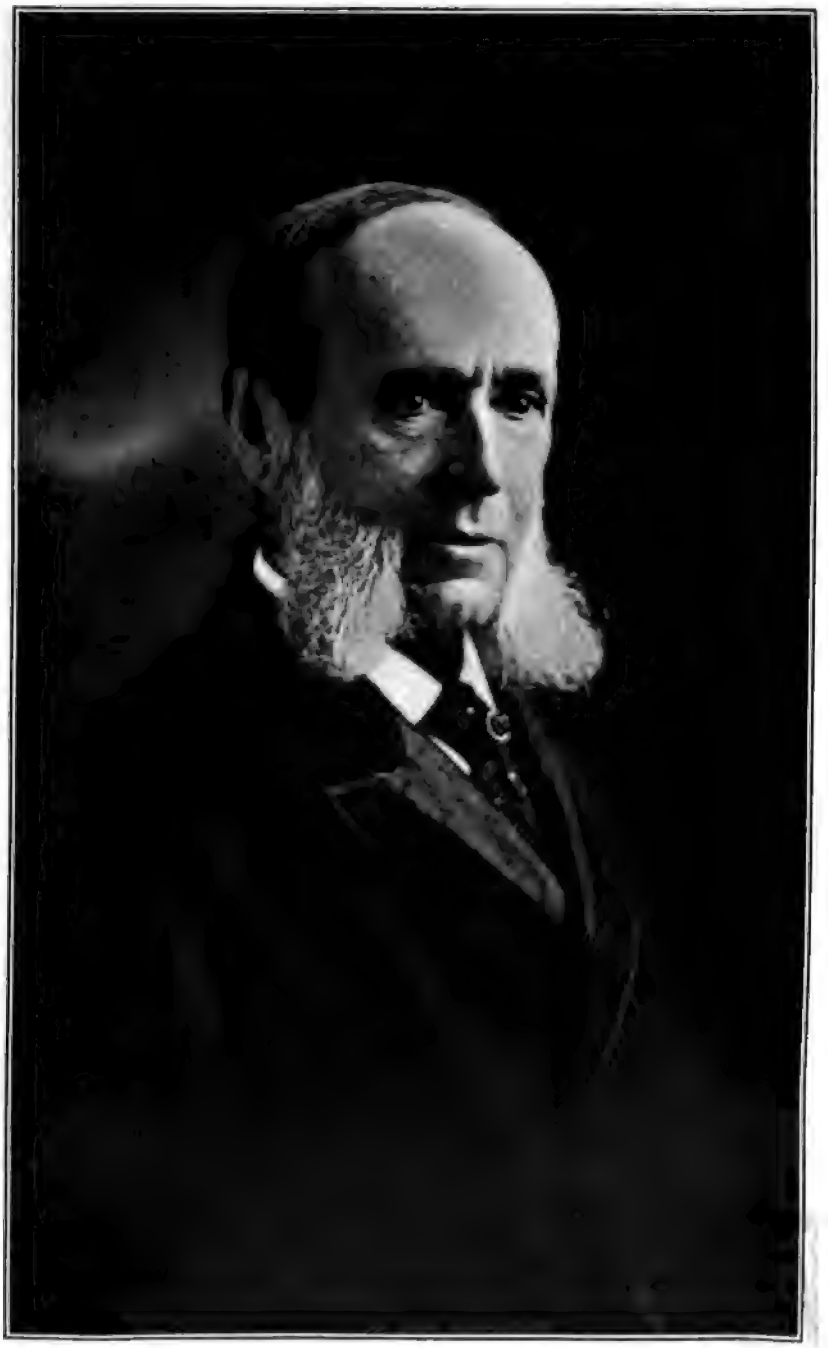
MAPS AND DIAGRAMS OF PRODUCTS.

The Bureau has prepared, for this issue of the BULLETIN, maps and diagrams showing the principal products of the Latin-American Republics. In addition to the home consumption, the annual export of the leading products from these lands of practically unimpaired natural resources amounts to $1,000,000,000. Similar data for the coming year will undoubtedly assume even more remarkable proportions.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO COSTA RICA.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. MERRY, United States Minister to Costa Rica since July, 1897, was from that date until December, 1907, also Minister to Nicaraugua and El Salvador, and from December, 1907, to July 1, 1908, Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and is now since the last date Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Costa Rica alone. During the whole of his term of service his residence has been at San Jose, Costa Rica.

But few men have ever entered the diplomatic service of the United States with better or even equal knowledge of the countries to which they were accredited than Mr. MERRY, President of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco at the time of his appointment by President MCKINLEY Minister to the three Central American Republics. Nearly his whole life has been spent on the Pacific coasts of North and Central America. For a number of years he served as commander in the merchant steamship service on these coasts, but resigned from the Pacific Mail Company in 1874. For four years he was agent in Panama for steamship and transit



HON. WILLIAM L. MERRY,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Costa Rica.

companies, and afterwards President of the North American Navigation Company. Meanwhile he had acted as Consul-General of Nicaragua in California and adjoining States. His acquaintance with the people, geography, business interests, and politics of Central America was thorough, intimate, and first hand. His retention at one post for eleven years has proven his eminent fitness and capacity as a diplomat and expert in Central American affairs. Mr. MERRY was one of the original advocates of the Nicaragua Canal project, and is the author of "Nicaragua Canal, the Gateway between the Oceans," and "Problems of Cheap Transportation."

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The illustrations and reproductions of photographs descriptive of Latin America which are now being published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of the International Bureau are attracting widespread attention as showing the progress and activity of that part of the world. Many magazines and newspapers are asking for the original photographs or cuts in order to republish them. Photographs have the character of a convincing argument that is even stronger than written or printed words. A man who reads about a magnificent building or handsome street in a South American city may be somewhat skeptical until he sees a true picture of it. He then recognizes the fact and becomes more interested in other things. Repeatedly this Bureau receives letters from readers of the BULLETIN in all parts of the world expressing surprise that there should be such remarkable buildings, institutions, and other evidences of activity as are shown by these pictures.

MR. NABUCO AT THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, delivered the Sixty-eighth Convocation address of the University of Chicago, Friday afternoon, August 28, and was also the guest of honor at a reception given him by President HARRY PRATT JUDSON and Mrs. JUDSON. Chicago manifested great interest in the visit of the Ambassador, not only because of his high attainments as a scholar, but because of his efforts to bring about closer relations between North and South America. The subject of Mr. NABUCO'S address was "The Political Approach of the Two Americas," and it was delivered in Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, Fifty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, before a very distinguished audience.

THE REPORTED ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT AMADOR GUERRERO OF PANAMA.

It is with regret that the International Bureau has heard of the illness of *Dr. AMADOR GUERRERO*, President of the Republic of Panama.

Although he is reaching years when his strength might naturally be waning, he has shown through the greater part of his administration interest, vigor, and health which usually characterize only men who are much younger. As the first President of Panama he has been obliged to confront problems and difficulties which were probably greater than any that will come before future Presidents, and when he goes out of office in a short time he will carry the love and affection of a large proportion of his people regardless of political affiliations. He has been particularly considerate of the Americans, both official and private, who have been obliged to spend a good deal of time on the Isthmus since the beginning of work on the canal, and they all hope that his life may be spared to him for many years to enjoy the reward of rest after long and faithful service to his country.

THE DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ARGENTINE FINANCIER.

Through the courtesy of Mr. ALBAN G. SNYDER, United States Consul-General at Buenos Aires, the BULLETIN has received a number of press clippings in regard to the late ERNESTO TORNQUIST, of Argentina, who died June 17. In the death of Mr. TORNQUIST not only Argentina but all South America suffers a true loss. He was one of the foremost men in business and in public life of that Republic and was highly esteemed not only by the Argentines themselves but by the large foreign colony in Buenos Aires. Below we quote in part from an obituary that appeared in the Buenos Aires Herald of June 18:

Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Argentine Republic was left to bewail the loss of one of the greatest financial geniuses South America has ever produced. Reference, of course, is made to the death of Mr. ERNESTO TORNQUIST, who, after a prolonged illness, succumbed at his residence in the Calle Florida shortly after half-past 8 yesterday morning. Although best known to the general public by reason of his extraordinary talent for finance, it is not only as a financier that the deceased will be remembered in this country. He was a singularly striking character on account of his exceptional versatility, his intellect being so active that he took interest in everything calculated to appeal to the cultured mind. Quick to act, his actions were, nevertheless, not the outcome of impulse, but rather the acts of a man who is enabled to take speedy action as a consequence of even speedier thought, for he was able to accurately gauge the most difficult situation in an incredibly short space of time. In private life or at the club, in diplomatic or political circles, he was everywhere known and respected for his probity of character, integrity of purpose, and for the gifts with which nature had so bountifully endowed him.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER IN LATIN AMERICA.

While large portions of Latin America may be lacking in such quantities of coal and other fuel as are found in abundance in the United States and Europe, there are indications that the splendid water power of its rivers may make up for these deficiencies in a considerable degree.

Over the entire length of the Andes, or Cordillera, from Colombia to the Straits of Magellan there are numberless streams which could produce a vast power but which now are running entirely to waste. Those few which have been developed have brought such excellent results in electric lighting, in electric street car lines, and in manufacturing that numerous others will soon be harnessed. In the eastern section of South America, particularly in the mountain and hill districts of Brazil, there are a great number of rivers and streams which are now being studied by engineers with reference to the power they can produce. The falls to be found in the rivers around São Paulo and Rio Janeiro have already been so utilized that attention has been called to other streams which offer similar possibilities, and it is probable that large sums of money will be invested not only in Brazil but throughout Latin American countries during the next few years in the utilization of water power. A feature in the recent development of Mexico is the number of water rights granted to industrial companies.

LATIN AMERICAN EXHIBITS AT SEATTLE IN 1909.

The directorate of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is to be held in Seattle, State of Washington, United States of America, from June to October, 1909, is taking steps to secure participation on the part of the Latin American Republics. An informal notification has already been mailed direct from Seattle to the different governments of Latin America, but these are soon to be followed by formal invitations extended through the good offices of the Department of State of the United States. Although the International Bureau will have an exhibit at Seattle, it is hoped that a number of Latin American Governments, especially those bordering on the Pacific, may see fit to be represented by special exhibits and commissioners. Under the head of the Pacific Division of the Exposition it is desired to illustrate the possibilities of the development of commerce and trade between the United States and her sister Republics which border on the Pacific Ocean. It is only recently that the Pacific coast of the United States has begun to awaken to a realization of the vast resources and possibilities of the countries that extend down the west coast of North and South America from Mexico to Chile. One of the most interesting features to a large portion of the visitors to the Exposition would be carefully prepared exhibits from such countries as Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. In order, moreover, to inform the people of the Northwest about the progress of all Latin America, it is probable that the International Bureau will arrange for a series of illustrated lectures to be delivered by Mr. BARRY BULKLEY, who is a specialist in description and who performed similar *work in regard to* the United States at the expositions held, respectively,

at Portland, Oregon, and Jamestown, Virginia. Correspondence between the Director of the Bureau and Mr. I. A. NADEAU, Director-General, and Mr. H. E. REED, Director of Exploitation of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, confirms the wish of the directorate that there should be a worthy Latin American exhibit.

LATIN AMERICA AT THE SIXTEENTH NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

From the 29th of September to the 3d of October there will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States of America, the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress, and it is now planned to make this the most successful meeting of this organization which has ever taken place. There will not only be delegates from all over the United States, but invited representatives from foreign countries. As the Congress will be held close to Mexico it is expected that the Mexican Government will have a worthy representation. Mr. EDWARD D. MCQUEEN GRAY, of the Committee on Foreign Representation, has been in correspondence with many different Governments in the hope that they will take an interest in this gathering. It is now expected, moreover, that several members of President ROOSEVELT'S Cabinet will be in attendance and deliver addresses. Hon. WILLARD S. HOPEWELL, Chairman of the Board of Control, has invited the Director of the International Bureau to attend and discuss the subject of Latin American irrigation. It is fitting that what has been done by Latin America in this direction should be considered because there were great irrigation projects working in the Latin American Republics long before any were established in the United States

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THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The Nineteenth Annual Session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress will be held at San Francisco, California, October 6–10. This is one of the most important organizations of the western section of the United States, and probably brings together more representative men of that section than any other similar gathering. The President of the Congress, Hon. J. B. CASE, of Abilene, Kansas, has written a letter to the Director of the International Bureau requesting him to be present and to deliver an address upon closer trade relations with the Latin American Republics. In the list of subjects for discussion enumerated in the official call for the Congress the following are prominently mentioned: "Closer Trade Relations with the Latin American Republics," "Panama and the Canal," "The Pan-American Railroad," all of which testify to the growing interest throughout the United States in the su[illegible] into close[illegible] touch with its sister nations. It is p[illegible] [illegible] will be in attendance, re[illegible]

commercial organization west of the Mississippi River. San Francisco, with its usual public spirit and generosity, is preparing a cordial welcome and reception for the delegates, and there is no doubt that it will be one of the most important sessions of the Congress which has ever been held. It was before this organization at its session held at Kansas City, Missouri, in November, 1906, that Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, delivered his great address on South America, following his return from a visit to that continent.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AND LATIN AMERICA.

On the occasion of the celebration at sea of the seventy-fourth birthday of His Eminence JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, July 23, 1908, on board the North German-Lloyd steamer *König Albert*, the Minister of Cuba to the United States, Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, delivered a brief and well-worded congratulatory address, which is reproduced below. It is additionally interesting in view of its appropriate reference to the eloquent invocation which Cardinal GIBBONS delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics. Mr. QUESADA said:

YOUR EMINENCE, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:

It is an honor and a pleasure to be given this opportunity to greet Your Eminence on the happy anniversary of your birth, and I do so, not only in my name, but as a son of Latin America, which—like its sister of the north—esteems and admires your high qualities of churchman, citizen, philanthropist, philosopher, and humanitarian that have culminated in you to make Your Eminence an unique patriot in the greatest of Commonwealths.

Two months ago, in touching and eloquent words, you blessed an epoch-making event. Under the ægis of the monument to the memory of the Father of His Country, at Washington, the Republics of the new continent, at peace with one another and with the rest of the universe, came together to lay the corner stone of a superb building to be consecrated to cordial fraternity. Twenty-one flags, representing twenty-one peoples, waved in their multicolored hues, and the battle hymns, filling the air with recollections of stirring heroism and crowning martyrdom, saluted the rising temple, not dedicated as of old to Janus, symbol of cruel strife and war with its sorrows, sufferings, hatred, and death, but destined for a nobler cause: to strengthen among the American powers toleration and charity, concord and union, cooperation and respect, the essential principles of the religion to which Your Eminence has devoted the fruitful years of your exemplary and most beautiful life.

It was then that we who have not been privileged to be visited by you, received your encouraging message of solidarity; it was then that our America felt the sympathetic thrill of your generous heart, that we could better appreciate your deep catholic learning and your far-reaching insight into the palpitating and vital problems which tend to disrupt society and endanger the world's peace. And thenceforth Your Eminence was for us, more than the illustrious prince of the church and the eminent North American Cardinal, the benevolent shepherd of our millions exhorted by you to loftier ideals, our friend and adviser. What had been admiration in our homes, irrespective of religious fervor, blossomed into the sweeter and more enduring *soul flower, the flower* of gratitude and of love.

It is these that we tender Your Eminence to-day with the most fervent vows and earnest prayers to the Almighty that your future years may be many and fecund for the glory of virtue and religion, for the wise guidance of your flock and for the welfare of mankind.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO COLOMBIA.

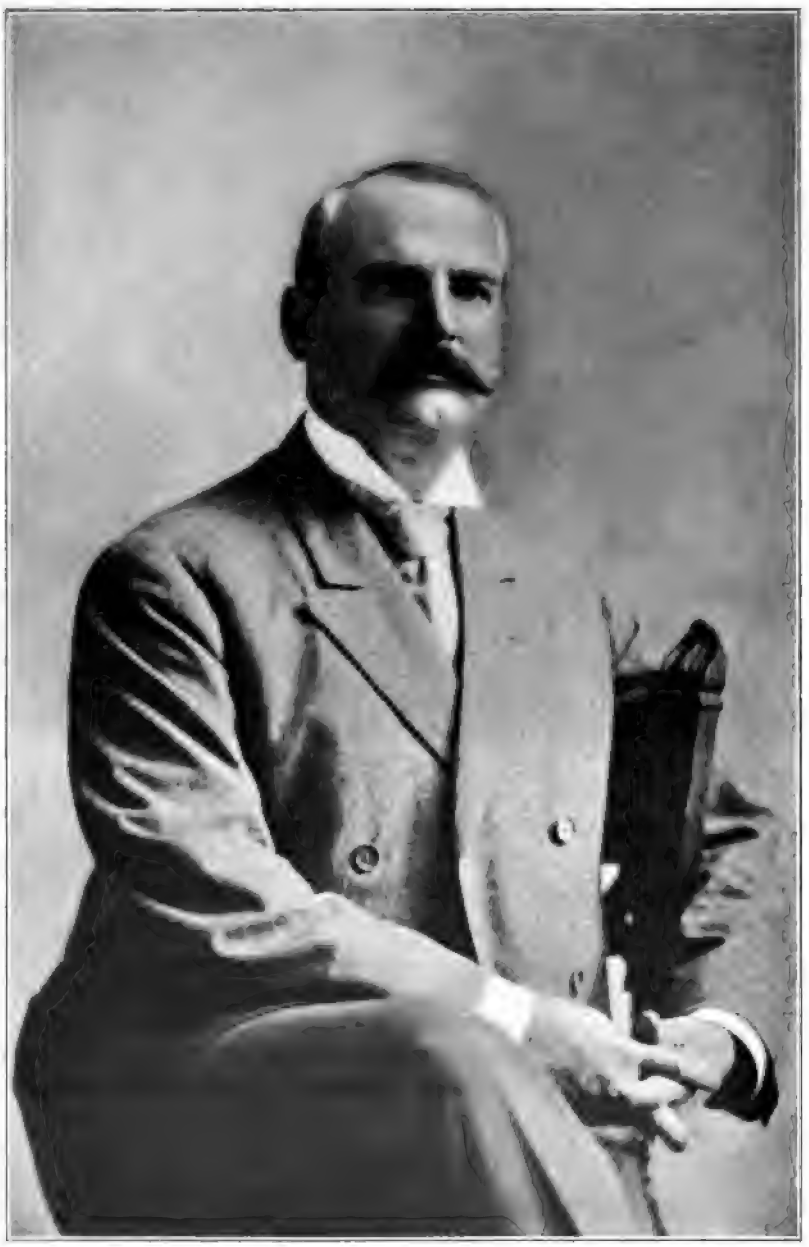
By profession a lawyer, the Hon. THOMAS C. DAWSON, United States Minister to Colombia, is the author of "South American Republics," in two volumes, published by Putnam & Sons, New York, in 1904. When only 17 years of age, in 1882, he began and continued for two years the publication of a newspaper in Florida, and afterwards for a short period, in 1890–91, was the editor of another newspaper in his home city—Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was first appointed to the diplomatic service as Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1897. From Rio he was transferred to Santo Domingo as Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Dominican Republic.

His most important service has been in connection with the financial difficulties of the island Republic. The conclusion of these difficulties and the final and satisfactory settlement of the Dominican debt upon a basis which insures its rapid extinguishment are due in no small measure to Mr. DAWSON'S ability and initiative.

He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia in January, 1907. In importance the mission to Colombia is second to none in Latin America, and it has been Mr. DAWSON'S privilege to assist in bringing to a complete understanding the Administration of his own country and that of President REYES and in composing the differences which unfortunately remained following the Panama secession.

TRADE BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Commercial conditions and the relations between the business men of the United States and those of South America are treated to critical comment in a paper prepared for this issue of the BULLETIN (English section). The imperative need for modification of the methods at present employed, if it is desired that United States products reach their proper consideration in South American markets, is earnestly urged and a feasible plan is outlined for the accomplishment of



HON. THOMAS C. DAWSON,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Colombia.

highest and the death rate among the lowest in records of vital statistics throughout the world. Transactions in real estate, the service of public tramways, and attendance upon educational institutions all follow an ascending ratio, while the shipments of agricultural and pastoral products made from the port make it one of the great distributing points of the New World.

BRAZILIAN TRADE IN 1907.

The figures of Brazil's foreign trade, as reported for 1907, show for imports an increase of 22.05 per cent, and for exports an average advance of 2 per cent over the returns for 1906. This increase in import valuations is largely attributable to the many public works undertaken throughout the Republic, but it is noteworthy that while Germany and the United States only increased their sales by about $7,000,000, Great Britain sold to Brazil nearly $14,000,000 worth more than in the preceding year, and this in spite of the fact that the two first-named countries far outbalance the last in the value of their purchases. An examination of the items comprising the import list indicates the possibilities for United States manufacturers in this field. The growing importance of the milling and weaving industries in the Republic will naturally affect the character of the imports in the near future, for while flour and cotton goods head the list after fuel, it is noteworthy that wheat and yarns for use in the local establishments follow directly after.

CHILEAN TARIFF RATES AND IMPORT VALUES.

Many notable changes have been made in the rates levied by the Chilean Government on imports, which may account in some degree for the sharp decline in customs receipts noted for the first six months of 1908 in comparison with the same period of 1907. Sugar, boots and shoes, and various articles of textile manufacture are included in this reduction to take place progressively from July 1, 1908. For the first half of 1907, a rush of imports was necessitated for the repair of earthquake damages, so that the figures for that period may be regarded as somewhat excessive for the purposes of comparison.

MESSAGE OF THE COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT.

President REYES, of Colombia, attaches importance to the fusion of American interests for the mutual advancement of the individual Republics of Latin America [illegible] in the Central American Peace Conference at Washington and [illegible] of the Court of Justice at Cartago indi-

cation of the extension of this feeling. In his message to the Colombian Congress, recently delivered, he dwells at length on the benefits of a Latin-American confederation.

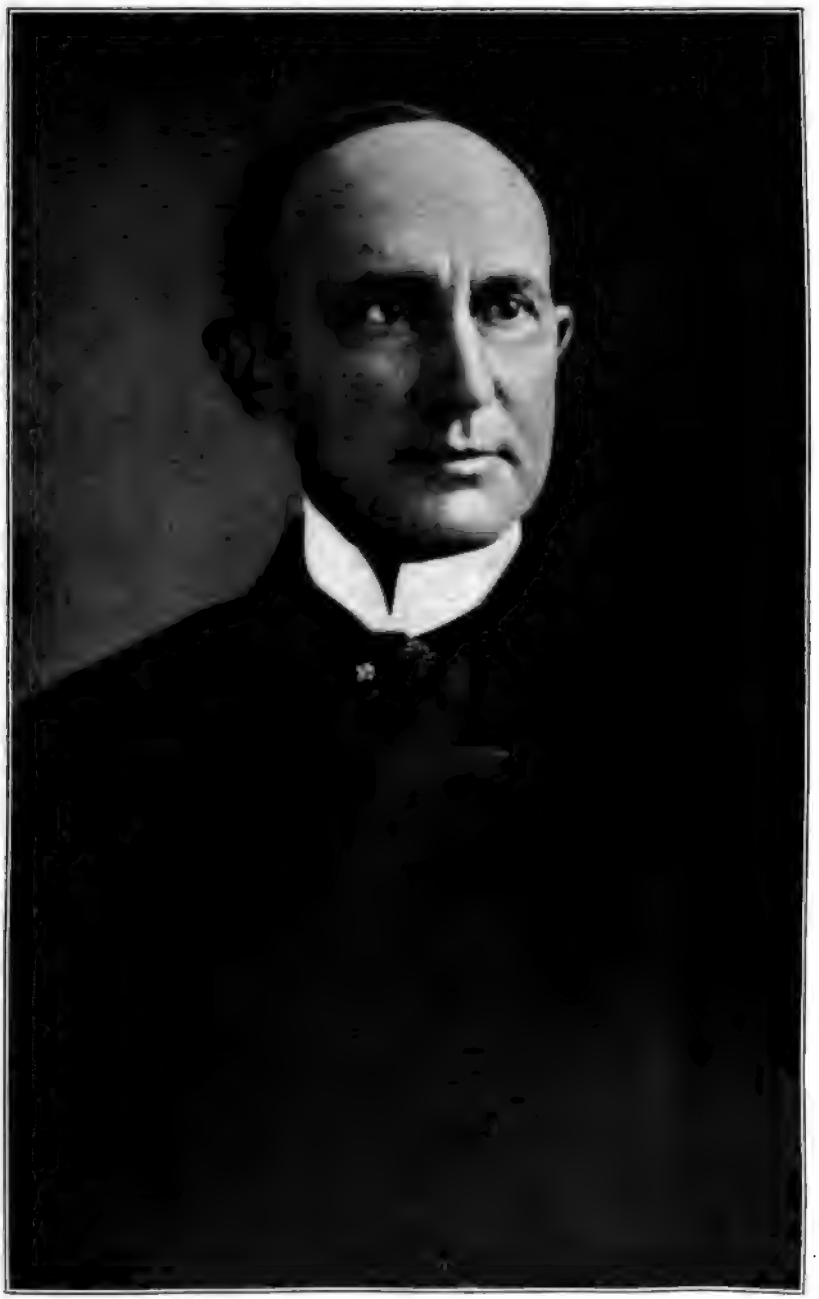
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

President ELOY ALFARO, of Ecuador, delivered his regular message to Congress on August 14, full particulars of which have not yet been received. He emphasized the friendly status of the country in relation to other nations, and stated that with an income for 1907 of $6,683,288, the expenditures had been $7,892,000. This deficit, however, represented the betterment of the railway service of the Republic, in which important progress had been made. In addition to the completion of the Guayaquil and Quito line, it was noted that a railway from Huigra to Cuenca would be finished within two years and that the construction of four new lines would shortly be begun.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PERU.

The United States Minister to Peru, the Hon. LESLIE COMBS, first entered the diplomatic service of the United States in 1902 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, with residence at Guatemala City. Prior to this for several years he was attached to the domestic service as pension agent in his home State, Kentucky. During his four years of service in Central America, from November, 1902, to December, 1906, Mr. COMBS rendered important service to the United States and to the countries to which he was accredited, in particular, near the close of his term, on the occasion of the disturbances between Guatemala and El Salvador, which threatened the peace of other Central American States. He was instrumental in bringing about the Peace Conference on July 20, 1906, on board the United States cruiser *Marblehead* between representatives of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, the results of which conference were the termination of the immediate difficulties and the assembling at Cartago, in Costa Rica, on September 17, 1906, of the Central American Peace Conference, attended by delegates from all the Central American States excepting Nicaragua. The results of this Conference laid the foundation for the fuller Conference of Washington in December, 1907, which was attended by delegates from all the Central American States. In recognition of the important services rendered by him to the cause of peace Mr. COMBS was presented by the Government of Guatemala with a handsome gold vase.

As Minister to Peru Mr. COMBS was received with sympathy and *kindness by the* Government and people of the Republic, and in particu-



HON. LESLIE COMBS,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Peru.

lar of the ancient and hospitable city of Lima. His service, though less eventful and stirring than that in Central America, has been important in cementing the bonds of friendship which have long existed between the United States and the land of the Incas.

PAN-AMERICA IN GUATEMALA.

The gathering of the medical men of the Western Continent in the capital of Guatemala during the month of August was made the occasion of many notable celebrations both of a social and official character. That the Pan-American Medical Congress as a feature of international development is fully appreciated is evidenced by the utterances of the delegates, all of whom pay tribute to the unity of interests developed by the frequent meetings of American scientists. Especially appropriate were the remarks made at the opening of the Congress by the delegate from the United States, who called attention to the fact that the first Congress was held in Washington to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF HONDURAS.

The official papers of the Honduras Government publish a series of grants for the exploitation of the natural resources of the country. Among the concessions recently made is one covering nearly 25,000 acres of public lands to be devoted to the growing of bananas and other tropical fruits, in the neighborhood of the Ulua River.

MEXICO'S NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

In the general policy of the Mexican Government to foment the development of native industries, as evidenced by special legislative concessions to the promoters thereof, a significant demonstration is made in the placing of an order for 20,000 tons of steel rails with the company at Monterey. The control by the Government of a large portion of the railways of the Republic and the higher duty recently placed upon imports of steel and iron are important factors in this order. General commendation has been bestowed upon the Mexican display made in the London Exposition, especially the exhibits of the sugar and tobacco industries, and the convention of rubber planters recently held in the city of San Geronimo, State of Oaxaca, was an enthusiastic testimony *of the* value of rubber culture in the country.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF PERU.

A valuable document published in this issue of the BULLETIN is the message delivered on July 28, 1908, to the National Congress of Peru by President PARDO. It is an exhaustive résumé of Peruvian conditions during 1907 and the early months of 1908 and, as President PARDO has just been succeeded in office, may be considered as a history of the results of his administration. Foreign and national affairs are shown to be in a flourishing condition, the value of foreign commerce for 1907 being given as in excess of $55,000,000, or over $2,000,000 advance over the preceding year. Mineral development is evidenced by the fact that production under this head was greater in value by more than $5,000,000 in 1907 than in 1906 and that the number of claims allowed were double in the first six months of 1908 those of the second half of 1906.

URUGUAY'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

Uruguayan customs receipts show a constantly augmenting value, the total for the fiscal year 1907–8 reaching the sum of $13,365,525, or $399,796 more than in the preceding year, with a monthly average of over $1,000,000. In the capital, transition has been made, in the tramway service, from animal to electric traction, and operating expenses are being greatly reduced with better accommodations. The improvements projected for the port of Montevideo are designed to place it in the front rank among American harbors, and the general development of the country is proceeding along well-established lines.

BOOK NOTES

"Peruvian Meteorology." Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, volume 39, Part I, 1888–1890; Part II, 1892–1895; volume 49, Parts I and II, 1892–1895. By SOLON I. BAILEY.

"Catalogue of 7,922 Southern Stars." Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, volume 34. By SOLON I. BAILEY.

The Central Station in South America of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard was located at Arequipa in Peru in longitude 4h. 46m. 11.73s. west from Greenwich and in latitude south 16° 22′ 28″ at an altitude of 8,040 feet. There are stations at Mollendo, 80 feet; at La Joya, 4,140 feet; at Chachani, 16,650 feet; at the Misti summit, 19,200 feet; at Mount Blanc, 15,700 feet; at Huesos, 13,300 feet; at Cuzo, 11,100 feet, and at Santa Ana, 3,400 feet.

The observatory in accepting the Boyden fund undertook to establish a station to be free as far as practical from the impediments to accurate observations in the existing observatories owing to atmospheric influences. Meteorological observations were undertaken to determine the relative advantages of different localities, from which it appeared that the mountains on the west coast of South America afford the most favorable conditions.

The site at Arequipa was chosen in 1891 after extensive travel and observation by Professor BAILEY. It overlooks the city a few hundred feet. The great volcano of Arequipa, known in early times as "El Misti," and still so called in Peru, is about 11 miles northeast of the city, and is an imposing figure standing isolated from all the mountains of the vicinity. Two of the Harvard substations are located on El Misti, one at the point called Mount Blanc, 15,700 feet, and the other at the summit, 19,200 feet.

The meteorological observations published comprise the first and preliminary observations made at a number of stations during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, and the more complete and carefully made observations taken after the permanent establishment of the stations in 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895. They comprise both eye observations and records of the self-recording instruments.

The nearly 8,000 southern stars catalogued were observed with the meridian photometer, a telescope with two objectives, the axis of one of which is placed horizontally at right angles to the meridian. It is so constructed that a star near the pole and any star near the meridian can be brought into the field of view at the same time, and their relative brightness measured with the aid of a graduated circle and index.

The instrument used was taken from Harvard, where it had been in use for a number of years, to South America. The apertures of the two objectives were 10.5 cm., their focal lengths 166 and 145 cm., and the magnifying powers 28 and 24 diameters. It was first erected in Peru in the spring of 1889 on a mountain 6,600 feet high, 8 miles northeast from the Chosica station of the Oroya Railroad. Here the first series was taken. It was subsequently dismounted and taken south as far as Valparaiso, and in February, 1890, was mounted at Pampa Central, a small mining town on the northern borders of the desert of Atacama, but was finally removed to Arequipa.

Volume 1 of the "Contributions to South American Archeology," made by the GEORGE G. HEYE expedition, is devoted to a preliminary report made by MARSHALL H. SAVILLE, Professor of American archeology at Columbia University, on the antiquities of Manabi, *Ecuador.* This province of the Ecuador coast is at present the center

of Panama hat production and the producing point of the hundreds of thousands of sacks of ivory nuts used so extensively in Germany for the manufacture of buttons. Its geography and geology are, however, imperfectly known, though it is historically established that during an expedition thither the Spaniards were informed of the great Inca empire to the south. Lying between the Aztec civilization to the north and that of the Incas, Ecuadorian art seemed to develop along lines peculiarly its own, and the famous " seats " found in the Manabi Province are unlike pre-Columbian relics discovered elsewhere in South America. These seats are made from solid stone of a rather

STONE CHAIR OF MANABI (FROM SAVILLE'S "ANTIQUITIES OF MANABI, ECUADOR").

coarse variety and have the general outlines of the so-called " Savonarola " chair of modern Florentine manufacture. The curved arm rests and the lack of a back support exemplify this resemblance, but the seats rest upon a crouching figure, either human or animal, while many of them are ornamented with geometric carvings of greater or less artistic value. The impression formerly prevailed that the location of these seats on a hilltop and the seeming symmetry of their grouping indicated that they were occupied for councils and state gatherings of various sorts. The present reports indicate, however, that the story of the ceremonial placing of the seats is a myth, and

that they formed part of the regular furnishing of the numerous houses whose ruins have been discovered on the hills. Professor SAVILLE states that repeated questionings of the natives led the members of the expedition to assume that the conditions under which seats are found on other hills differed in no manner from those existing on Cerro de Hojas, the principal site of their explorations. A number of plates illustrate the famous seats and the supplementary figures and carvings discovered.

"Wheat Fields and Markets of the World," by ROLLIN E. SMITH (The Modern Miller Company, St. Louis), 1908. The commercial aspect of wheat growing, apart from agricultural methods or market speculations, forms the nucleus around which the writer has prepared a valuable statement of the relative values of producing and exporting countries. Taking the record year of 1906 with a world product of 3,423,700,000 bushels of wheat, the leading producing countries are given as follows: United States, 735,261,000 bushels; Russia, 450,000,000; France, 324,725,000; British India, 319,582,000; Austria-Hungary, 268,574,000; Italy, 168,000,000; Spain, 154,090,000; the Argentine Republic, 134,931,000, and Canada, 131,614,000. The position of the Argentine Republic as a grower and exporter is yearly becoming of greater importance in the world's trade in wheat. The harvest for 1907 was 200,000,000 bushels, according to Mr. SMITH and the quantity estimated as available for export in 1908 is given as 155,000,000 bushels. The country is classed with Canada as one of the only two possible future rivals to the United States and Russia as a grower and is at present a good third among exporters. Several factors contribute to the Argentine status. The domestic requirements of the United States necessitate an enormous crop to provide an important exportable surplus, 140,896,000 being reported from that country and Canada; Russia's relative production and export are subject to remarkable fluctuations, 155,000,000 bushels being the normal export quantity; France, while third as a wheat producer balances the crop to the consumptive requirements of the country, and India though third as a producing country may export nothing or as much as 80,000,000 bushels. From the Argentine Republic, on the other hand, over 100,000,000 bushels may confidently be expected yearly while the shipment of the crop fits in between the two seasons in northern latitudes. Chile raises from 8,000,000 to 13,000,000 bushels of wheat annually and exports none of it though formerly from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels were sent to Europe. Uruguay is interested in growing wheat for export, but Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba import breadstuffs.

"India Rubber and its Manufacture, with chapters on Gutta-Percha and Balata." HUBERT L. TERRY, F. I. C. (D. Van Nostrand Company), New York. This is a handy volume of information concerning the growth, collection, and manufacture of one of the most important items of the modern commercial world. Though much of the subject-matter has appeared in technical journals and literature, the present volume covers practically all the ground necessary for an interested but unprofessional reader. In addition to a description of the various known varieties of rubber, classified botanically and *per habitat*, the various pseudo rubbers are noted and their importance in the industrial world assigned. To the new product *guayule* more than passing note is given, owing to the new methods involved in its preparation for the market, while the distinction between rubber and gutta-percha is clearly made. In regard to rubber plantations, the writer takes issue with the view of the necessity for cultivating the plant by reason of a possible scarcity of output in the near future. He states that while processes of extraction employed are wasteful in the extreme and involve unnecessary destruction of the producing plant, yet the vast untapped areas of wild rubber are, in his opinion, sufficient for the world's needs for many years. The peculiar merits of the balata rubber are dwelt upon and its application to the manufacture of belting specially noted. The output of this variety is practically limited to Venezuela, the Guianas and the West Indies, but the great mass of the rubber of commerce comes from Brazil. The processes of manufacture from its smoking in the forests, its subsequent washing on entry into the factory, and its final evolution into numberless articles of daily need for the modern householder are interestingly narrated.

"The Cradle of the Deep," an account of a voyage to the West Indies, by Sir FREDERICK TREVES, Bart., G. C. V. O., C. B., L.L. D. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York). Sailing over the track of Columbus, Drake, and other adventurous spirits, the lord rector of the University of Aberdeen shows himself in touch with the travelers of other days among the West Indies and by the Spanish Main. From London to the Barbados, on to Trinidad, then touching at many of the Antilles, visiting Santo Domingo, inspecting the works on the Panama Isthmus, recording impressions of Cartagena, "the most wonderful and picturesque city of the Spanish Main," the writer finds everywhere inspiration in the deeds of the past, and repeoples the scenes of buccaneering exploits with the vanished actors. The visit of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE to Santo Domingo in 1585 is dramatically related; the search of Ponce de Leon for the Fountain of Youth, under the guidance of the crone of Florida, is naively retold.

the details of the trip of the first British tourist in these parts—ROBERT DUDLEY, Earl of Warwick and Leicester—are covered; the story of Columbus is touched upon and a new luster given to the magic of the discoverer's achievements; the awesome and jocular feats of authenticated pirates are narrated; in short, every landing place is thronged not only by present-day inhabitants, gay, prosperous, or squalid, as the case may be, but back of them and among them are discerned the makers of American history. The labors of to-day receive adequate note in the exploits of the Canal Zone, the commercial development of Trinidad's pitch lake, and other industrial enterprises. The whole forms a volume of rare charm and interest, wherein the atmosphere of little-visited shores is magnetically reproduced.

The Drago doctrine, as formulated by the distinguished citizen of the Argentine Republic whose name it bears, the various documents explanatory of the same, and accounts of the occasions when it has been introduced into the conferences of friendly nations have been collected by an Argentine littérateur and published by Wertheimer, Lea and Company (London), 1908. On December 29, 1902, Doctor DRAGO addressed a dispatch to the Government of the United States relative to the Venezuelan incident, in which for the first time this statement as to the collection of a public debt by armed force was linked with the Monroe doctrine. Its ultimate proclamation was made before the delegates of the entire world assembled in conference at The Hague on June 18, 1907. It is stated that in the early days of the Conference the query was in the air "Is Drago a personality or merely a doctrine?" While for the world at large Drago will mean always the latter, it was very soon adequately demonstrated to the Conference that there was a personality of great vigor behind the doctrine, and a large part of the volume in reference is devoted to the statements made by the delegates indorsing both. Supplementary publication is made of the opinions expressed by the world press on the same subjects, so that within the 257 pages composing the book an exhaustive history of the famous topic is to be found. A preliminary statement by S. PÉREZ TRIANA and an introduction by W. T. STEAD cover the controversial and historical aspects of the matter, respectively.

With the purpose of interesting the commercial world in the growing of rubber on the Isthmus of Panama, Señor JIL F. SANCHEZ has published an interesting pamphlet setting forth the possibilities of the Republic as a supplier of this valuable commodity. The *Castilloa elástica is indigenous* to the soil, and though the ruthless methods of

gathering the latex have greatly reduced the number of wild trees, the writer demonstrates, as the result of practical experience, the methods whereby the cultivation of the plant may be carried on with profit. The same writer has also prepared a report on the forest resources of the Republic (*El Darien; Su Riqueza Forestal*), which include cabinet and dyewoods, resinous and medicinal plants of great value.

"Porfirio Diaz," RAFAEL DE ZAYAS ENRÍQUEZ (Appleton and Company), 1908. The keynote of this new sketch of the life of the Mexican President is found in the statement made early in the volume to the effect that while GEORGE WASHINGTON was a great ruler though a mediocre general, and General GRANT a great soldier but a poor statesman, in the person of PORFIRIO DIAZ is combined the requisite qualities for both careers. The proof thereof is deduced from his remarkable success in both fields of public life, the crown of which is to be found in the present condition of Mexican affairs.

"A recent campaign in Puerto Rico, by KARL STEPHEN HERMANN" (E. H. Bacon and Company), Boston, 1907. This little volume embraces a running narrative of the operations of the Independent Regular Brigade of the United States Army, under command of Brigadier-General SCHWAN in the summer of 1898. The story of the military engagements is based upon official records, which are copiously quoted, but the soldier's life is detailed from a personal standpoint, with many interesting incidents of camp life. The beauty of the island and the free welcome offered by the inhabitants are appreciatively recounted.

"Everymans Library," edited by ERNEST RHYS, and published by E. P. Dutton and Company (New York), is issuing a new series of old and modern books of standard worth, with the purpose of providing at a small cost all that has worn well in English literature. The History of the Conquest of Peru, by WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, with an introduction by THOMAS SECCOMBE, M. A., has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library as one of the early publications.

A translation of the instructions issued for the use of mayors of municipalities and governors of provinces in Panama in regard to the application of the mining laws of the Republic, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library and is on file for reference by interested individuals.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

"The Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York) for August 29, 1908, publishes a paper by CLAUDE T. RICE, on Zacatecas, a famous silver camp of Mexico, which, though one of the oldest known mineral regions, is at present limited in its output. In the early part of the nineteenth century the production was estimated at from 2,400,000 to 3,200,000 ounces annually, while from 1785 to 1798 the king's fifth was over 8,000,000 ounces. The present shipments are about 600 tons of silver ore and 1,500 tons of copper ore per month, and exploitation is not carried on to any considerable depth. The writer is of the opinion that it seems hardly possible that veins as large as those of Zacatecas, which have produced so large a tonnage, will not furnish milling ore at a depth, and further states that this section, with its own special problem, lies waiting as did Guanajuato only a few years ago.

In his new theory of earthquakes, "How mountains were made in the depths of the sea," published in the "Pacific Monthly" for September, Prof. T. J. J. SEE, in charge of the United States Naval Observatory at Mare Island, California, finds in the upraising of the coast and the sinking of the correlative sea bottom, as observed in seismic phenomena, the continuation of the process by which the Andes Mountains were formed. The uplift of the Valparaiso beach has been over 1,300 feet in recent geological times, and Professor SEE forecasts the gradual evolution of the Aleutian Islands into a mountain chain connecting North America with Asia and the ultimate cutting-off of the Arctic from the Atlantic Ocean. The highest peak in the Western Hemisphere, Mount Aconcagua, 23,000 feet above see level, is demonstrated to have originated in the bed of the sea, and other equally remarkable evidences are adduced in support of the theory.

The distribution of plants in Chile as analyzed by Doctor REICHE, chief of the botanical department of the National Museum at Santiago, is the subject of a paper prepared for the "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for August, 1908. The vegetation of Chile is stated to be better known than that of any country in South America, but the plant distribution has, in many sections, been only superficially examined. A comparison of the species of Chilean flora

reveals a relationship to California on the one hand and to that of the Argentine Republic and New Zealand on the other. The native economic plants are not very numerous, but the introduction of those native to northern temperate regions has been attended with good results, and during the last twenty years the area devoted to the cultivation of wheat, barley, potatoes, and such fruits as peaches and grapes has greatly increased.

A characteristic illustrated article by HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS describing "Wonderful Sights in the Andean Highlands" forms the initial paper of the September issue of the "National Geographic Magazine." Particular mention is made of a remarkable monolithic gateway to a Peruvian fortress of Inca times. This entrance comprises a doorway about 4 feet high and 2½ feet wide, cut into a solid block of stone over 7 feet high, 13 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. The decorations above the doorway are wonders of ancient carving. The charms of the Titicaca region and the quaint customs of the inhabitants are set forth both by adequate descriptions and illuminating photographs.

"The Spice Mill" (New York), for August, 1908, under the caption "The Coffee Industry of Spanish America," publishes the first installment of a valuable report made to the secretary of agriculture of the State of São Paulo, the great Brazilian coffee State. The information was obtained during a tour made by the writer, Dr. AUGUSTO RAMOS, on behalf of the São Paulo government through Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, and Porto Rico. The translation of the report was made especially for the magazine in which it appears, and is a valuable exposition of the methods of coffee growing and marketing in the countries visited. The present section is devoted to Mexico as a source of production.

"*La Ilustración*," for June, 1908, an attractive publication issued in Bogota, Colombia, devotes a large portion of its space to a translation into Spanish of Mr. JAMES CREELMAN'S article on President DIAZ, of Mexico, which appeared originally in "Pearson's Magazine" for March. In commenting editorially on the title of the article, "The Hero of the Americas," appreciation is expressed on the part of Latin America for the impartial judgment rendered by an Anglo-Saxon concerning this great man of another race.

"The Geographical Journal" of the Royal Geographical Society (London), for August, notes in its review of books a volume of interest to naturalists entitled "The Birds of Tierra del Fuego," which is commended for the style of information furnished; also a new life of Columbus, by FILSON YOUNG. This latter, "Christopher Columbus and the New World of His Discovery," is avowedly an attempt to bridge the immense gap existing between the labors of historians and the indifference of the modern reader.

A new journal of interest to Latin America is "Mexico To-Day," published monthly in the interest of the tourist and investor by the Railroad View and Publishing Company, San Antonio, Texas. Volume 1, No. 1, July, 1908. Contents, in part: Mexican laws from foreign standpoint, by ROBERT J. KERR; The rubber industry of Mexico, written by request; Chapultepec, the home of emperors, viceroys, and presidents, by ANNE C. GALLOWAY; Mexico from the sportsman's standpoint, by H. M. THOMPSON; Mexican pottery. Contains 30 pages and 14 illustrations. Cover lithographed.

Mexico's vast water power and its industrial application is the subject of the initial article in "The Technical World Magazine" for September, 1908. Under the title "Mexico puts vast falls to work," Paul Adams tells the story of Necaxa reservoir, where a dozen little rivers are collected for the use of the electric plants and the daily needs of half a million people in the Federal district of Mexico. It is intended that, ultimately, 236,000 horsepower shall be developed from this project, and though for five years an army of 6,000 men has been engaged in the subjugation of the Necaxa, there still remains much work to be done. In this small river, scarcely 25 miles long, with a total gradient of 1 mile from its source to the power house, there are two falls, one of 460 feet and the other of 740 feet.

"The World To-Day," for September, 1908, considers the work of the International Bureau of the American Republics from the viewpoint of a resident of Central America under the caption of "John Barrett, American citizen," the present head of the organization. The writer, R. A. WILSON, regards the work of the Bureau in connection with the Central American Peace Conference sufficient in itself to justify the high hopes of its founders, the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

"Crossing the Panama Isthmus with Buccaneer Morgan" is the title of an interesting article published in "The Outing Magazine," for September, 1908, contributed by JOHN R. SPEARS, who gives an animated account of the trip made by this "expert pirate" from Santo Domingo to the Isthmus in 1670.

In deference to the great interest displayed by the reading public in the character and capabilities of the present Executive of Venezuela, "Everybody's," for September, 1908, publishes two sketches of President CASTRO, written from the opposing standpoints of appreciation and criticism.

Emphatic indorsement is given in "System" for August, 1908, of the business alertness of the Peruvian consulate in New York, in coordinating its consular functions with those of a sample warehouse for the display of national products.

THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS AS A FIELD FOR ADVERTISING

ON August 26, 27, 28 there was held in Kansas City, Missouri, United States of America, the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, an organization made up of the advertising managers and agents of the principal manufacturing firms, magazines, and newspapers of the United States. Among the guests of the association who delivered addresses before it by special invitation of the committee in charge was the Director of the International Bureau, who discussed the subject "The Latin American Republics as a Field for Advertising." While Mr. BARRETT took up carefully the entire Latin American field, describing its general and commercial conditions, the only portion of his address quoted below is that which refers directly to advertising conditions, and this is reproduced in response to many requests from advertising men in different parts of the country:

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR ADVERTISING IN LATIN AMERICA.

It may now be in order for me to make a few practical suggestions in regard to advertising in Latin America. The reason that I have devoted the larger portion of my address to general facts is that my argument would lose its force if I undertook a technical discussion of the subject of advertising, which, in all its phases, can only be treated thoroughly by an expert. Just what Latin America offers specifically for American advertising men must be ascertained by those men themselves visiting that part of the world or sending their representatives to study and report upon its peculiarities. If any of you are inclined to extend the scope of your work to Latin America, make a special effort to appreciate the point of view of Latin Americans, their habits and customs, their way of thinking, their history, and development. It is useless to attempt to ram United States ideas into the minds of Latin Americans, but when there is due respect for their own methods and ideas and there is a polite consideration for what they are accomplishing, they will listen most attentively and possibly become strong advocates of your idea. It is a mistake to think that just because these countries are of a different language and somewhat different lineage they have not progressive methods and policies worthy of your study. There is much that the business man of the United States can learn from the business man of that section of the world. Otherwise, how can you account for the great progress and prosperity of these countries which have been practically beyond the pale of our influence?

In other words, Latin America should not be patronized. It should not be treated in a "holier than thou" attitude. It should be approached on a ground of equality and mutual appreciation. Then splendid results will surely follow. The effort to sell any kind of an American manufactured or raw product in Latin America just because it is from the United States, and therefore per se is better than what is made in Latin America, will surely result in failure. Its good quality should be emphasized, but not with a patronizing tone.

CORRECT-LANGUAGE ADVERTISING IS ESSENTIAL.

It is high time that the American advertising man impressed upon every manufacturer, merchant, and business man who wants to do business in Latin America that his circulars and catalogues which go to that part of the world should be printed in Spanish or Portuguese (Portuguese for Brazil) and in the right kind of Spanish, and not in English or bad Spanish. Just reverse the situation and imagine how you would criticise a catalogue received from some great Buenos Aires house which wanted to do business in the United States if it were printed entirely in Spanish or in the kind of English that might be called "pidjin English." It is sad but true that I have read within the last year scores of catalogues and hundreds of circulars in Spanish prepared in the United States for circulation in Latin America which make every Latin American laugh because of errors or incongruities. If you hire a man to write or prepare advertising matter in a foreign language, let his material be submitted to one who has spoken that language from childhood and not to some American who has picked it up in latter years. There are hundreds of men in the United States who have spent some time in the Philippines, Cuba, and Panama, and who think they have a knowledge of Spanish, but whose actual Spanish is like that which you hear spoken by alleged revolutionists in a comic opera of the stage. It is high time this was all stopped.

If any great advertising company intends to exploit Latin America, let it send to that part of the world only men who are innately polite and considerate, who speak the language, and who not only will be able to size up the field, but who have an intimate knowledge of the business which they are to advertise and of its capacity to meet the Latin-American demand. I was repeatedly mortified, during my experience as United States Minister to three different Latin-American countries, to see the class of advertising men who came to these countries and to note their ignorance. Now and then there was an excellent exception, and he early received his reward.

NEWSPAPERS OF LATIN AMERICA.

Nearly every Latin-American city of any size has as many daily newspapers, in proportion to its population, as a corresponding city in the United States. It also has its proportion of illustrated papers, although they have not developed magazines to any such extent as we have in this country. Latin America is a great country for all kinds of pamphlets, and people generally read that which comes into their hands. The individual Latin American does not subscribe to newspapers, etc., to such extent as does the average man in the United States, but if printed matter comes to his house or his office and it is interesting, he is sure to take notice of it. There is, therefore, a great opportunity for judicious advertising matter carefully directed to reach that proportion of the reading population of Latin America which can actually buy and sell. In this connection it should not be forgotten that any effort to advertise throughout the United

States what Latin America has to sell tends to build up a greater market in this country for the products of that part of the world. Permanent and prosperous foreign trade includes buying as well as selling. An ideal condition can not exist where the balance is heavily on one side. In short, exchange of products is the life of trade.

Finally, I desire to make two observations. The first is that every advertising man in the United States who has the time and the means to travel and who has been in the habit of going to Europe or possibly the Orient, should some time in the early future change his itinerary and visit different parts of Latin America. One trip might include Mexico and Cuba; another the east coast of Brazil and Argentina; and possibly another the west coast of South America. An interesting journey occupying about three months could be made around South America with good steamers and hotels all the way; not, of course, steamers equal to those crossing the Atlantic or hotels in every city equal to those of Kansas City, but still good enough to make traveling comfortable.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Secondly, I hope that the advertising men of the United States will get into touch with the International Bureau of the American Republics in Washington and utilize its cooperation for the development of better trade and commercial relations with our sister Republics. This institution, founded nearly twenty years ago, is now being reorganized and built up into a practical organization for the promotion of Pan-American trade and friendship. It prints and distributes numerous handbooks and pamphlets and a MONTHLY BULLETIN of which it is proud. The latter is magazine size, well illustrated, and gives the latest reports on commerce, improvements, laws, etc., from all the American nations. It is now being recognized as the leading official publication of its kind in the world.

Gentlemen of this convention, I thank you for the honor of your invitation to address you and for the courtesy with which you have listened to my discussion of Latin America. In return let me invite you individually and collectively, if you come to Washington, to call at the International Bureau. Located within a stone's throw of the White House, you will readily find it with the latchstring loose. In another year we will occupy our magnificent new home, which will cost nearly a million dollars. We can receive you there better than we can in our present building, but our welcome now will be no less sincere than if we were in our more elegant surroundings of the future.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

A COMPARISON of the export trade of the United States to South America and that of the leading European countries to the same section of the world leads to conclusions which, according to the point of view, may or may not be flattering to our industrial pride.

Our export trade to the southern continent has constantly increased until now it amounts to over $80,000,000 a year. This is an increase of more than 100 per cent in ten years, from $33,821,701 in 1897–98 to $83,583,919 in 1907–8. There is no serious danger that the volume of this trade will diminish and every indication that it will grow larger, but as compared with the trade which Europe enjoys, ours is inconsiderable. The exports of Great Britain to the Argentine Republic alone are nearly one hundred millions a year, and to Brazil over sixty millions. We are outclassed by Germany. What is more significant, the trade of Great Britain, Germany, and France is growing at proportionately a greater rate than that of the United States, and the trade of these countries, as also that of Belgium, Italy, and Spain is more stable, less subject to fluctuation in particular classes, and on the whole of a higher grade.

Nevertheless, dollar for dollar it is the most valuable foreign trade we have because it is our highest grade trade.

As often applied trade statistics are confusing and even misleading in the highest degree.

The fact that a country exports so many millions in value of products and imports so many more or less millions does not necessarily, or even ordinarily, mean that the country is becoming richer or poorer as the balance of trade may be for or against it. The fact that for the last fiscal year the United States exported over six hundred and fifty millions more than it imported has no direct relation to the growth of wealth for the period. Quite the contrary. The balance of trade for the preceding year was less than four hundred and fifty millions. This balance increased over two hundred millions in 1907–8 simply because, exports remaining nearly stationary with a slight decline, our imports decreased over two hundred and forty millions.

It is no paradox that a nation may become rich with a balance of trade against it. It all depends on the kind.

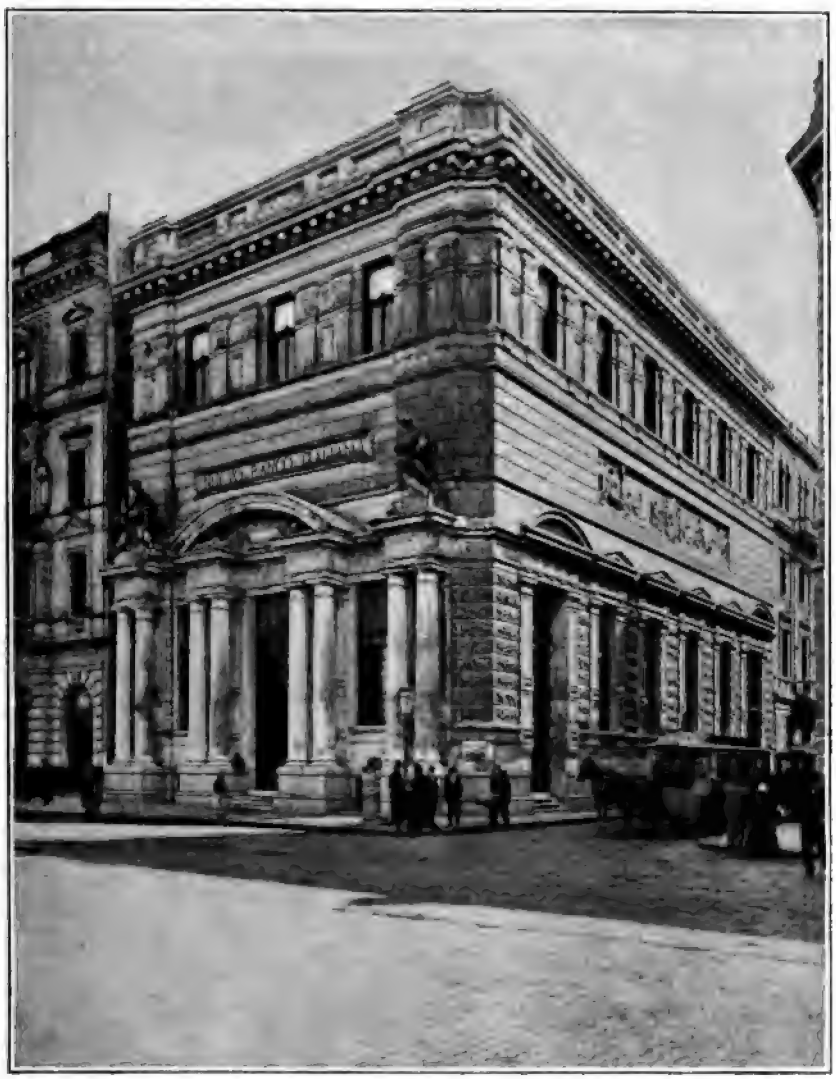
As between Great Britain and the United States our exports stand at about two to one in comparison with imports, yet to argue that on

THE BRITISH BANK IN BUENOS AIRES, FOUNDED IN 1863.

account of this trade the United States was becoming richer or Great Britain poorer at the rate of six hundred millions yearly, or that the *United* States derives therefrom twice the benefit that Great Britain *does, would be* sheer nonsense. The one hundred and seventy-five

millions in raw cotton which the midland spinners take is worth more to England and is a greater element of wealth to it than is the price received by the southern planters to them or to this country.

South American imports are almost exclusively manufactured



THE ITALIAN BANK IN BUENOS AIRES, FOUNDED IN 1887.

products. Per capita several of the South American countries lead the world as consumers of this class of imports. To supply this demand is a most valuable trade, and, in so far as the United States participates in it, the most valuable trade this country has.

It is an axiom that exports rank in value to the exporting country in proportion as they represent a greater or lesser degree of elaboration in production. There is no clear-cut line of demarcation between raw material and manufactures. All articles of commerce represent in preparation for the market, to a greater or less degree, human industry, but the greater the proportionate cost of the labor expended as compared with the material used, the greater its value as an article of foreign export. It is in this sense that our export trade to South America is much more valuable, dollar for dollar, than our export trade to Europe. Yet it is not the best trade that goes to South America. Articles of luxury, the finer textiles, tools and machinery, fine furniture, and musical instruments are for the most part supplied by Europe. A considerable proportion of this higher-grade trade should be possessed by the United States, and our share of the whole might well be increased.

The reasons why this country is outclassed are not difficult of discernment. They are mainly two—first, the industrial nations of Europe possess practically the whole machinery of trade to South America, including transportation routes; and second, American manufacturers and merchants have made no effort to cover the field. It has fallen to Great Britain, Germany, and France more or less by default.

A greater weight may be given to the first reason than it deserves. True, the banking and other monetary institutions, railroads and steamship lines, importing and distributing houses and their employees, salesmen, and agents are European, in so far as they are not native, but this fact is not prohibitive to American enterprise. The situation offers certain difficulties at the beginning, but can be overcome. It is doubtful whether if by one stroke the whole machinery of foreign trade in South America were transferred from European to American control the change would be worth the while to this country.

The machinery can be duplicated at much less expense and at the same time be made more effective. The South American has no ingrained prejudice against this country's products and in favor of European which may not be overcome with effort, and this effort need consist of but little more than making him acquainted with our manufacturers in the same manner and through the same agencies ordinarily used in this country in the domestic trade. It is not necessary, nor does it even seem desirable to adopt English or German methods or agencies in South America. It is better to create our own tools than to attempt the use of such as may not fit our hands. The experience of such of our manufacturers as have succeeded in this trade warrants the assertion that we would lose more than we *should gain* were we to fashion our business methods in South

America upon the European model. This does not imply that there is not something to learn.

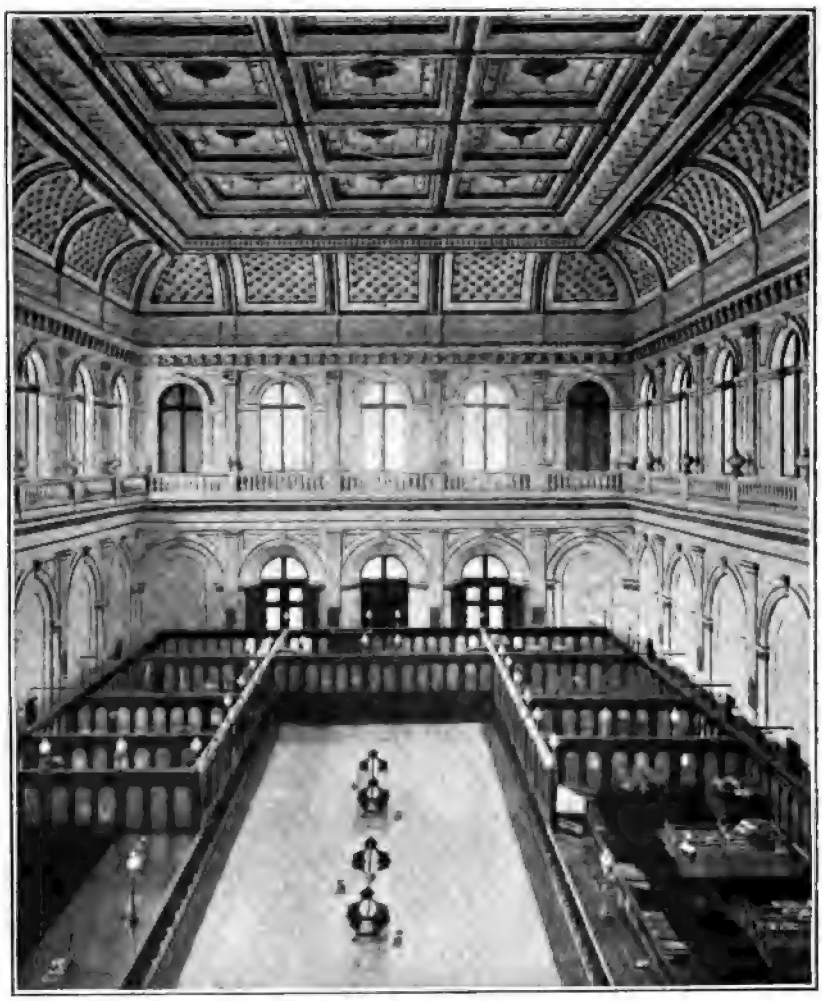
It must be borne in mind that the United States has never to any considerable extent been an exporting country of the same class as

BUENOS AIRES BRANCH OF THE LONDON AND BRAZIL BANK.

the industrial countries of Europe. Consequently it has not yet mastered the business of exporting. Without doubt it has developed an immense export trade in a certain class of products—raw material and foodstuffs. This, however, is not the kind of export trade that

Europe does. It rests upon an entirely different basis and is procured in an entirely different manner from the trade in what is customarily called "manufactured products."

Prime necessities may be said to sell themselves, but highly labored products must seek a market and even sometimes create the same.



INTERIOR OF A BANK IN BUENOS AIRES.

This fact is well recognized in our domestic trade. It is necessary that it be recognized as well in our foreign trade. The eastern manufacturer of dress goods or of cutlery, for instance, would not undertake to ship to Texas or to California his goods on consignment, hoping to dispose of them at a profit, without first having acquired a *knowledge of the* needs of the market, the tastes and wants of the

people, and in particular the competition which his goods must meet. The introducer of a new or improved article in domestic trade would not expect to sell the same without competent salesmen and sufficient and properly directed advertising. So it is with our foreign trade. It is not possible to sell manufactured goods abroad, whether in South America or in Europe, in the same way that cotton, wheat, beef, and mutton are sold in Liverpool or Hamburg.

Sporadic efforts have been made by some American manufacturers to introduce their goods in the South American trade through the large

DEPARTMENT STORE IN BUENOS AIRES.

The firm owning this store is one of the largest dealers in foreign goods in South America. It has a purchasing agency in New York.

importing houses in Rio, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and other trade centers. Some of these have been moderately successful, but many have failed. It is surprising that any should have succeeded. The large importing houses have their uses and are generally necessary links in the chain, but it is too much to expect that trade can be originated and pushed through their agency alone. The American manufacturer does not expect this thing from the wholesalers of New York, Chicago, or St. Louis, then why should he expect it from those of Rio or Buenos Aires? It must be remembered, furthermore, that many of these houses in South America are under European control, either in direct management or through financial connections, and

that comparatively few of them have North American affiliations. They are naturally prejudiced in favor of their established connections.

How, then, can the South American markets be reached? The answer is, practically in the same manner and through the same agencies as the domestic market is reached. In minor details there may be some differences, but these are slight and easily adjusted. The two principal agencies are the same—advertising and competent salesmen. The methods of successful advertising and the qualifications of a successful salesman differ in no material particular in

INTERIOR OF A RETAIL STOVE WAREROOM IN BUENOS AIRES.

These goods are of foreign manufacture.

South America and in the United States. The same wording and matter in an advertisement which brings trade here will bring trade there. The same kind of publications which are successfully employed here can be employed there. In fact an advertisement in the local newspaper in a South American city attains an importance and carries a weight out of all proportion to what the same advertisement enjoys in a similar paper in the United States. Intelligence in the choice of the advertising medium is requisite in South America as it is in the United States, but the choice is a much simpler matter *there than here,* because there are fewer periodicals and it is easier

to ascertain what class of people and what localities any particular publication reaches.

South America is not surfeited with trade advertisements. The European manufacturers and traders to a large extent have neglected this field. Their methods are the same now as fifty years ago. That these methods have been successful heretofore is undoubtedly true, and that Europe controls the great bulk of South American imports is also true. But this success has been without any competition whatever on the part of the United States; or at least of so little as scarcely to be called rivalry. With minor exceptions in one or two

SALES ROOM OF IMPORTED CARRIAGES IN BAHIA BLANCA, ARGENTINA.

lines of trade the consumption of North American goods in South America has been the result of South American initiative. The products have sold because the consumer has insisted on having them. Apply to these conditions in South America the methods of advertising in use at home by our manufacturers and traders and the result can not fail of success in no small measure. It is not intended to suggest anything flamboyant, only plain sense, persistent publicity through the ordinary advertising mediums.

As an illustration of how this field is neglected, a single issue of "*La Prensa*," one of the two morning papers of Buenos Aires, a city of more than a million people,

of a country that purchased nearly $32,000,000 worth of American products for the year ending June 30, 1908.

In the number for July 13, 1908, "*La Prensa*" printed of advertisements 55 columns 22½ inches each, in all over 1,200 inches. Of this the products of the United States occupied 2½ inches in one single advertisement of a patent medicine.

The "*Jornal do Commercio*," the leading daily newspaper of Rio de Janeiro, second city of South America in population, and the capital of the largest and most populous country, in its issue for July 2, 1908, printed of advertisements 36 columns 28 inches each, in all over 900 inches. Of this the products of the United States occupied 19 inches, about one-half by an Illinois plow factory and the remainder divided between patent pills made in Massachusetts and electrical apparatus made in Pittsburg. In the newspapers of other cities and of the smaller provincial towns an occasional patent medicine or sewing machine advertisement is the only means by which the readers of the paper may become acquainted in print with the manufactured products of the United States. Nor has European industry availed itself to any extent of the advantages to be gained by this form of publicity, but in the issues of the two newspapers mentioned above advertisements of European products occupy about two columns each; that is, about eighteen times the space in "*La Prensa*" and about three times the space in the "*Jornal do Commercio*" occupied by American advertisements.

In regard to the second agency for the promotion of trade, competent salesmen, the situation is not quite so simple. Here Europe has an advantage, just as it has an advantage in the control of finances and transportation.

In Germany, Holland, Belgium, and to a lesser degree in France and England, young men with special South American business training and speaking Spanish and Portuguese are available as salesmen and managers for the South American trade. The system of foreign business apprenticeships in these countries has developed a corps of highly skilled and competent workers.

It is useless to expect that such a corps can be developed in this country by such means. The American young man, even during his business apprenticeship, expects and demands a living wage. He is not content to spend four or five years in a foreign country, supporting himself in whole or in part, in order to learn the methods and language of the country.

The difficulty is at the beginning. In the long run it will adjust itself, just as it has adjusted itself in Great Britain and Germany, though perhaps not in the same way but through our own methods, which may prove more effective.

Meanwhile, with almost no equipment, we are called on to face in South America an organized opposition having almost complete control of the field. How, then, can our industries force an opening? It is suggested that this can be done by the employment of South Americans themselves. In Buenos Aires, Rio, Montevideo, Santiago, Lima, and other South American cities it is not a difficult matter to find trustworthy young men of considerable business capacity who can be made into first-class agents and salesmen. Of course these young men have not to start with the training of the Hollander or the German, but they have what is perhaps in the long run the equiva-

INTERIOR OF WAREHOUSE IN ROSARIO, ARGENTINA, IN WHICH FOREIGN GOODS ARE STORED.

lent. In addition to a better knowledge of the language and of the people they have an adaptability which is too often wanting in the European, and in particular in the continental European of the north. Naturally, the directing managers must be from this country, but for the rest South American agents, salesmen, and other employees are entirely sufficient. The English as well as the other F[illegible] nu facturers have failed to establish that more intima[illegible] the countries in which their goods are sold [illegible] established through the fuller employ[illegible] field lies open to the American manufac[illegible]

As an alternative there is always the European employee to fall back upon, and here a hint may be taken from the practice of English houses. Great Britain has a considerable trade equipment in competent trained agents and salesmen, but not sufficient for its immense commerce. The deficiency is supplied by young Hollanders, Germans, and Belgians.

INTERIOR OF A RETAIL STORE IN BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA.

Display of imported goods.

In brief, European trade succeeds in South America and succeeds marvelously by methods more or less antiquated with but little advertisement and not much pushing, while American trade has but a scant foothold, simply because Americans are not alive to the situation. Yet the trade is a valuable one and well worth the having.

OPENING OF THE FIFTH PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS

THE ceremonies attending on the opening of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress on August 6, 1908, in the capital of Guatemala, were not only elaborate in character but also demonstrated the fraternal sentiments existing among the various participating Governments.

STREET DECORATION IN GUATEMALA CITY DURING THE CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING OF THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The Hall of Sessions in the Medical College was decorated with the national colors of American countries, and with the busts of men great in scientific attainments of all lands. Members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the consular service, and of the various branches of National Government were present and [illegible] for the playing of the Guatemalan national anthem [illegible] come was delivered to the visiting delegates [illegible]

DINING ROOM IN THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

The Delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress were entertained at a banquet by the President of the Republic.

eign Relations, Licenceado Don JUAN BARRIOS M. The sessions of the Congress were then declared open by the President of the Legislature, Licenceado Don ARTURO UBICO, after which the opening speech was made by Dr. Don JUAN J. ORTEGA, President of the Congress, who addressed the assembly in part as follows:

The resolution of the Medical Congress of Panama that the next Pan-American Medical Congress should be held in this Capital during the present year, the year in which should take place the most important event of our history; that is to say, the memorable entrance to this city of the Interoceanic Railway, planned and begun by the illustrious patriot, JOSÉ RUFINO BARRIOS, continued by Gen. REINA BARRIOS, and brought to a glorious termination by Señor Don MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, Constitutional President of the Republic, was received with unanimous good will. It is undoubtedly due to that event that, in these never-to-be-forgotten moments, we are assembled, united by strong ties, in this hall destined exclusively to perpetuate the convening of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress, and the first that Guatemalan patriotism proudly contemplates in Central America.

From that time forward the President, in order to fittingly realize his second ideal, the Pan-American Medical Congress, allowed himself no repose. To succeed to the greatest extent possible, he improved the conditions of the eleemosynary institutions already existing in the city and earnestly continued the humanitarian undertaking of completing the asylum that bears his name intended for the aged poor, and the annexed lying-in hospital for destitute women. He founded, as regards public hygiene, the national disinfecting plant, the beneficent results of which have already been felt; the *gota de leche*, or free-milk dispensary, to which children, whose mothers exhausted by toil are unable to supply them with this food, daily apply for this indispensable aliment; the National Vaccine Institute, of incalculable benefit, which furnishes this useful virus—barrier to a disease so terrible to all the inhabitants of the Republic; the crematory, and slaughterhouse—all were founded by him. He recently provided this capital with water from "*Las Minas*," the purity of the water having been investigated and proved. He also improved the sanitary condition of the departments scourged by yellow fever, malaria, smallpox, etc., establishing a Rural Board of Health, and supplying that part of the Republic with the necessary elements for its protection and defense, and, finally, he gave his unconditional support to the improvement and enlargement of the School of Medicine and Pharmacy, in whose building this Congress was to be held.

After so much toil the President is undoubtedly amply repaid by seeing his noble and beneficent desires completely realized.

For this reason the National Executive committee has desired to eloquently express, and to perpetuate its acknowledgment to Señor Don MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, the president who now guides the destinies of this Republic, by having his bust sculptured in bronze in this hall, so that in this honored precinct from which future generations of physicians will come there may always be remembered with deep and loving respect the noble statesman who did so much for the honor of our faculty and glory of our country by bringing about the happy event of the convening in this place of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress.

Replies were made by the delegates from Brazil, Chile, United States, Mexico, Salvador, and Uruguay, and the ceremonies concluded with

the playing of the national airs of Pan America, and the reading of the report of the National Executive Committee.

In his address of welcome, Señor BARRIOS paid tribute to the United States as the seat of the First Pan-American Medical Congress, and stated that not only at the first assembling in Washington but also at the subsequent gatherings in Mexico, Havana, and Panama was progress of importance made in the onward march of the New World toward the settlement of complex medico-social problems and the scientific adjustment of the health of the continent.

HALL WHERE THE PRINCIPAL SESSIONS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS WERE HELD.

The building was especially constructed for the use of this congress.

In his reply, the delegate from the United States noted the fact that the First Pan-American Medical Congress had been convoked in Washington to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus and, in the fact that the existence of the nations of the New World was attributable to the intelligence, valor, and vigor of one individual, saw a symbol of the present union of interests prevailing on the western continent.

In addition to the importance attached to the meeting of the Congress in Guatemala from a scientific point of view, the occasion was marked by a series of receptions and banquets tendered by the officials and citizens of the Government.

A banquet was given the delegates in the palace of the President, to which the diplomatic corps and persons prominent in banking, commerce, and science were invited. In eloquent words and a voice full of feeling the President of the Republic, Señor Don MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, made the following extemporaneous address:

I take the liberty of inviting all to raise their cups and to drink, in the first place, as is my pleasant duty, to the happiness and prosperity of all the nations that have honored us with their esteemed friendship, to that of their illustrious chiefs, to that of their worthy representatives accredited near this Government, and more especially to-day to that of our America, the paradise dreamed of and discovered by Columbus, called in so many ways, and so justly, to figure in the world in the place which history assigns to the peoples who live under the protection of peace and of progress, of liberty, and of industry.

I invite you likewise to join me in expressing our sincerest congratulations to all the eminent members of the Honorable Assembly who have come to work in our midst to provide, in part, the scientific canons upon which to base for the future the consolation, alleviation, and life of suffering humanity.

I invite you also on this solemn occasion, in order that justice may be done to true merit, to give a vote of thanks to the men and to the country who, introducing a scientific and beneficent revolution, conceived and put in practice the plan of these learned and important assemblies, where all discussion and work is for the good of humanity, where only words of consolation and hope are heard, where there are no parties, no frontiers, no small interests to take into account, where the harbingers of good news only carry on their lips words of comfort and on their flags the sign of relief for all who suffer, where it is shown that human intelligence, placed at the service of humanity, has neither family, nor country, nor home, but that it is for all men, for all peoples, for all races, and for all continents.

A thousand times happy those who, professing to do good, can carry in their conscience the satisfaction of returning or preserving this same good, which is the most highly prized attribute of man, that is to say, health.

Happy likewise those who in study and experience diligently seek and in assemblies endeavor to solve the most delicate problems that engage the mind of man—problems of health—because, gentlemen, it is necessary to confess that in all the fields of thought the first is to exist, and afterwards all that which follows.

Excuse me, gentlemen, if with this involuntary digression I should have wandered from the principal theme of my remarks, and now, returning thereto, I invite you, finally, to drink to the complete success with which the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress has crowned its important labors, and to the hope that on leaving these shores our learned guests will carry pleasant memories with them, as are pleasant indeed those they leave with us—of the days spent under our skies, where our people wished to receive them with a fraternal embrace.

President CABRERA's address was followed by a few appropriate and well-chosen remarks by the American Minister to Guatemala, Hon. WILLIAM HEIMKE, in which he stated that on such a memorable occasion he was glad to offer a few words of sincere and hearty congratulations; that the designation of the city of Guatemala as the place for the holding of the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress, whose important sessions had closed that day, and in honor of whose members a splendid banquet and other entertainments had been

given, was an event of great importance to the Republic. He expressed his appreciation of the part taken by the Government of Guatemala, and the cultured inhabitants of its beautiful capital, in the cordial welcome given the delegates to the Medical Congress, in their lavish entertainments, and, above all, in the characteristic hospitality and goodness of heart, innate qualities of the Guatemalan people, manifested during the sessions of the Congress, all of which would create a lasting impression on the minds and hearts of the distinguished guests. He spoke of the good fortune of those who had

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

Several sessions of the Pan-American Congress were held in this institution. The building and grounds occupy two city blocks.

been tendered invitations to the banquet and celebration, and of the desire of the Guatemalan Government to honor the eminent scientists whose every aim was directed to the alleviation of suffering humanity, and expressed an earnest desire that the labors of the Congress might redound to the welfare, not only of Guatemala, but to that of all mankind. The Minister then drank to the health of President CABRERA, to that of his cabinet, and of the physicians who had attended the Congress, and closed with a final toast, in which all joined, to the happiness, progress, and prosperity of Guatemala.

The Congress adjourned on August 10, having selected Lima, Peru, as the seat of the next meeting.

CACAO

CACAO is the correct word to apply to a product which ranks with coffee and tea as a great and instinctively selected stimulus in the dietary of man. By using this term cacao instead of the English one of cocoa, two advantages are gained: First, the word then becomes of universal application, for cacao is the commercial and domestic term applied throughout Latin-America, it has been adopted in Europe since the days of the earliest importation from the New World, it is the naturalized expression wherever it is produced in the East Indies, and will be understood even in Japan, although it offers no rivalry there to the national and native tea; second, a confusion, unfortunately so prevalent throughout the English-speaking world, will be avoided. Cocoa is apt to be confounded with coca, the plant of Peru which the Indians use to sustain them in their weary journeys across the mountains, and which furnishes the drug (alkaloid) called cocaine in medicine; as a matter of fact cocaine and cacao are botanically quite different, and have nothing in common, a point that should be well known, because the fear that cocaine forms part of cocoa is entirely groundless. Cocoa is supposed also to be of the same family as the cocoanut, but here, too, the resemblance goes no further than the name, for the cocoanut is a palm and requires an altogether different soil for its propagation.

Chocolate, on the other hand, the *chocolatl* of the Aztecs, is the original cacao. In the language of the aboriginal Mexicans it meant

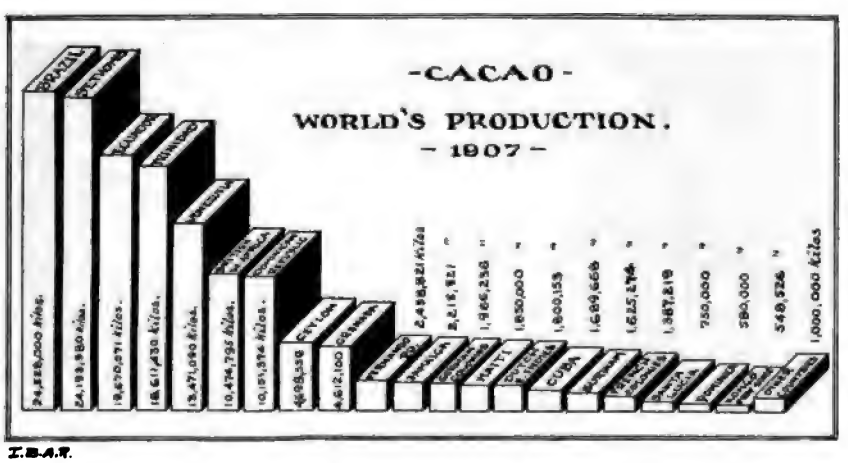
water—that is, a drink—from choco, which became under the Spanish tongue cacao. The Aztec name shows that the plant is distinctly American. It is indigenous to Mexico, Central America, and certain areas of South America. The Emperor MONTEZUMA was so fond of it that he had 50 jars of chocolate prepared for his own table and 2,000 more for that of his household. Its use among the people was so extensive that bags of cacao containing a certain number of beans were current as money. The Spaniards carried a taste for the drink to Europe, and even to-day chocolate is considered a peculiarly Spanish drink.

THE CACAO TREE, PODS ON THE TREE AND IN SECTIONS, AND THE BLOSSOM.

Cacao is essentially a tropical cultivation, and is known in countries situated both north and south of the line. On the north side of the equator the cacao countries are Ceylon, the Philippines, Cameroon, the Gold Coast, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Guianas, Salvador, Guatemala, Venezuela, and the West India Islands; south of the equator the main cacao countries are Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, and parts of Africa with the adjacent islands. The extreme range of latitude is from 20° north to 20° south. Not only is the cultivation of cacao limited to these few degrees within the Tropics, but it is usually a *success only in those* areas in which the altitude is very insignificant;

an elevation of between 200 meters and 800 meters (650 to 2,600 feet) marks the limits of the successful cacao plantations in this equatorial belt. In this respect it presents wide differences when compared with tea, cinchona, camphor, and coffee, and certain similarity in environment to the cocoanut palm, to the rubber plant, and bananas.

From one country to another varying degrees of temperature, moisture, and rainfall—that is, of climate—may be noted, but in all cases cacao requires a moist atmosphere, a temperature between 70° and 90° F., a firm, deep soil, and shade. This is the rule reported from such widely separated parts of the world as Mexico, Trinidad, Ecuador, Ceylon, and Samoa. Climate must be carefully studied before a successful plantation can be expected. Two other conditions are equally as important as climate; these are drainage and shade. Whether the land should be flat or on a hillside is a question



for the planter and agriculturist, as is also the character of drainage best suited to any particular spot, but in any event it must have drainage, because the roots and the trunk will not stand more than a limited amount of water, and continuous soaking seems to injure the tree and its fruit, even if it does not destroy the grove. Shade of some kind is acknowledged by practically all experienced planters to be necessary for the cacao tree. It is not a hardy plant, capable of fighting against odds in a tropical forest; wherever it has been found in its wild state, it has been under the protection of a taller tree that kept off both the fierce rays of the sun and the destroying blasts of the hurricane. These natural safeguards must, therefore, be preserved on a plantation, although just what shade is best offers a perennially fertile topic for discussion at meetings of agricultural societies. The banana has its place, as has also the rubber [illegible] known fact that cacao grows excellently [illegible]

viously been occupied by rubber trees. As popular (and surely as poetic) a shade as any is the Immortelle, the Madre del Cacao, which is particularly available in the cultivated plantations about the Caribbean Sea.

The distance which should separate the cacao trees to get the best results when they arrive at full bearing maturity is thoroughly settled. Depending, of course, upon local conditions, trees should be planted at from 12 to 24 feet apart, which allows about 300 to 150 trees to the acre.

A BRANCH OF CACAO PODS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE GROWTH ON THE BRANCHES.

The cacao tree does not produce marketable fruit for several years after planting, but when once the pods can be gathered—and under careful cultivation a small crop may be expected at the end of the fourth year—the yield is a progressively increasing one until full maturity at the tenth year is reached, after which the fruit is considered the finest, and the tree may be kept in steady bearing for fully a generation.

This is all a matter of agriculture. In addition to the questions of soil and shade, of protection and climate, other important details demand the constant attention of the agriculturist. These relate to fertilization, to grafting, and to particular varieties of the plant.

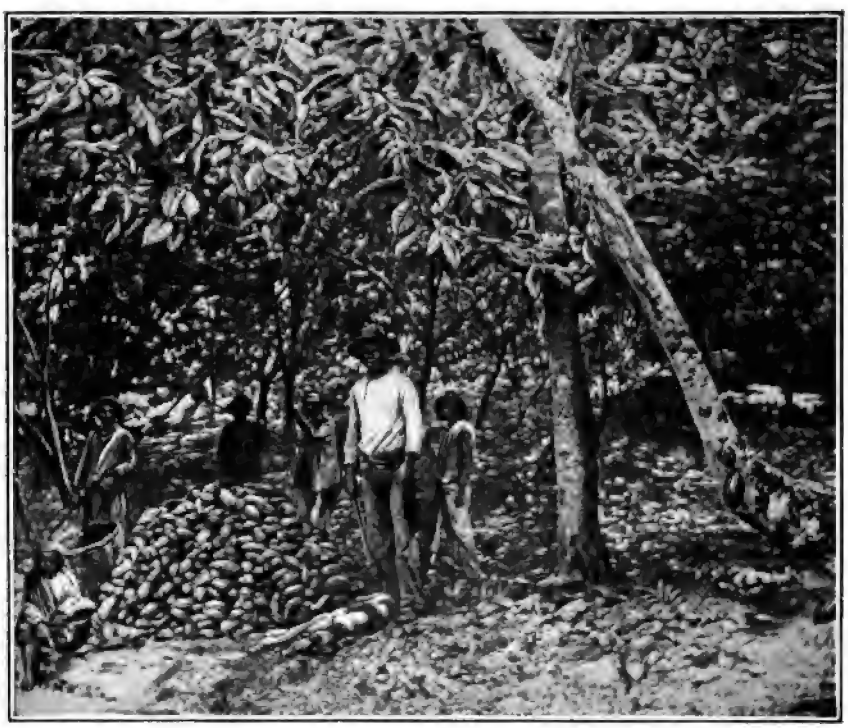
GATHERING CACAO PODS.

(Copyright—Underwood & Underwood.)

Subordinate questions relate to seasons for picking, methods employed, and to preparation of the fruit for the market.

When this stage is reached the agricultural problem gives place to the commercial one.

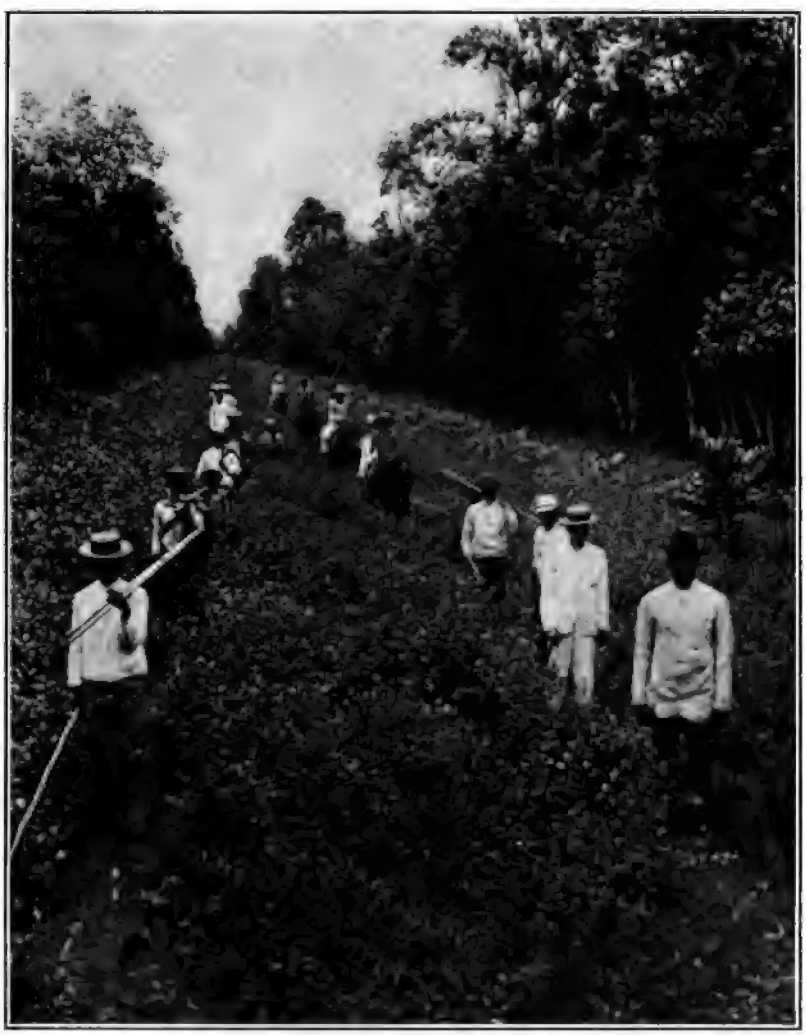
The commercial problem involves the best method of treating the cacao bean so that it will bring the highest price and produce the best chocolate and the most nutritious cocoa for the palates of the consuming world. The fruit of the tree, in which the seeds lie buried, is a melon or cucumber shaped "pod," 7 to 10 inches long and 3 to 4½ inches thick. The rind is hard and tasteless, varying in color



A COLLECTION OF CACAO PODS.

from yellow to red and purple, and marked by about ten longitudinal ridges, with deep grooves between them. The interior is divided into cells, each containing a row of seeds embedded in a soft, pinkish, acid pulp which can be used as food. These beans are the size of a thick, sweet almond, and are in this state the cacao beans or the raw cacao of commerce.

When the fruit or pods are ripe—and a picking usually takes place twice a year, for the tree may have on it buds, flowers, and fruit all at the same time—they are severed from the branches by skilled gatherers, who reach up to them with a long, pruned-shaped

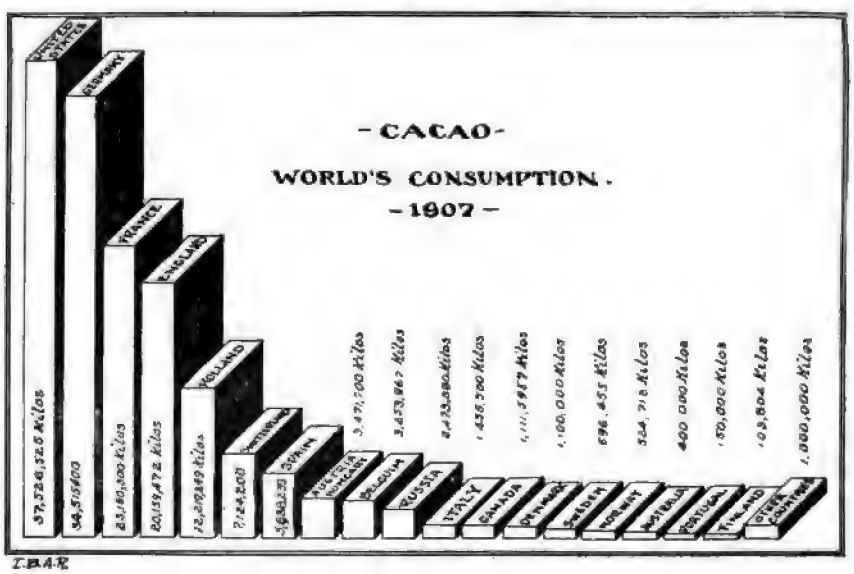


CACAO GATHERERS RETURNING FROM WORK.

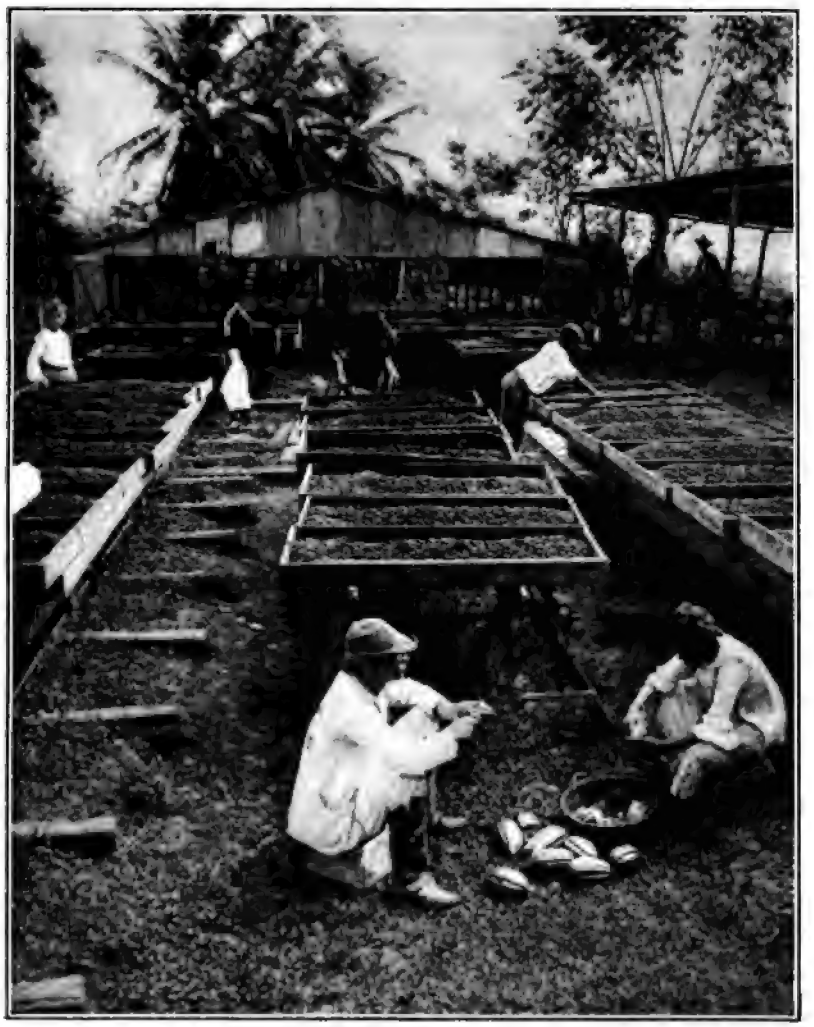
(Copyright—Underwood & Underwood.)

knife so arranged that it can cut off the ripe fruit without injuring any adjacent green pods. The gathered pods are left in heaps upon the ground for a day or so, when they are cut open; the seeds are then taken out and carried to the place where they are cured or sweated.

The curing process is as delicate as it is for coffee and tea, and upon the results obtained depend to a great extent the quality and richness of the powder sold for consumption. The older way was to spread the beans in the shallow pans exposed to the sun, and in a sense sun-cured beans produce a better article; but later methods require expensive buildings in which to bring about the result. Curing consists of two steps, the first being the fermentation, the



second the drying. The object of fermentation is to remove the sugary pulp surrounding the seeds, to promote chemical changes within the kernels, to convert the bitter astringent taste into a sweet one, and to improve the color and flavor of the bean itself. All this may take from two to eight days, and only experts can tell when the proper stage has arrived for the discontinuance of the process. The beans are then washed, as a rule, although claim is made by some that washing is unnecessary and also reduces the weight of the marketed article. After washing they are dried by the sun or by hot-air blasts, this drying process gradually changing the bean into the finished product, when the surface of the bean has a bright reddish-brown color, the kernel a brown, or "chocolate," color internally, and when the parts are friable and show no signs of *moisture or* unevenness on breaking.

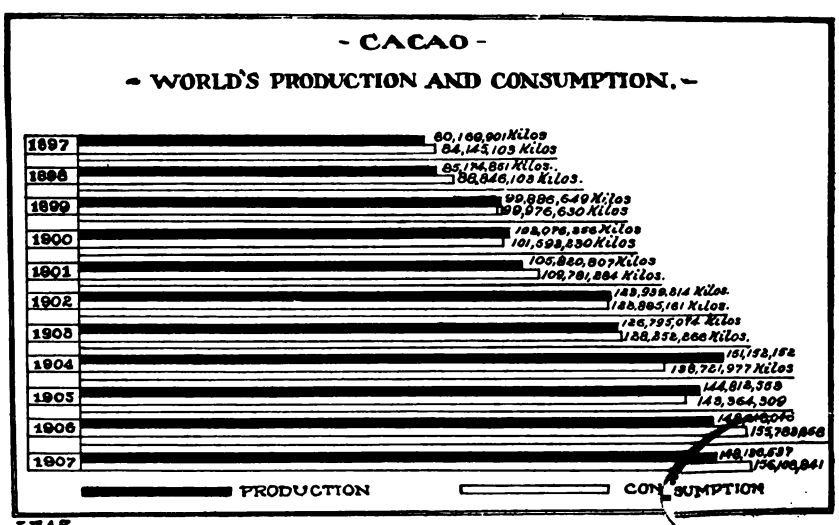


CURING AND DRYING CACAO BEANS.

The beans are "shelled," like peas, from the pod.

(Copyright—Underwood & Underwood.)

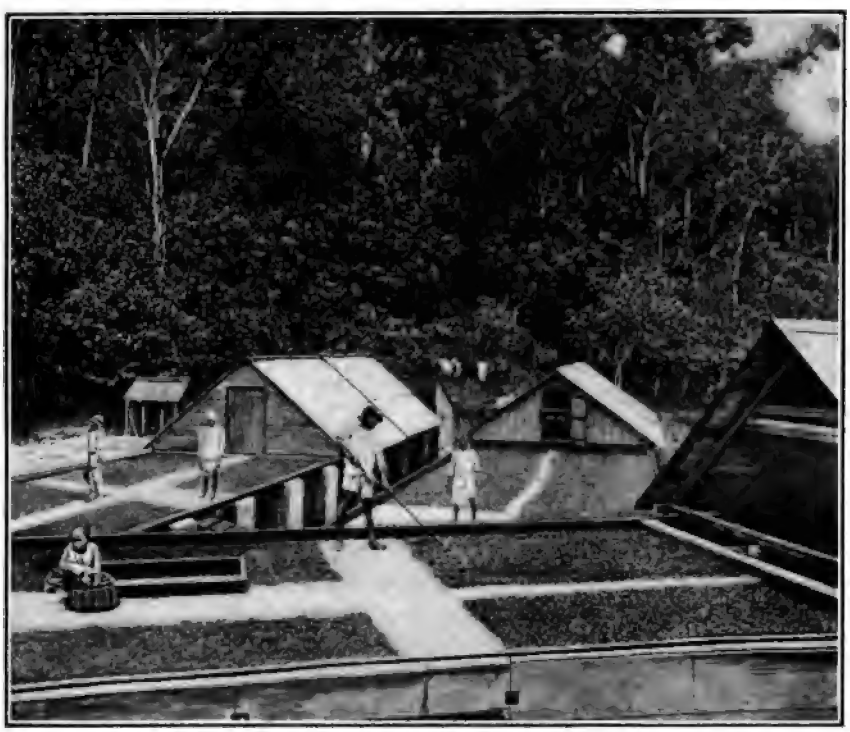
The cacao beans are now ready for shipment. They are collected into bags, carried on board vessels waiting for them, and transported to the markets at which the best prices are obtainable. The largest markets to-day are those of Hamburg, Rotterdam, London, Lisbon, Havre, and New York. An interesting illustration of the spread of an industry is given by the expanding area over which the production of cacao can be traced. Originally a native of Mexico, Central and South America, it was introduced into the West Indian Islands very soon after the invasion of the New World. From there it was carried to the East Indies, then down the African coast, and now it is grown in all parts of the earth where climatic conditions are favorable. In Mexico, all the Central American republics and Panama, in Venezeula, Ecuador, Brazil, certain areas of Colombia and Peru; in Cuba, the British West Indies, in Haiti and especially



the Dominican Republic, cacao growing has long been a recognized industry. In the insular possessions of the United States, Guam, and the Philippines, much encouragement is given to efforts to establish plantations, while in Hawaii and Porto Rico the crop seems to be promising a successful addition to their export opportunities.

Cacao is one of the few crops of the world the home consumption of which has apparently little concern with the quality or the amount of what is sent away. Although chocolate of the most delicious flavor can be obtained in the cafés of Caracas, and the peoples of cacao countries partake of it both as a stimulant and as a delicacy, it is really displaced in popular taste by coffee, and to get the full flavor of the food and drink it is necessary to go to the northern countries of the world for the finished product. An important explanation for this fact is that the bean, unlike coffee, no longer serves

as the direct source of the drink; cacao has become a factory product, and after reaching foreign centers must be further prepared for individual consumption. The consumption of cacao bears no relation either to the source of supply or to markets in which it is sold. The accompanying table will show the proportionate absorption of the raw cacao bean, but public taste is the deciding factor in the disposal of chocolate and cocoa, so that Dutch cocoa meets with favor in England, English cocoa has a high selling power in the United States, and American and French chocolate sell all over the world.



CURING THE CACAO BEAN.

On some estates large warehouses are built and equipped especially for curing the beans under uniform conditions.

When the beans arrive at the factory in Holland, Spain, or the United States they are blended to get the best smoothness and richness of taste. This is a matter of skill and judgment, and upon the blend depends the character of any particular brand. The beans are next roasted, also a critical process; then they are crushed and the shells winnowed from the nibs. These nibs contain the real flavor. They must be ground to the fineness of flour, and at the end of this reduction process they have become a viscous liquid like molasses. This liquid condition is due to the presence in the nibs of an oily substance called "cocoa (cacao) butter," and up to this point all products from

cacao are practically the same. The difference between chocolate and cocoa, as it is known to the trade, is due to this cacao butter. It is retained in the chocolate, but for cacao it is squeezed out of the pulverized nibs, and thus becomes a commercial product of itself.

If chocolate is wanted, the ground nibs in the semifluid state are poured into molds and allowed to harden into cakes, or if sweetened chocolate is to be prepared, sugar and some flavoring like vanilla is added before the formation of cakes.

If cocoa is wanted, the "butter" is expressed, the remaining powder again ground, dried thoroughly, and is then ready for canning. Cacao is said to be more digestible than chocolate, the reason being that the cacao butter, although in itself an easily assimilable fat, somewhat retards the digestive process of the latter.

Both preparations have stimulating and nutritive qualities. The nutritive value depends upon the oils and vegetable ingredients of the bean, for the drink is more than a decoction like coffee or tea. It is rather a solution in which all nutritive factors are retained. The stimulant value is due to the alkaloid theobromin, almost, if not quite, identical with caffein, the active principal of coffee and tea. "Theobromin" is a word formed by analogy from the botanical name of the plant, which is "theobroma cacao"—food for the gods.

Cacao has one feature which at the present may commend it to those seeking a home in the Tropics—its production seems in general to lag behind consumption, or, in other words, popular taste throughout the world is being educated up to chocolate and cacao faster than the supply increases. This does not necessarily signify that the price of the bean is rising, but in proportion to the demand the production keeps on the favorable side of the market.

THE TRAFFIC IN PANAMA HATS

THE expression "Panama hat," as indicative of the origin of this celebrated article of headgear, is an evident misnomer, inasmuch as these hats are made in the greatest perfection in Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia. Formerly the entire output of this product, destined for the foreign trade, was shipped via the principal port of the Isthmus of Panama, which became the great mart and intermediate depository of this important article of South American commerce, and in the course of time these famous and much-sought-for hats were inappropriately designated, in the markets of the world, "Panama hats." For many years Panama enjoyed the enviable distinction of being the chief market for the distribution of these hats, but Guayaquil, Ecuador, long that honor from the isthmian city, and remains to-d emporium and distributing center of the Panama-h world. In Latin Americ hese hats are not now,

been, known as "Panama" hats, but are universally called "jipijapa," in honor of the town in Ecuador where it is said they were first manufactured.

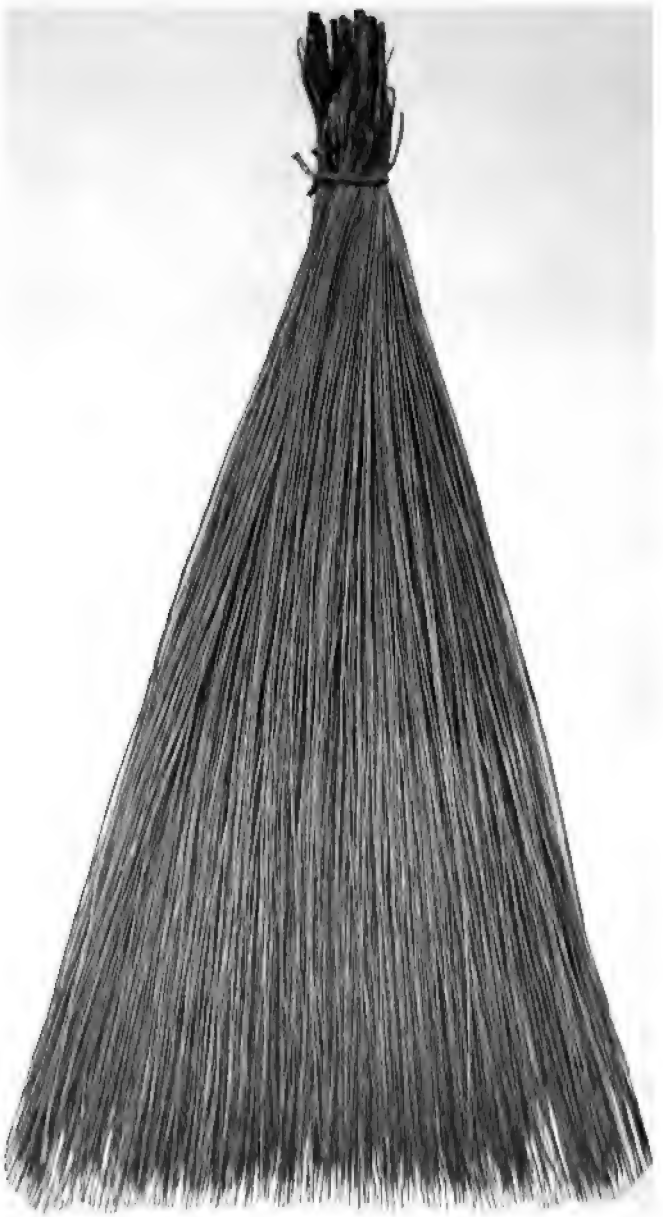
In Europe, and especially in France, it is generally supposed that the straw out of which Panama hats are manufactured is so expensive in the countries producing the raw material that hats made of it are articles of luxury beyond the means of all except the well to do or rich. This is a popular error, since Panama hats are in common use by rich and poor alike in the South American countries which engage to any considerable extent in their manufacture. The high price of Panama hats in foreign countries is largely due to the import duties placed upon them and to the fact that they pass through the hands of a considerable number of commission merchants before reaching the ultimate purchaser. The price of the hats in the places where they are manufactured varies greatly, according to the quality of the material used and the skill of the workmen employed. A fine quality of jipijapa or Panama hat, made in the Province of Manabi, Ecuador, out of a particularly strong, soft, and silky straw, is seldom seen in the United States, because the planters along the Ecuadorian coast are willing to pay $80 to $100 for a hat so pliant and flexible that it can be folded up and carried in the pocket without the slightest injury.

Some magnificent specimens of Panama hats, made by Señor PALMA, a native of Ecuador, were exhibited at the Paris Exposition during the reign of Napoleon III. The best two were bought by a French gentleman for 1,000 *francs* (about $200) and presented to the Emperor and Marshal MACMAHON. Señor PALMA is now dead, but there are a number of other workmen in the Republic of Ecuador who are equally skilled. One of the finest Panama hats ever made was sent to the Prince of Wales some years ago, and it was so delicate and exquisitely woven that it could be folded into a package no larger than his watch.

The raw material, or *toquilla* straw, out of which Panama hats are made, and to which is due their compactness, lightness of weight, durability, elasticity, imperviousness to water, and ease with which they can be cleaned when soiled, comes chiefly from Ecuador. The shrub, *Carludovica palmata*, from which *toquilla* straw is obtained, is from 6 to 10 feet high, and grows wild in the hot and humid regions of the Pacific coast in Ecuador and Colombia, and in the forests of the Upper Amazon in Peru. There are five or six species of the plant, some of which have been more or less successfully cultivated, but the main supply of the fiber or straw comes from the plant in its natural state. The price of the straw varies according to the place of production, color, length, thickness, and number of threads to the strand *or skein*. The plant resembles the saw palmetto, is fan shaped, and

BRANCH OF THE JIPIJAPA PALM FROM WHICH A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF PANAMA HATS ARE MADE.

This palm resembles the saw palmetto. The young leaves are cut from the stalk while folded up, just as they begin to



PALM FIBER STRIPPED AND ROLLED, READY FOR WEAVING.

The outer plaits are removed and the inner ones split into shreds of the fineness desired. After being immersed in boiling water the "straw" is first dried in the shade and then exposed to the sun.

STREET SCENE IN CATACAOS, PERU.

The city of Catacaos and the surrounding territory is the Peruvian center for the manufacture of Panama hats. It is connected by railroad with the city of Paita, 7 miles distant.

A SKILLED WEAVER OF HATS.

Weaving begins from the center of the crown, the circular starting point being called a button. When children are six years of age they commence to plait hats of coarse fiber, a finer strand being supplied them each season. After several years' training they weave well; still, but few are ever able to weave hats of the finest tissue.

when cultivated the seed is planted, during the rainy season, on low, wet land, in rows. Just before ripening, when the shrub attains a height of about 5 feet, it is cut, boiled in hot water, and after being thoroughly sun dried and assorted is ready for use. In the case of the highly prized shrubs that grow in the damp and gloomy depths of the tropical forests, a slightly different process of gathering and curing the fiber is observed, inasmuch as the fan-shaped leaves are cut from the trunk of the shrub just as they are in the act of opening, are stripped of their outer filaments, immersed for a few seconds in a vat of boiling water, then withdrawn for a moment and again submerged for an instant, taken out, vigorously shaken and carefully suspended on a string to dry in the shade, and a day later bleached in the intense rays of the tropical sun. Greater whiteness of straw

HAT WEAVERS.

The fibers used in the finer grades of hats are as delicate as linen threads. A broken straw or obtruding knot decreases the value more than 50 per cent.

may be secured by originally boiling the fiber in water containing a certain proportion of lemon juice.

A central school of hat making has been established at Panama, provided for by Government funds. Fourteen scholarships have been established, two from each of the seven provinces of the Republic. Pupils must be not less than fifteen years of age, of good conduct and health, willing and desirous of learning hat weaving, have good eyesight, and contract an obligation to teach the same industry wherever designated by the Government. The school was opened June 15, 1905, and general interest is taken in the result of this new enterprise.

On the Pacific slope of Ecuador, Panama hats are made in the provinces of Manabi and Guayas, the former producing the celebrated *jipijapas* of Montecristo and Santa Ana, and the latter those of Santa

ECUADORIAN HAT WEAVERS AT WORK IN THEIR HOMES.

Men, women, and children patiently labor in plaiting the straw. A hat of fine quality often takes six months in the weaving.

A DEALER BARTERING FOR HATS IN ONE OF THE ECUADORIAN DISTRIBUTING CENTERS.

Saturday is the popular market day for *jipijapas*. Competition among the buyers is often quite keen, some exceedingly fine grades of "Montecristi" and "Monabi" hats bringing from $100 to $125 each.

Elena and Manglaralto. In the inter-Andine region of the Republic, the manufacture is confined to the provinces of Azuay, Cañar, Pichincha, and Loja. In the first-named Province over 3,000 persons are engaged in the hat industry. The celebrated Sigsig brand of Panama hats are made in this Province out of a fiber so durable that hats made of it are said to stand without injury the most violent crushings.

In the Amazon region of Ecuador, Panama hats are manufactured at Santa Rosa out of straw brought from Napo. The Province of Manabi, however, is the great *toquilla* straw-producing region of the Republic, most of the hats manufactured in Ecuador being made out of this straw, and large quantities of it are exported to Piura, Peru, notwithstanding the heavy export tax to which it is subject, to be used in making the celebrated Peruvian *cutacaos* hats. Antioquia is the principal Panama-hat-manufacturing center of Colombia.

The United States is the largest purchaser of Panama hats, having imported from Ecuador in 1906 *jipijapas* to the value of $600,901. Germany, Great Britain, and France, in the order named, are next in importance in this traffic.

The straw exported from Ecuador to Peru is shipped in bales weighing about 85 pounds each, a pound of the straw bringing from 70 to 80 cents, according to grade. Germany also takes a small quantity of the straw. The manufacture of a Panama hat often requires the labor of a skilled weaver, working five or six months in the late twilight or early dawn, the only time available for making the finer grades of hats.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE CONTAINING TWO HATS IMPORTED FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The translation of address on cover is: "His Excellency, Mr. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America. Contains two hats."

The new trade regulations with Bolivia, via Mollendo, giving to Bolivian commerce all possible transit facilities, have been signed and are now in force.

The provisional arrangements with the United States of Brazil concerning a part of the territory in dispute remain *in statu quo*, no definite settlement of the boundary line having been arrived at. It is understood by both Governments that a final solution will be reached on or before May 31, 1909.

The visit to the port of Callao of the Brazilian training ship *Benjamin Constant* gave rise to a cordial demonstration of amity and good will on the part of the Peruvian Government toward the Brazilian nation.

The pacts of September 12, 1905, signed in Bogota, establishing the principle of arbitration in the settlement of controversies arising with Colombia, and especially the pending question regarding boundaries, the arbitral decision of which will be rendered by the King of Spain in Peru's dispute with Ecuador, the boundary being in question by the three States, depend upon a resolution of Congress.

The litigation of the boundary question with Ecuador, to be settled, without appeal, by the decision of the King of Spain, will soon be terminated. The commission appointed by the umpire will shortly report, and it is probable that before the close of the year the question will be definitely settled.

In regard to the visit of the United States fleet, President PARDO said:

> The powerful American Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Admiral EVANS, visited Callao in February of the present year. The sincere and friendly welcome that the inhabitants of Lima gave to the crew of that squadron, and the honors which the latter bestowed on Peru through me, were evidence of the cordial relations existing between both Governments, and in which the people of both countries participate, as was also shown during the recent visit of the cruiser *Admiral Grau* to San Francisco, California.

Three conventions have been signed with Chile, namely: Concerning the liberal professions, a modification of the consular agreement in force, and a convention for the exchange of publications. The character of the first two require that they be submitted to Congress for approval.

The question relating to the provinces of Tacna and Arica could not be definitely settled during President PARDO's administration.

The Hague Conference adjourned October 18, 1907, all of the South American Republics having been represented, and upon the initiative of the delegates of Peru, resolutions were adopted tending to make practical the application of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international disputes.

For the purpose of admitting the consuls of Peru to the colonies of Holland, as is required by the demands of commerce, the representatives of the two Governments have signed a convention which has already been submitted to the National Congress.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The receipts from posts and telegraphs in 1907 were £72,829 ($364,145) and £18,788 ($93,940), respectively, the amounts in both instances being considerably in excess of the sums estimated in the budget.

The construction of new telegraph lines continued with great activity, 1,176 kilometers (731 miles) having been constructed since the last meeting of Congress, and 373 kilometers (232 miles) of double wires strung. At the present time there are 629 kilometers (391 miles) of new telegraph lines under construction in the Republic. Thirty-one new telegraph offices have been opened to the public during the past year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Government continues to heartily cooperate in the diffusion of knowledge and the betterment of public instruction, the most satisfactory results having been obtained since the great reform of 1905.

At present there are 2,410 public schools in the Republic and 3,160 teachers, or 105 more schools and 156,011 more pupils than in 1906. A number of public school buildings have been erected during the past year in different parts of the country.

The number of pupils in the normal school for women at San Pedro doubled in 1907 as compared with 1906, the building was enlarged, the curriculum extended, and the number of teachers increased. The normal school for men graduated 26 pupils in 1907, the two receiving the highest grades proceeding to the United States to complete their studies. The six normal schools of Peru now have 211 matriculants, as compared with 163 in 1907 and 142 in 1906.

The Central Manual Training and Physical Culture School, established at the capital in June, 1907, now has 120 pupils, 30 of whom are from the normal schools. The appropriation for school furniture, books, and apparatus in the budget of the present year was £23,000 ($115,000).

The colleges of the Republic continue to receive the solicitous attention of the Executive. Decrees have been issued concerning the technical and administrative requirements of the institutions, and efforts have been made to select the ablest corps of professors and other necessary personnel. Subventions have been made, and such other help given by the Government as the pressing needs of the institutions required.

DR. DON JOSÉ PARDO, RETIRING PRESIDENT OF PERU.

The college revenues have considerably increased. The amount of the appropriation for public instruction in the budget of 1908 was £61,244 ($306,220), as compared with £44,222 ($221,110) in 1905.

The National Library continues to add to its bibliographic material, and at the present time has as many volumes as it had at the time of its destruction.

HEALTH INSTITUTE, LIMA, PERU.

The Public Health Service is thoroughly organized in Peru. Vaccination is obligatory, and is performed gratis. The principal preventive and curative serums are distributed to the poor without charge. Large appropriations by Congress are made for the support of this service, which is maintained at a high state of efficiency.

FINANCE.

The reforms effected at the Callao custom-house concerning the establishment of warehouses and the system of dispatching merchandise have given satisfactory results and will soon be introduced in other custom-houses of the Republic.

From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, 356 bars of gold bullion, weighing 1,778 kilograms (3,920 pounds), valued at £222,285 ($1,111,425), were received at the Mint. During the same period gold coins of the denominations of pounds, half pounds, and fifths of a pound were issued to the value of £214,004 ($1,070,020).

In accordance with the provisions of the coinage law, the Government purchased, from November, 1906, to March 30, 1908, 25[illegible]

kilograms (57,073 pounds) of silver bullion, valued at £114,157 ($570,785). In the period referred to the Mint coined silver *sols* (a *sol* is 48 cents gold, approximately) and fractions thereof to the value of £104,050 ($520,250).

The revenues in 1907 were very satisfactory. The estimated receipts in the budget for that year aggregated £2,679,266 ($13,396,330), while the actual receipts rose to £2,830,324 ($14,151,620), or an excess of actual over estimated receipts of £151,057 ($755,290).

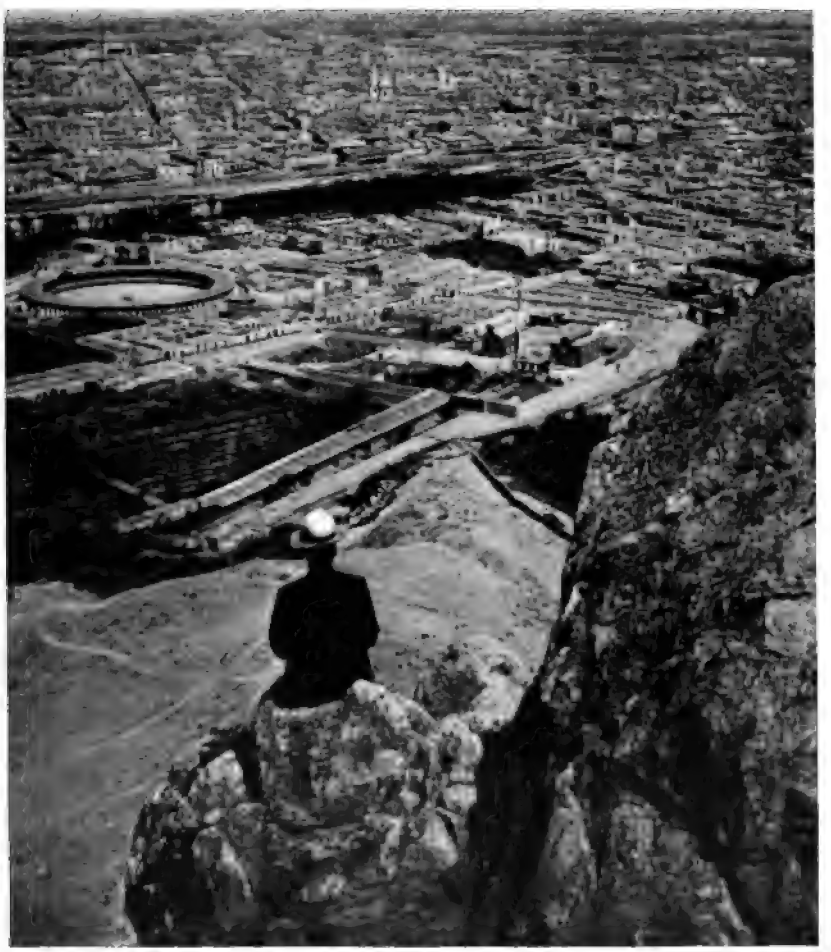
The great sources of national production are agriculture and mining. The latter developed considerably in 1907, and, although statistics show it to have been equal to the agricultural production, nevertheless, judging from the products of the mines during the first half of the present year, the value of the mineral output exceeds that of agriculture, and therefore mining now occupies the first place among the domestic productions of the nation.

The mineral output in 1907 was valued at £3,499,057 ($17,495,285), as compared with £2,610,574 ($13,052,870) in 1906, or an increase of £888,483 ($4,442,415) in 1907. The following table shows the value of mineral products in 1906 and 1907:

Article.	1906.		1907.	
Coal	£138,155	$690,775	£106,000	$530,000
Crude petroleum	242,542	1,212,710	250,410	1,252,200
Gold	170,355	851,775	93,229	446,145
Silver	972,958	4,864,790	1,229,951	6,149,755
Copper	996,055	4,980,275	1,709,337	8,546,685
Lead	35,125	175,625	84,669	193,345
Bismuth			8,006	40,030
Vanadic acid			5,195	25,975
Mercury	495	2,475	365	1,825
Salt	20,226	101,130	21,592	107,960
Borates	23,392	116,960	22,059	110,295
Sulphur	2,745	13,725	2,744	13,720
Antimony	8,526	42,630	15,470	77,350
Total	2,610,574	13,052,870	3,499,105	17,495,285

Due to the fall in the price of rubber and the damage suffered by the sugar and rice crops the agricultural production in 1907 remained almost stationary. The table given below shows the value of agricultural products in Peruvian pounds in 1906 and 1907:

Article.	1906.	1907.
Sugar	£1,854,842	£1,124,728
Cotton	556,859	581,441
Wool	549,986	456,669
Rubber	1,035,854	954,582
Coca	130,325	125,757
Coffee	12,754	42,106
Cocaine	79,071	66,630
Hides	180,668	147,197
Total	3,432,339	3,499,105



LIMA, PERU, FROM THE HEIGHTS.

The "City of the Kings," founded by Pizarro in 1535, lies in the valley of the River Rimac, 7 miles from the coast. Its combination of old-world charm and modern progress make it one of the most attractive of Latin-American cities.

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Taken as a whole, the foreign commerce of the year was satisfactory, notwithstanding the financial depression abroad and the fall in the price of three of the principal articles of export of the Republic, namely, rubber, copper, and silver. In spite of all this, the total value of the foreign trade in 1907 was £11,262,518 ($56,312,590), as compared with £10,787,614 ($53,938,070) in 1906. The imports and exports in 1907 were £5,514,787 ($27,573,935) and £5,747,732 ($28,738,660), respectively, as compared with £4,999,046 ($24,995,230), and £5,817,232 ($29,000,000), the imports and exports, respectively, in 1906.

Customs receipts show that the foreign commerce has continued satisfactory in the first half of 1908, inasmuch as the total exports and imports during that period were £5,264,540 ($26,322,700), as compared with £5,089,301 ($25,446,505) during the same period in 1907.

The imports and exports through Iquitos, from January to May, 1907, amounted to £700,393 ($3,501,965), while in the same period in 1908 they were only £414,000 ($2,070,000), or a decrease of £286,393 ($1,431,965), £63,585 ($317,925) of which was due to a falling off in imports, and £222,808 ($1,114,040) to a shrinkage in exports caused by the decrease in the quantity and value of the exports of rubber, and to the specific export tax on this product of 24 *centavos* per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).

The coastwise trade in 1907 was 420,554 tons, as compared with 477,368 tons in 1906, or a decrease of about 57,000 tons in 1907. On the other hand, the maritime commerce of Callao increased 208,548 tons in 1907 as compared with 1906, the total number of tons in the former year being 1,309,812 and in the latter 1,118,360.

The balances of the banks of the Republic on June 30, 1908, as compared with June 30, 1907, show the total assets to be £6,920,179 and £6,161,597, respectively.

The value of coined gold imported in 1907 amounted to £580,013.

The capital invested in stock companies in 1907 aggregated £2,081,284.

The *Caja de Depósitos y Consignación* (Savings and Consignment Bank) had on hand on June 30, 1908, cash deposits amounting to £173,016.

FOMENTO.

The contract for the construction of the railway from Ilo to Moquegua has been let for £23,286, the State to furnish the rolling stock and stations.

At the request of the Government the Peruvian Corporation surveyed the proposed railway from Lima to Pisco. The line will be *246 kilo* [illegible] long, and will cost, exclusive of rolling

stock, £647,212, or at the rate of £2,588 per kilometer (0.62137 miles) of ordinary roadway.

The company having the concession of the Lima to Huacho railroad has made the survey and submitted an estimate. The proposed line will be 253 kilometers (157 miles) long, and will cost £722,185, including rolling stock. The gauge will be 0.916 meters, and maximum gradient 3 per cent.

A new survey will be made of the proposed extension of the Menocucho Railroad to the rich mining regions of Salpa and Queruvilca, via the Chicama River pass.

The concessionaire of the Ucayali Railroad has been temporarily prevented from carrying on the construction of the line, owing to the financial stringency in Europe and the United States.

The Department of Public Works will construct bridges over the Lambayeque, Cumbil, Cochas, Pumachaca, Huaripampa, Chaihuanca,

A BUILDING ON THE CHIQUITA SUGAR PLANTATION, CHICAMA VALLEY, PERU.

The Chicama Valley is one of the most fertile regions in Peru, and is especially adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane. The annual production of sugar in the Republic in 1907 was valued at $5,720,000.

and Quiquijana rivers, and will aid in the construction of the Paucartambo and Moyobamba highways.

The development of the mining industry is shown by the fact that the number of adjudicated claims during the first half of 1908 was 3,334 in excess of the number adjudicated during the last half of 1907, the claims adjudicated in the former period being 18,728, and in the latter 15,394.

The corps of mining engineers are continuing their geologic and hydrologic studies in the departments of Ica, Arequipa, and Tacna, and at the present time, under the direction of Herr Steinman, of the University of Bonn, investigations are being made in Tarma, Cerro, Huanuco, Huallanca, Recuay, Huaras, and Caraz.

Explorations in the mining provinces of Tayacaja, Aguares, and Huancavelica show rich deposits of gold, argentiferous lead, and copper ores.

Wells sunk in the Chillon Valley, at Ica and Pacasmayo, indicate that subterranean deposits of water exist there, but no artesian wells have been found except those at Callao.

It is recommended that the mining code, which has been in force for eight years, be amended with respect to the granting of water and land concessions.

The commission charged with the study of the conditions prevailing in tenement houses in Lima has submitted its report, indicating the measures that should be adopted to remedy existing evils, and prescribing the requisites necessary to be observed in the construction of new tenement houses.

The section of the potable waterworks at Cuzco, between Iscayachaca and the city, has been completed. It is estimated that the extension of the works from that point to Korkor springs will cost £16,000. The construction will probably soon be undertaken by the municipality.

A census of the Province and city of Lima, taken on June 26, 1908, showed the combined population of the city and Province to be 172,927, of which number there were 140,884 inhabitants in the city of Lima, 15,551 in near-by watering places, and 16,492 in the country districts.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA

THE Message of President REYES to the National Congress at its opening session on July 20, 1908, calls attention to the satisfactory condition of public affairs at home and abroad, the increase of the respect of the people for law and order, and to the loyal support of the Government by the patriotic and liberty-loving citizens of Colombia.

A great improvement is noticed in the extent and efficiency of public instruction throughout the Republic, not only in the centers of population, but also in the rural districts, where numerous public schools have been established. Evening manual training schools have been opened in various parts of the country, and this system of public instruction is receiving the earnest support of the Government.

During the last four years the means of communication, including railroads, wagon roads, and bridle paths, as well as the navigation of the Magdalena River, have notably improved.

The relations of the Government with the Church have continued most amicable and cordial.

The completion of the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito, Ecuador, on June 25, 1908, was the occasion for the exchange of hearty congratulatory messages on the part of the Presidents of the two Republics, and a manifestation of the hope that when Quito, Bogota, and Caracas are united by an iron highway there might be a reconfederation of that Greater Colombia established by the immortal Bolivar. President REYES suggests the expediency—from the standpoint of their general welfare and reciprocal aid in the development of their railways, commerce, and industry, and, above all, for their mutual protection against any injustice that might be committed by the strong against the weak—of an alliance of the three sister nations formed from the Greater Colombia.

That the tendency of the times is toward the formation of such unions in Latin America the President shows by reference to the Central American Peace Conference of Washington and to the establishment of a Central American Court of Justice at Cartago, Costa Rica, composed of representatives of all the Central American States, to take cognizance of disputed questions affecting the general welfare of the countries in interest. The opening of the Panama Canal, and

the increase in commerce consequent thereto, and especially that of the bordering Republics, will further accentuate the necessity of protective unions in South America similar to the one now in force in Central America.

A Latin-American confederation for the object indicated could never be cause for distrust on the part of the United States or European countries, inasmuch as it would be based on the establishment of permanent and stable peace among the nations composing it, would constitute an effective guaranty of the rights of natives and foreigners, encourage the completion of the Intercontinental Railway, and, in a word, become a powerful factor for good in the material development of all the American States.

MEXICAN SCHOOL OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY

EARLY in the year, at the suggestion of Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University, in the city of New York, the Director addressed a communication to Señor Don JUSTO SIERRA, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of Mexico, on the subject of the establishment of a school for the study of American Archæology in the City of Mexico.

The proposition as presented to Señor SIERRA was that the leading institutions of learning throughout the world now engaged in the study of American antiquities, together with such governments as may desire on behalf of their educational departments to take part in such a movement, shall cooperate in the establishment of the school.

The general purpose was that the institution should be conducted along the same lines as similar schools in Greece, Rome, Palestine, and Egypt, and the City of Mexico was chosen because of its excellent museum and because of the rich field for study and original research offered by Mexico and Central America.

Chairs in American Archæology exist in the universities of Paris, Berlin, Stockholm, and of Columbia in New York. In addition, museums and individual scientists of England, Germany, France, Italy, and other countries are displaying an awakened interest in the study of the antiquities of this continent.

To enlist the active cooperation of all of these agencies is Doctor BUTLER'S plan, so that in the end a properly equipped and adequately maintained school may be established.

It is gratifying to announce that, as preliminary to the accomplishment of this purpose, the hearty indorsement of the Mexican Government has been obtained, as appears in the following reply of Señor SIERRA, dated June 30, 1908, addressed to the Director:

In answer to your favor of the 29th of last May, concerning the establishment in Mexico of a school for the study of American Archæology, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United Mexican States accepts the proposition which the President of Columbia University has made to that end, and this Government is, therefore, desirous that this school be established, it being understood that, as stated in your note which I have now the honor to answer, all the excavations and such other investigations as may be undertaken in connection with the school intended to be established shall be carried out in conformity with the Mexican laws, and that such antiquities as may be found shall be the exclusive property of the Mexican Republic.

I beg to advise you, furthermore, that, inasmuch as Mexico also desires to render her aid for the foundation of the proposed school, I shall be obliged if you will kindly inform me in what other way could such help be furnished.

Finally, I take pleasure in informing you that the Mexican Government would be pleased that there be established in the National Museum one or more free chairs of American Archæology, at the expense of such persons or institutions as may be already willing to bear some part of the expenses required by the carrying out of the plan proposed by you.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Liberty and Constitution. Mexico, June 30, 1908.

(Signed) J. SIERRA.

Mr. JOHN BARRETT,

Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics,

Washington, D. C., United States of America.

PER CAPITA TRADE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

An estimate of the rate per capita of the foreign commerce transacted by the various countries of Central America, as published in the "Mexican Herald" for July 26, 1908, shows the following figures:

Guatemala, $8; Nicaragua, $13.50; Honduras, $10; Salvador, $10, and Costa Rica, $50.

CONSUMPTION OF BANANAS IN EUROPE.

The first shipments of bananas to France were made in 1886, notwithstanding the fact that the fruit was known there a long time before that date. As late as 1890 the consumption of bananas in Paris was only about 1,000 bunches yearly. In 1895 the consumption had increased to 5,000 or 6,000 bunches per year, while in 1900 the consumption rose to 17,000 or 18,000. The present annual consumption of bananas in Paris is from 70,000 to 75,000 bunches. The yearly consumption of bananas in the rest of the Republic is about 225,000 bunches, which, added to the present consumption of Paris, makes the total annual consumption of bananas in France about 300,000 bunches, a small quantity when compared with the 700,000 or 800,000 bunches consumed annually in Germany and the 4,000,000 bunches required for the yearly consumption of Great Britain.

THE COFFEE MARKET IN 1908.

A critical analysis of the coffee market of the world, as issued in Rio de Janeiro, shows conditions existent and future as regards this commodity. It is stated that since 1902 no more coffee trees have *been* planted in São Paulo, and as it takes four to six years for coffee *to bear, the only* possible element of production are the trees already

in existence, all, or almost all, of which are in bearing at present. The last trees planted will be at their best and in full bearing in the course of the current quadrennium, while the influence of replanting exhausted areas, as well as of the intensive cultivation lately followed, will also reach its climax during this period. Under such circumstances it seems reasonable to suppose that the annual average production during the next four years, 1909–1912, will be the same as for the previous quadrennium, plus 5 per cent increase from freshly bearing trees, or in all about 10,000,000 bags per annum.

Twenty years ago consumption was between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 bags; ten years later it had risen to 13,000,000, and this year is generally estimated at 17,250,000 bags.

At this rate, at the close of the current quadrennium in 1912, consumption should reach 19,000,000 bags, especially if the official propaganda should be as effective as is expected.

The visible supply of the world on June 30, 1908, is given at about 14,000,000 bags. Next year's production is estimated by the well-informed Dutch brokers as follows:

Brazil: Santos, 8,250,000; Rio, 2,750,000; Victoria, 300,000; Bahia, 200,000; total, Brazil, 11,500,000. Other countries: Central America, 1,500,000; Colombia and Venezuela, 950,000; Haiti, 350,000; other West Indies, 50,000; East Indies and Java, 697,000; total other countries than Brazil, 3,697,000; grand total, 15,197,000 bags.

Visible supply on June 30, 1908, 14,000,000 bags. Total visible supply on June 30, 1908, and estimated production for the year ended June 30, 1909, 29,197,000 bags, less the consumption for the fiscal year 1909—17,197,000 bags—which leaves the visible supply, at the close of the year 1909, 12,000,000 bags.

By 1915 consumption, at the rate of increase of 400,000 bags per annum, the average of the last twenty years, should reach 20,000,000 bags per annum, whereas production, in the best of hypothesis, will not exceed 17,000,000, and the visible supply will have disappeared entirely.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

The foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic during the first six months of 1908, was represented by imports, $131,273,361 and exports, $223,076,267. Both branches of trade show an advance over the corresponding period of 1907, an increase of $711,676 being noted for imports and of $37,641,814 for exports.

The leading items of export were:

Beef, frozen	tons	89,372
Mutton, frozen	do	35,010
Goatskins	kilos	927,937
Sheepskins	tons	8,434
Cattle hides, salted	do	17,600
Hides, dry	do	9,674
Horse hides, salt and dry	kilos	368,817
Wool	tons	92,720
Jerked beef	do	3,302
Tallow	do	20,999
Bones	do	10,320
Oats	do	351,603
Linseed	do	781,820
Maize	do	712,700
Fodder	do	14,875
Wheat	do	2,863,976
Flour	do	62,798
Bran	do	98,104
Quebracho, extract	do	16,531
Quebracho, logs	do	127,609

The leading countries of origin and destination were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Africa	$21,958	$710,078
Germany	19,719,920	19,494,451
Austria-Hungary	1,697,590	600,676
Belgium	6,509,175	21,698,437
Bolivia	70,181	511,635
Brazil	3,087,451	6,934,492
Chile	256,586	947,734
Spain	1,128,627	1,024,788
United States	16,252,512	4,570,322
France	12,732,256	13,841,315
Italy	12,483,174	3,981,043
The Netherlands	1,038,680	3,507,335
Paraguay	801,118	152,574
United Kingdom	45,193,816	42,597,757
Uruguay	1,293,424	338,024
Other countries	5,981,893	2,714,221
Orders		99,451,385

As compared with the first six months of 1907, the foregoing figures indicate an advance in values as regards imports from Austria-Hungary, Chile, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Paraguay, while receipts from Germany, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, the United States, Great Britain, and Uruguay show a falling off.

Shipments of Argentine products to Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Brazil, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Paraguay, and Great Britain increased in comparison with the same period of the preceding year, while exports to Africa, Germany, Chile, the United States, France, and Uruguay decreased.

In the rating of ports of entry for foreign merchandise, Buenos Aires heads the list, credited with $103,060,005, followed by Rosario,

VESTIBULE OF THE JOCKEY CLUB, BUENOS AIRES.

This club is one of the centers of social life in Buenos Aires. It is a handsome and costly structure on Calle Florida, and an index to the modern tendency shown in the upbuilding of the Capital City.

$15,365,291; Bahia Blanca, $5,535,162; La Plata, $2,380,316; Santa Fe, $1,835,182; Campana, $1,078,327, and other ports receiving less than $1,000,000 worth.

On the import list live animals figure for $997,503; foodstuffs, $12,082,607, a gain of $2,800,000; tobacco and manufactures thereof, $2,792,652, a slight gain; liquors, $6,230,822, a gain of $1,000,000; textiles, $23,452,009, practically the same as in 1907; oils, mineral, etc., $5,178,202, an increase of $1,600,000; chemical and pharmaceutical products, $4,688,951, a gain of about $1,000,000; dyes, etc., $825,624, a slight increase; wood and manufactures thereof, $3,018,328, a slight increase; paper and manufactures, $2,934,494, practically the same as last year; leather and manufactures, $1,046,711, a slight decline; iron and manufactures, $14,366,233, a slight increase; other metals, $4,041,494, an increase of about $1,000,000; agricultural implements, $4,666,972, a decline of $2,500,000; vehicles and items for locomotion, $16,110,305, a decline of about $9,800,000; glassware, precious stones, ceramics, etc., $12,382,601, an increase of $2,500,000; books, etc., $11,292,058, an increase of about $1,000,000; electrical appliances, $1,718,836, a slight increase; manufactured articles, $3,446,959, an increase of $200,000.

Among the native products shipped abroad, wheat exports increased by 590,616 tons over the quantity reported for the first half of 1907; maize, by 323,963 tons; oats, by 231,747 tons; quebracho logs, by 10,817 tons; frozen beef, 29,085 tons; frozen mutton, 2,742 tons; hides, various, 1,643 tons; bones, 2,694 tons, and dry cattle hides, 1,874 tons.

FROZEN MEAT EXPORTS, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

The various exporting companies of the Argentine Republic report the following quantities of frozen meat shipped during the first six months of 1908 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year:

	1908.	1907.
Frozen sheep and lambs.....number..	1,701,953	1,502,421
Frozen beef.....quarters..	826,686	671,319
Chilled beef.....do.....	339,498	203,294

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The British Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the number of British ships expected to call at the port of Rosario during the course of 1908 is estimated at 700. This will bring the number up to within *measurable* distance of Buenos Aires, which was entered by 966 *British steamers* and 33 sailing ships in 1907.

In addition to the increase promised in the Italian service, several new competitors are entering the lists. A Danish line has already inaugurated a service which is intended to handle the produce of the Scandinavian peninsula, although a Swedish line with a Government subvention has also been established and there is a prospect for a line from Norway.

Austria has sent two ships freighted with national products to Buenos Aires in the course of the last year, and a regular service between Trieste and South America is under consideration. The Dutch Parliament has voted a subvention for a national line which, it is intended, shall transport a part, at least, of the growing trade with Belgium and Holland. The suggested Japanese line is as yet in abeyance, but Russia contemplates a regular service.

Argentine interests are alive to the importance of the merchant service and a bill has been approved for the approval of Congress providing that the river and coastwise trade must be carried under the national flag.

The German Hamburg-South American line, which has a regular service from Buenos Aires down the southern coast to Punta Arenas, sails under the Argentine flag.

The Minister adds that the annual message sent to Congress by the President of the United States has again aroused the hope that an American direct line of steamers to South America may soon be realized.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN THE REPUBLIC.

Figures published in the "Stock Exchange Gazette" place the values of British capital invested in the Argentine Republic as follows in the two years 1905 and 1908:

	1905.	1908.
Government bonds	£66,208,826	£70,394,773
Municipal bonds	3,412,840	2,990,680
Railways	101,785,710	137,845,844
Banks	2,900,000	3,580,000
Tramways	7,668,603	8,010,982
Various companies	17,237,906	20,910,584
Total	199,213,885	243,732,863

PORT DECREE GOVERNING CATTLE EXPORTS.

The President of the Republic on March 11, 1907, issued the following decree modifying the decree of April 20, 1906, which suspended the maritime exportation of cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs on the hoof, no case of foot-and-mouth disease having occurred in the Province of Buenos Aires for some months, and the last case which

SCENE AT THE HIPPODROME, THE JOCKEY CLUB'S RACE COURSE, BUENOS AIRES.

This is one of the world's largest and best equipped race courses, covering an area of 50 acres. The season is from March to January. The races are well patronized, as many as 50,000 persons being in attendance on gala days.

occurred at a prior date in the district of Mercedes having been of a mild nature and promptly isolated and cured:

ARTICLE 1. The decree of April 20, 1906, in so far as it refers to the maritime exportation of cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs on the hoof coming from the territory of the Province of Buenos Aires is hereby annulled.

ART. 2. The stock bureau shall demand the enforcement of the provisions governing the exportation of stock, adopting such measures as may be necessary to guarantee the good sanitary condition of the animals exported, as well as to learn of the breaking out of any infectious disease that might cause a new suspension of shipments.

ART. 3. Stock exporters shall comply with the conditions required by the stock bureau concerning the payment of the cost of inspection and other expenses connected with exportation permits.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS, 1907.

The leading articles of Argentine export for the year 1907 were sent to the following destinations:

Cattle, 74,841—to Brazil, 2,621; Spain, 400; Italy, 480; Uruguay, 27,718. Horses, 7,374—to Germany, 42; Belgium, 42; Brazil, 1,228; Spain, 3; France, 85; Italy, 28; United Kingdom, 438; Uruguay, 1,330. Sheep, 110,567—to Belgium, 37,705; Brazil, 246; Uruguay, 48,407.

Beef, 138,222 tons—to Italy, 525; United Kingdom, 131,415. Mutton, 69,785 tons—to Italy, 12; United Kingdom, 69,452. Horsehair, 2,328 tons—to Germany, 117; Belgium, 719; Spain, 6; United States, 709; France, 74; Italy, 434; United Kingdom, 74.

Skins: Goat, 1,330 tons—to Germany, 28; Belgium, 23; Spain, 1; United States, 767; France, 504; Italy, 1; United Kingdom, 1. Sheep, 23,781 tons—to Germany, 961; Belgium, 112; United States, 576; France, 19,302; Italy, 1,469.

Hides: Salt, 33,620 tons—to Germany, 13,284; Belgium, 8,864; Spain, 14; United States, 1,712; France, 1,817; Italy, 165; United Kingdom, 5,311. Dry, 20,755—to Germany, 1,737; Belgium, 1,454; Brazil, 42; Spain, 1,989; United States, 10,231; Italy, 3,384; United Kingdom, 242.

Wool, 154,810 tons—to Germany, 37,014; Belgium, 19,046; United States, 7,064; France, 63,820; Italy, 2,053; United Kingdom, 15,894. Jerked beef, 10,649 tons—to Brazil, 5,973; Spain, 14; United Kingdom, 17; sundries, 4,543. Butter, 3,035 tons—to Brazil, 36; Spain, 6; Italy, 47; United Kingdom, 2,423; Uruguay, 6; sundries, 517. Tallow, 30,915 tons—to Germany, 2,220; Belgium, 1,675; Brazil, 709; Spain, 2,021; France, 385; Italy, 2,586; United Kingdom, 16,736; sundries, 3,265. Bones, 24,786 tons—to Germany, 108; Belgium, 783; Spain, 36; United States, 12,761; France, 3,782; Italy, 143; United Kingdom, 2,778; sundries, 2,132.

Oats, 143,566 tons—to Germany, 11,257; Belgium, 31,288; Brazil, 8; Spain, 346; France, 6,974; Italy, 10,249; United Kingdom, 22,834; sundries, 4,034; to order, 56,576. Linseed, 763,736 tons—to Germany, 138,793; Belgium, 101,791; Brazil, 663; Spain, 796; United States, 1,778; France, 31,820; Italy, 7,444; United Kingdom, 114,093; sundries, 57,314; to order, 309,244. Maize, 1,276,732 tons—to Germany, 57,485; Belgium, 115,104; Brazil, 8,709; Spain, 24,037; United States, 31; France, 69,236; Italy, 9,919; United Kingdom, 184,150; Uruguay, 3,885; sundries, 26,242; to order, 777,934. Hay, 46,877 tons—to Germany, 300; Belgium, 4,227; Brazil, 25,632; Spain, 498; United States, 17; France, 227; Italy, 2,425; United Kingdom, 2,915; Uruguay, 25; sundries, 9,672; to order, 941. Wheat, 2,680,802 tons—to Germany, 107,568; Belgium, 244,307; Brazil, 225,849; Spain, 6,352; United States, 3,763; France 43,110; Italy, 18,425; United Kingdom, 244,877; sundries, 67,902; to order, 1,718,649. Flour, 127,499 tons—to Germany, 705; Belgium, 1,781; Brazil, 118,331; Spain, 245; France, 100; United Kingdom, 1,215; Uruguay, 631; sundries, 4,476. Bran, 209,125 tons—to Germany, 164,503; Belgium, 20,327; Brazil, 3,195; United States, 2; France, 4,390; Italy, 2; United Kingdom, 3,632; Uruguay, 9; sundries, 5,918; to order, 7,147.

Quebracho extract, 28,195 tons—to Germany, 1,736; Belgium, 490; Brazil, 152; United States, 17,733; France, 161; Italy, 1,447; United Kingdom 6,193; Uruguay, 60; sundries, 223. Quebracho logs, 246,514 tons—to Germany, 15,960; United States, 17,168; Italy, 6,494; United Kingdom, 175,004; Uruguay, 188; sundries, 2,771; to order, 28,929.

Otter skins, 397 tons—to Germany, 363; Belgium, 22; United States, 12.

Certain of the articles above mentioned are also reported under the head of sundries and to order, thus making up the totals given.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF BUENOS AIRES.

At the close of the year 1907 the population of the city of Buenos Aires numbered 1,129,286, as compared with 1,084,113 in December of the preceding year, an increase of 4.9 per cent being shown for the twelve months. The birth rate was 34.6 per thousand and the death rate 16.4 per thousand, the former one of the highest and the latter among the lowest in the vital statistics of the world.

Sales of properties numbered 21,110, covering 14,087,948 square meters, valued at $198,000,943.81, national currency, and mortgages represented an investment of $75,950,628.53.

Railroad companies transported 30,709,281 passengers and tramways carried 217,702,183 persons, the total receipts from the latter service being $21,886,979.30.

A VINEYARD IN THE PROVINCE OF MENDOZA, ARGENTINA.

Argentine viticulture is carried on principally in the Andean provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. Mendoza has about 65,000 acres under cultivation which in 1907 produced nearly 6½ million tons of grapes, valued at $18,000,000. Argentina produces about 40 per cent of its total consumption of wine.

Attendance of 68,183 pupils as an average and a total enrollment of 83,171 is reported for the 243 schools of the municipality, and the two public libraries were visited by 44,917 persons during the course of the year. In the city hospitals 45,216 patients were treated.

The consolidated debt of the city at the end of 1907 was represented by $31,697,955 paper and $8,168,128 gold, equal to a total of $50,251,878 paper. The National Government meets the service on $20,091,145.

REAL ESTATE IN 1907.

The receipts collected for recording and certifying to the sale, mortgage, and lease of real estate in the Argentine Republic in 1907 amounted to $777,406, national currency, as compared with $848,899 in 1906. In 1907 20,730 mortgages, representing transactions in the capital and territories to the value of $198,720,097 were recorded. The total number of transfers of real property during the year 1907 in the Argentine Republic was 118,183, with a declared value of $466,009,932. The transfers of real estate in the city of Buenos Aires during the same year aggregated 18,257, and represented a total value of $227,524,749.

STREET RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN BUENOS AIRES.

The total number of passengers transported over the tramways and suburban lines of the city of Buenos Aires in 1905 was, in round numbers, 184,000,000, as compared with 525,000,000 in Berlin, 482,000,000 in Paris, and 906,000,000 in London during the same period. A further analysis shows that, on an average, each inhabitant of Buenos Aires used this mode of transportation 168 times in the year referred to, while the inhabitants of Berlin, Paris, and London, during the same period, used the street railways 153, 122, and 53 times, respectively.

The growth of the street-railway passenger traffic in Buenos Aires has been very rapid. In 1897 the city and suburban tramways of Buenos Aires carried 109,694,497 passengers; in 1902, 146,643,912; in 1905, 184,000,000, and in 1907, 200,000,000.

The following table shows the passenger traffic, in round numbers, of the city and suburban lines of the tramways of Buenos Aires, Berlin, Paris, and London in 1905:

City.	Suburban lines.	City lines.	Total.
Buenos Aires	15,000,000	169,000,000	184,000,000
Berlin	127,000,000	398,000,000	525,000,000
Paris	171,000,000	311,000,000	482,000,000
London	548,000,000	358,000,000	906,000,000

CEREAL SHIPMENTS.

Exports of wheat and flour from the Argentine Republic have assumed large proportions, and these conditions are likely to be maintained owing to excellent prices prevailing. The quantities exported of the several commodities named from January 1 to May 15 are given, the figures representing tons:

To—	Wheat.	Corn.	Linseed.	Oats.
Orders	862,632	156,404	226,198	23,269
United Kingdom	448,843	40,921	70,301	121,450
Continent	940,338	86,144	352,248	148,549
Brazil	94,285	1,596	2	21
South Africa	8,959	1,428	11	112
Various	10	804	.....	3,123
Total tons	2,355,067	287,297	648,760	296,524
Same period, 1907	1,798,224	145,209	551,631	39,000
Same period, 1906	1,430,883	358,799	283,625	53,137

In the same period the exports of flour aggregated 46,226 tons, and from Uruguay 5,180 tons, a total of 51,406 tons, an increase of 8,400 tons over the corresponding period of 1907. Of the Argentine shipments, 41,000 tons went to Brazil, 1,196 tons to Germany, and 500 tons to Belgium.

SILK CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

The report of the Argentine Silk Worm Cultivation Company for the year ending March 1, 1908, while not entirely satisfactory is full of hope for the future. The results surpass anticipations when the various hindrances in the shape of financial troubles are considered. European experts have reported in eulogistic terms on the Argentine raw silk, and it is believed that an exhibition of the industry would be of benefit in spreading knowledge as to its possibilities. The aid of the Government is being solicited through the Ministry of Agriculture, with prospects of favorable action.

Progress in Cordoba Province is shown by the existence of 500,000 mulberry plants of about one year's growth and 150,000 of two to three years.

A branch of the culture has been established in Uruguay with a first installment of 50,000 mulberry plants. The results, however, have not met the anticipations.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING CHILD LABOR.

The conditions under which women and children may be employed in the Argentine Republic are regulated by a stringent law dated September 30, 1907. The minimum age at which a child may be employed is 10 years, but those over that age who have not com-

DRYING COWHIDES ON THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS.

Hides form an important feature of Argentine's great cattle industry. There are 26,000,000 head of cattle in the Republic, and the export of hides in 1907 was valued at $16,000,000.

pleted the obligatory course of instruction can only be employed in case of absolute necessity, either for their own or their families' support.

Children under 16 years are not permitted to do night work or such labor as might be prejudicial to their health, instruction, or morals. The local authority may order the medical examination of children employed in commercial or industrial establishments and the withdrawal of those whose health or normal development is affected by the work.

Owners and directors of factories and workshops are required to organize the work in such a manner that women and children employed may be safeguarded as far as possible from all danger to health and morals.

In Buenos Aires, where special regulations are in force, no children of 12 or under may be employed in industrial establishments, and neither children nor women may work at dangerous or unhealthy trades designated as such by the Executive. The maximum number of hours per day for children is eight and a midday rest of two hours must be allowed for these and for women in cases where work is carried on both morning and afternoon. Seats are provided for women when the work permits, and in cases of compulsory absence from tasks special privileges are granted. Infractions of the law are punishable by fines of from $50 to $500 or imprisonment in case of default.

INCREASE IN THE CAPITAL OF THE BANK OF THE ARGENTINE NATION.

The "*Boletin Oficial*" of Buenos Aires, under date of June 4, 1908, publishes a law authorizing the President of the Republic to issue bonds of the internal or external debt of the Nation, bearing not over 5 per cent interest annually, to the amount of 17,800,000 gold pesos ($17,177,000), guaranteed by the general revenues of the Republic, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the Bank of the Argentine Nation. A 1 per cent annual cumulative sinking fund is provided for.

THE PORT OF BAHIA BLANCA.

By reason of its geographical position, deep entrance channel, and situation on the Atlantic, Bahia Blanca is destined, in the opinion of the British Minister to the Argentine Republic, to become a most important commercial port. It is situated 420 miles south of Buenos Aires, and is a railway terminus of the Southern and Pacific lines. There is a national military port at Bahia Blanca, having a dry dock, an arsenal, and a line of batteries, which is situated on the estuary between the light-ship and the town. About 5 miles higher up

the estuary than the military port is Ingeneiro White, the Southern Railway's mole. It has a depth of 26 feet of water at low tide, and the steel mole can accommodate from 10 to 11 ocean-going steamers, single berth. On the west side of the steel mole is a wooden wharf, used solely for loading grain, which can accommodate 2 steamers. The mole is fitted with the necessary electric cranes and ten conveying bands for loading grain, capable of dealing with 1,000 tons of grain each per diem.

The railway company has also two pontoon elevators capable of loading grain into steamers at the rate of 150 tons per hour. A new mole with accommodation for 8 steamers is in course of construction.

About 2 miles higher up the estuary is the Pacific Railway's mole, fitted with electric and steam cranes, and with accommodation at the present for 6 ocean-going steamers. The construction works are all of concrete, and when completed the harbor will have room for 20 steamers or more, with 26 feet of water at low tide.

Wheat, wool, and general produce are the chief items of the export trade. Up to the present time but little is imported beyond cement and railway materials.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN NEUQUEN.

Señor Don FIGUEROA ALCORTA, President of the Argentine Republic, has requested Congress to appropriate 170,000 *pesos* national money ($76,500) for the construction of a ditch to irrigate lands near the capital of the Territory of Neuquen, 7,000 acres of which can be easily watered at a small cost, owing to their situation and the natural slope of the ground.

EXTENSION OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The Argentine Government has granted a concession to the Southern Railway Company of Buenos Aires to extend its main line, via Neuquen, to the Chilean frontier, where it will cross the Andes Range through the Lonquimay or Pino Hachado Pass, and to build the following branch lines: From Chas station to Ayacucho; from Adela station, 21.7 miles southward to Pila; from Alvear, through Tapalqué, to connect with the main line at or near Olavarria; from Mar del Plata to Pieres, and from the latter place to Amiramar; from General Alvear to Carhué y Pigüe; from Florencio Varela to Ezpeleta; from a point between Tres Arros y Loberia to Cristiano Muerto; from a point on the Maipu branch to Mar del Plata and the Laguna de Góngora, and to extend the line from Buenos Aires to Mar del Plata 4.35 miles at its terminal, so that it will connect with the city in the vicinity of the Atlantic coast. The gauge of the line is to be 1.676 meters *(65.94 inches)*. The concessionaire must present complete plans and

estimates to the President of the Republic within eighteen months from July 7, 1908, work to be commenced within six months from the approval of the plans, 900 kilometers (559 miles) to be completed within three years from the latter date, and the entire construction within five years from the date of beginning the work, and if not finished at that time the concessionaire is subject to a fine of 50,000 *pesos* ($22,500). The concession is subject to the provisions of the law governing railroad concessions.

COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL.

The principal products which the Argentine Republic buys of Brazil are Paraguay tea, coffee, cacao, farina, and leaf tobacco, while Brazil imports from the Argentine Republic considerable quantities of cattle, hay, wheat flour, jerked beef, and wheat.

The following table shows the Argentine Republic's imports from and exports to Brazil during the five years from 1903 to 1907:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1903	$5,350,976	$8,545,127
1904	6,032,973	10,427,012
1905	5,328,004	13,039,395
1906	6,641,025	11,891,315
1907	7,849,355	14,018,431

The consumption in the Argentine Republic of the principal articles of imports from Brazil has increased gradually. For instance, the imports of Paraguay tea during the five years, 1880–1884, were 43,571 tons; 1885–1889, 58,045 tons; 1890–1894, 66,100 tons; 1895–1899, 103,117 tons; 1900–1904, 138,130 tons, and the three years, 1905 to 1907, inclusive, 115,438 tons. In 1903 the Argentine Republic imported 7,992 tons of Brazilian coffee; in 1904, 7,242 tons; in 1905, 7,990 tons; in 1906, 8,744 tons, and in 1907, 9,412 tons.

Other important products which Brazil exported to the Argentine Republic in 1907 were sugar to the value of $463,609; cacao, $120,383; farina, $114,414; leaf tobacco, $148,435, and wood pulp, $104,592.

The duties collected on articles imported from Brazil from 1903 to 1907 were as follows:

1903	$1,931,303
1904	1,589,860
1905	1,534,518
1906	1,900,176
1907	2,065,185

In 1907 the Argentine Republic exported to Brazil 2,621 head of cattle, 112 tons of sheepskins, 5,973 tons of jerked beef, 709 tons of tallow, 663 tons of linseed, 8,709 tons of Indian corn, 25,382 tons of

A PALM GROVE IN THE ARGENTINE CHACO.

The Chaco Territory, of the Argentine Republic, is practically one immense forest. The territory is well irrigated by large rivers and numerous lakes, and the soil is capable of producing excellent crops of grain, sugar cane, tobacco, and fruits.

hay, 225,849 tons of wheat, 118,331 tons of flour, 3,195 tons of bran, and 152 tons of extract of ironwood. In 1907 the exports of all these articles, as compared with those of 1906, except tallow, Indian corn, hay, and extract of ironwood, increased.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On March 15, 1907, there were 82,476,184 hectares (203,798,650 acres) of public lands open for entry in the Argentine Republic, in the Territories of Formosa, Chaco, Misiones, Pampa, Rio Negro, Neuquen, Chubut, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego, and Los Andes. The Government sells these lands at $1 per hectare (2.471 acres), not permitting a single purchaser to obtain more than 1,000 square leagues in any one year.

BOLIVIA

INCREASE IN TELEGRAPH AND CABLE RATES.

The Federal Government has authorized the Bolivian Telegraph Company and the State telegraph system to increase their respective tariffs on foreign telegrams and cablegrams 10 per cent, the new rates to remain operative until exchange rises to 20 pence, the rate on which these tariffs were originally calculated.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

For the purpose of stopping and preventing epidemics of smallpox, the Bolivian Government has sent three traveling vaccinating commissioners to vaccinate gratis the inhabitants of the Department of Beni, and the National Territory of Colonias. The virus used will be furnished by the Medical Institute of the Capital of the Republic. The commissioners will visit annually all the territory within their jurisdiction, remaining long enough in each place to vaccinate the inhabitants who have never been vaccinated, and to revaccinate persons who have formerly been vaccinated. They will carry on their work in conjunction with the local authorities, and on the termination of their mission will make an annual detailed report, showing the places visited, the time spent therein, and the number of persons vaccinated.

RAILWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The railway from Oruro to Antofagasta was the first railway constructed in Bolivia. It is a narrow-gauge (0.75 meters) road, 924 kilometers (574 miles) long, 440 kilometers (273 miles) of which is in Chilean territory. It passes near the Playa Blanca smelter, 50 kilometers (31 miles) from Antofagasta, and runs through the cities of Uyuni and Oruro.

In 1905 the 1-meter (39.37 inches) gauge railway from Guaqui, on Lake Titicaca, to Alto de La Paz, a distance of 87 kilometers (54 miles), was opened to traffic, and a heavy grade electric railway

THE CATHEDRAL, POTOSI, BOLIVIA.

The city of Potosi was founded in 1545 and soon became one of the most important cities of the Colonial period because of the rich mining region surrounding it. Charles V bestowed upon it the title of "Villa Imperial."

(as high as 6 per cent) was extended from Alto de La Paz to the city of La Paz. The important town of Tiacha is situated on the main line of the Guaqui railway, 65 miles from the port of the latter name.

The entire railway system of the Republic of Bolivia, up to 1907, was 577 kilometers (359 miles). At that time Bolivia had come into possession of indemnity funds from Brazil and Chile amounting to £2,300,000, all of which was wisely set aside for the construction *of railroads.*

In accordance with the law of November 27, 1906, the Speyer contract, providing for the construction of the following railroads, was entered into: From Oruro to Viacha, with a branch line to Desaguadero to unite with the Arica railway system; from Oruro to Cochabamba; from Potosi to Tupiza, via Caiza and Cotagaita; from Uyuni to Potosi, and from La Paz to Puerto Pando. All these lines, excepting that from Uyuni to Potosi, and that from La Paz to Puerto Pando, are to have a gauge of 1 meter, while the gauge of the two excepted lines just mentioned may be 75 centimeters. The cost of the line from La Paz to Puerto Pando, in conformity with the contract referred to, will be £1,200,000, while the cost of the other lines will aggregate £4,300,000. Work has been commenced on the Oruro to La Paz railroad, and sooner or later the construction of the entire system of Bolivian railroads will be begun and completed.

Another important railway that will enter Bolivian territory is the one Chile proposes to construct from Arica to La Paz. This railway will be built in five sections, and construction is to commence simultaneously at both ends of the line. Bids have already been called for by the Chilean Government, and the contract for building the line will probably be awarded in December of the present year.

BRAZIL

ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE IN 1907.

Official publication of the total values of Brazilian trade in 1907 shows imports valued at 644,937,744 *milreis*,[a] equivalent in pounds sterling to £40,527,603, and exports worth 861,134,736 *milreis*, or £54,192,227, as published in the "Brazilian Review," whose editor is also Director of the Commercial Statistical Service of Brazil.

A comprehensive report based on these returns has been made by United States Consul-General Anderson of Rio de Janeiro who, on the basis of 30 cents to the *milreis*, estimates imports of merchandise at $196,964,149, as against $161,371,678 in 1906, and exports at $263,299,744, as compared with $257,869,072 in the preceding year. An import increase of 22.05 per cent and of 2 per cent for exports is thus noted.

Vast public improvements undertaken in various parts of the country account for the increase in imports, 23 per cent being attributed

[a] Milreis equals 15 4/8 pence.

COTTON FACTORY, RIO DE JANEIRO.

There are about 140 cotton factories in the Republic, with approximately 45,000 looms and an annual output of nearly 200,000 miles of cloth, sufficient to girdle the earth eight times.

to jute yarns; 7.8 to coal and coke; 8.9 to leathers; 34.2 to iron and steel manufactures; 9.6 to cotton of all kinds; 10.7 to cotton manufactures; 36.4 to wool prepared and otherwise; 23.3 to woolen cloth; 14.4 to porcelain and glass goods; 49.8 to miscellaneous machinery; 16 to paper and its applications; 15.5 to chemical products; 7 to kerosene; 78.6 to lard; 18.5 to potatoes; 10.1 to preserved meats; 10.6 to flour; 23.7 to wheat; 15.1 to beans; 48.6 to salt; 12.6 to wines, and, in short, to almost all items a general increase in values may be assigned.

Imports and exports in 1906 and 1907, by countries.

IMPORTS.

Country.	1906.	1907.	Increase or decrease.
			Per cent.
Germany	$23,683,400	$30,221,171	27.6
Argentine Republic	17,053,551	17,645,245	3.5
Austria-Hungary	2,491,453	3,296,324	32.3
Belgium	6,250,524	7,822,136	25.1
United States	18,492,922	25,139,390	35.9
France	14,858,502	18,009,320	14.5
Great Britain	45,172,270	59,073,835	30.8
Spain	1,300,517	1,756,208	35.0
Holland	781,342	1,116,930	42.9
Italy	5,320,854	6,975,230	31.1
Norway	1,399,437	1,458,748	4.2
Portugal	10,508,993	11,447,385	8.3
Canada	828,776	1,208,619	45.8
India	2,074,993	1,061,900	48.8
Newfoundland	2,047,989	2,139,581	4.5
Switzerland	1,454,535	1,875,994	29.0
Uruguay	5,415,858	5,476,962	1.3
Other countries	2,176,196	2,242,171	2.9

EXPORTS.

Germany	$45,398,995	$45,084,631	7.0
Argentine Republic	9,349,464	8,552,137	8.5
Austria-Hungary	8,954,721	7,425,934	16.0
Belgium	5,374,387	14,240,398	165.0
United States	90,529,747	84,721,265	6.4
France	31,026,504	35,020,373	10.7
Great Britain	41,528,233	42,077,661	1.3
Spain	956,633	871,442	8.9
Holland	8,956,893	10,383,487	15.9
Italy	2,479,173	1,531,614	38.2
Portugal	1,519,989	1,824,186	20.0
Uruguay	4,062,712	3,616,205	11.0
Other countries	7,231,821	7,950,411	9.9

American goods imported.

Article.	Total imports, 1907.	From United States.	
		1907.	1906.
Pine lumber	$2,261,548	$1,838,829	$1,228,279
Coal	9,840,209	66,550	296
Vegetable oils, including cotton-seed oil	728,649	547,589	335,599
Cutlery	1,048,242	207,114	134,009
Building hardware	3,331,491	756,548	465,026
Rails and railway accessories	4,301,072	470,259	681,36[illegible]
Electrical apparatus	2,357,538	1,430,065	768,3[illegible]
Locomotives and parts	1,357,339	867,309	788,63[illegible]
Sewing machines	1,554,460	637,661	310,63[illegible]
Agricultural implements	414,371	286,914	146,74[illegible]
Machinery not specified	3,615,870	840,134	700,28[illegible]
Shoes	290,630	125,532	108,1[illegible]
Kerosene	3,423,155	3,413,025	3,211,95[illegible]
Lard	1,395,094	1,374,033	720,83[illegible]
Flour	9,508,863	1,935,896	1,882,00[illegible]

Principal Brazilian exports.

Article.	Total exports.	Exports to United States.	
		1907.	1906.
Hides, dry	$2,683,437	$153,834	$268,578
Skins:			
Goat	2,700,208	1,041,150	1,482,243
Sheep	205,806	240,737	168,206
Lamb	62,350	61,317	7,357
Manganese ore	2,402,936	513,031	333,758
Rubber:			
Mangabeira	661,075	196,406	190,455
Manicoba	3,454,540	741,513	695,211
Seringa	61,135,462	29,265,036	31,802,891
Cacao	9,613,194	2,868,555	2,382,253
Coffee	136,120,371	45,588,858	50,956,385
Para nuts	1,199,781	717,164	323,625
Carnauba wax	1,901,984	261,728	285,442

The items composing the import and export lists of the country's trade are classified as follows, the values being, as officially stated, in *milreis:*

IMPORTS.

	1906.	1907.
LIVE STOCK.	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Asses, horses, and mules	583:200	618:282
Goats and sheep	241:869	397:240
Swine, cattle	1,243:647	1,633:918
RAW MATERIAL OR PREPARED FOR USE IN ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.		
Cotton, yarn	1,330:323	2,168:392
Sewing thread	5,206:216	6,250:059
Washed, combed, and in wool or wadding	32:023	36:456
Twisted or braided	88:772	132:852
Cotton waste	304:708	280:063
Hair, furs, and feathers	798:601	1,207:905
Cane, bamboo, rush, osier, etc	159:677	161:049
Lead, tin, zinc, and alloys	999:422	1,281:962
Tin, bar, rod, sheet, and plate	512:583	627:722
Zinc, sheet and plate	328:916	359:673
Copper and alloys	1,823:010	2,355:522
Animal residues	1,294:809	1,370:120
Iron, bar, rod, plain, and sheet	2,879:987	3,794:416
Iron, pig, cast, puddled, and filings	794:902	586:519
Jute and hemp	8,239:383	12,741:954
Wool:		
Waste or oakum	602:123	880:826
For embroidery	316:550	361:535
Yarn	1,631:236	3,081:774
Linen, crude or prepared	475:010	805:250
Lumber and timber	365:961	185:556
Cork and bark	288:128	.....
Wood pulp for manufacture of paper	256:279	106:407
Pine	4,983:937	7,538:494
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	344:861	463:638
Substances for the manufacture of perfumery, dyes, paints, etc	1,776:449	754:085
White lead and zinc white	855:044	983:545
Indigo and ultramarine blue, soda ash, or potash	353:612	449:412
Aniline and Fuschine dyes	1,182:125	1,373:317
Essences, all kinds, unenumerated	243:647	252:078
Turpentine	.....	1,418:674
Lampblack and other dry paints	719:646	788:027
Red lead or minium	182:006	251:774
Substances for perfumery, etc	372:621	613:828
Metalloids and other metals	1,616:634	4,879:430
Straw	288:215	328:534
Plants, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, seeds, etc	1,717:555	2,487:709
Hops	396:775	550:909
Tobacco, in leaf	443:768	584:054
Live plants, all kinds	132:962	167:133
Stones, earth, and other similar minerals	.....	588:826
Coal	25,520:662	32,800:678
Patent fuel	2,482:619	3,732:085

IMPORTS—Continued.

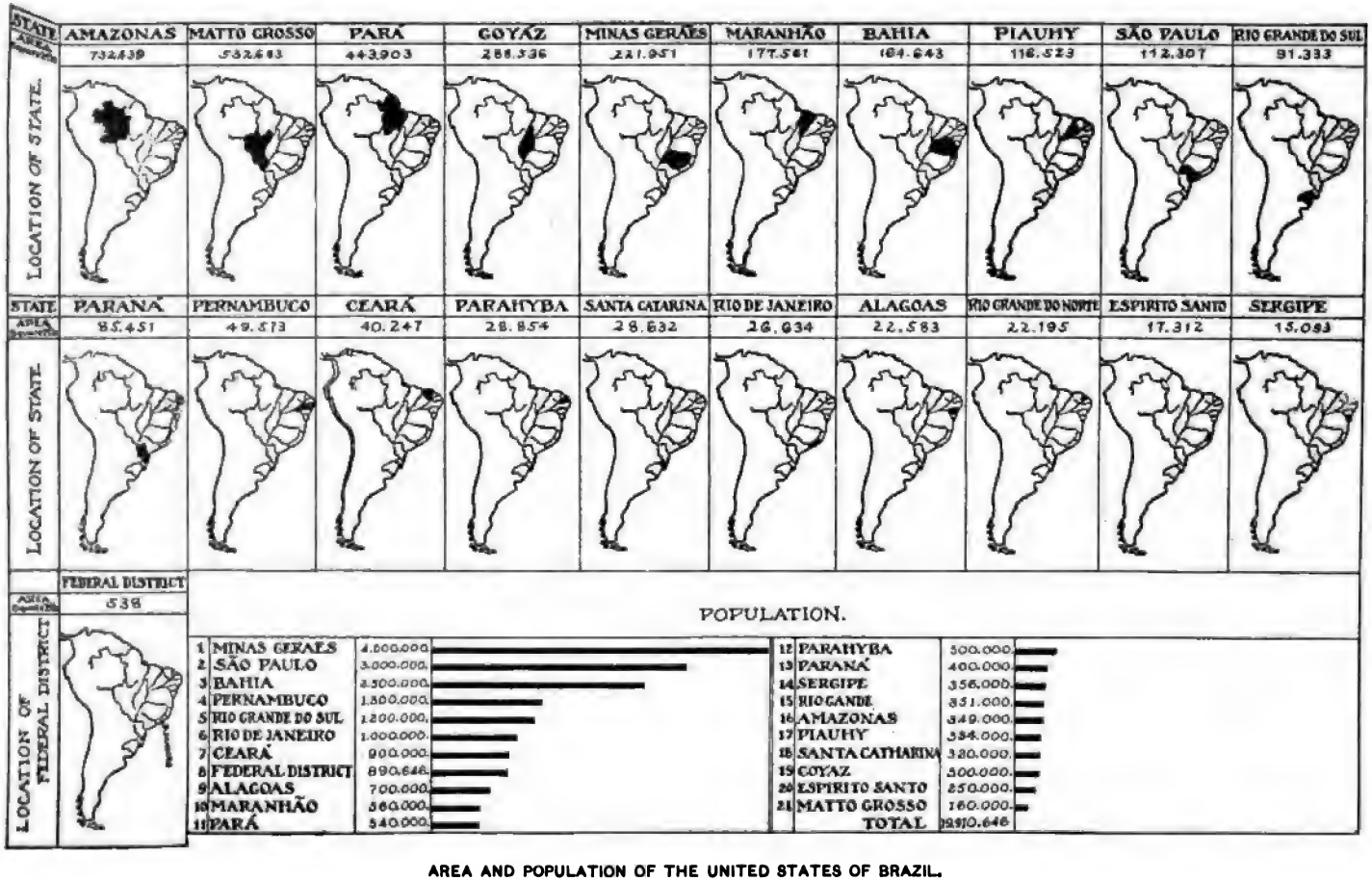
	1906.	1907.
RAW MATERIAL OR PREPARED FOR USE IN ARTS AND INDUSTRIES—continued.	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Cement	7,026:779	8,620:323
Coke	243:297	314:270
Emery stone and powder, chalk, and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	171:889	208:950
Marble, alabaster, and porphyry	837:058	488:381
Precious stone	316:764	320:820
Stones, earth, etc	815:640	1,043:217
Hides and skins, sole leather	7,303:139	8,345:951
Silk, yarn, and thread	520:574	681:975
Vegetable extracts, etc	3,647:673	5,659:294
MANUFACTURES.		
Tapestry, oilcloths, and carpets	335:188	646:131
Neckties, hosiery	1,261:109	1,056:609
Lace, insertions, etc	3,407:783	4,627:181
Cotton:		
Wearing apparel	3,404:018	4,024:558
Piece goods—		
Bleached	7,077:569	6,441:513
Unbleached	251:724	491:046
Printed	9,440:608	10,126:081
Dyed	9,978:704	12,801:688
Unenumerated	12,988:625	18,365:655
Manufacture of cotton, enumerated	5,789:544	8,907:881
Manufactures of aluminum, arms, and ammunitions	111:449	207:593
Artillery	809:048	14:672
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, etc	2,499:937	1,783:809
Firearms, all kinds	2,095:667	2,709:986
Swords, foils, and other edged weapons	30:889	25:794
Powder	136:585	131:475
Arms and ammunitions unenumerated	63:780	71:008
Brushes, dusters, brooms, etc	515:080	664:452
Manufactures, unenumerated	92:967	113:836
Basket and hampers	56:814	61:501
Furniture	11:701	20:713
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, etc., unenumerated	24:033	56:088
Carriages, automobiles, and their appurtenances	1,193:926	2,174:244
Railway cars and wagons	1,425:245	4,197:100
Other vehicles	609:227	646:128
Lead pipes	54:073	320:849
Printers' type	258:810	414:522
Manufacture of (unenumerated):		
Lead	35:638	55:192
Tin	243:716	299:958
Zinc	117:120	113:868
Wire, all kinds	1,865:087	1,802:588
Cristofle and plated ware	258:129	344:756
Object of art, and statues, etc	118:014	161:076
Tubes and pipes	179:317	271:826
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	3,934:819	4,920:895
Fishhooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, etc	861:920	1,193:001
Wire, all kinds	3,530:931	6,167:830
Galvanized corrugated sheets	1,859:121	2,823:204
Cutlery	2,211:655	3,427:474
Axles, wheels, and parts for railway cars	1,886:215	2,311:819
Enameled iron goods	.....	1,155:910
Tin plate goods	2,512:020	698:954
Staples, nails, screws, and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, etc	7,987:795	11,038:303
Furniture	167:841	258:657
Tin plates	.....	3,232:771
Tubes, pipes, and fish plates	4,415:603	11,819:710
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	7,620:483	9,566:323
Phonographs and supplies	.....	296:246
Pianos	797:495	956:954
Musical instruments, unenumerated	1,193:199	1,339:677
Articles used in dentistry	70:251	110:609
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	1,023:581	1,295:730
Optical instruments	227:766	361:093
Mathematical and scientific instruments, unenumerated	439:579	760:817
Braids, tassels, and trimmings of all kinds	84:038	109:900
Tapestry and carpets	275:509	320:426
Alpacas, muslins, and other woolen textiles	7,331:328	9,551:790
Caps, skull caps, hoods, etc	9:410	.....
Blankets	109:451	141:926
Felts and sarcenet	321:760	436:203
Wearing apparel, all kinds	566:775	638:534
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	557:140	871:011
Braid, edgings, and other trimmings	24:035	[illegible]
Tapestry, oilcloths, and carpets	[illegible]	[illegible]

A SCENE IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

The buildings face the Tiradentes Park, a popular evening promenade for the people of the city. In the background is the San Antonio Hill.

IMPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
MANUFACTURES—continued.	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Hessians	29:385	.....
Twine	144:989	26:125
Cordage	681:876	100:581
Sheets, towels, and napkins	222:537	145:108
Lace, all kinds	6:295	.....
Wearing apparel	433:870	481:323
Linen piece goods, all kinds	3,284:401	4,143:269
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	434:201	485:869
Carpets	.....	168:446
Hemp bagging	.....	64:787
Cordage	.....	700:618
Twine	.....	112:820
Piece goods, manufactures of	.....	204:148
Earthenware, bottles, flasks, and goblets, or tumblers, of all kinds	1,482:228	1,961:269
Insulators	255:355	352:593
Gauges and other graduated glasses of all kinds	148:735	122:003
Lenses for glasses of all kinds	7:598	6:222
Polished glass with or without foil	136:638	161:573
Window glass	646:260	839:142
Manufactures of (unenumerated):		
Earthenware and china	4,216:459	5,152:578
Glass and crystal	1,572:787	2,000:907
Alembics, stills, and boilers	1,282:900	1,205:516
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	4,344:823	7,858:459
Scales and weighing machines	256:417	326:653
Electric cables	.....	3,397:403
Hydraulic pumps	485:991	673:144
Locomotives and parts thereof	3,439:126	5,124:463
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	1,463:995	2,335:372
Sewing machines and parts thereof	2,803:078	5,181:534
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	224:984	401:196
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	4,396:868	7,649:970
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	723:170	1,381:235
Mills or grinders	259:848	407:010
Presses, all kinds	82:094	79:579
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	212:007	246:458
Machinery unenumerated	8,727:850	12,052:901
Implements and tools	5,139:796	7,089:480
Furniture	923:735	1,352:798
Toothpicks	192:285	248:399
Cork	684:099	824:349
Manufactures of:		
Wood, unenumerated	607:643	1,362:845
Whalebone, unenumerated	1:634	7:037
Mother-of-pearl, coral, and ivory	62:655	80:960
Buffalo horn and bone	367:257	471:551
Animal residues unenumerated	27:761	27:419
Nickel	27:960	37:405
Gold jewelry	808:133	909:848
Silver jewelry	621:679	675:427
Manufactures of platinum	3:553	2:890
Cordage	144:274	156:917
Mats and matting	80:572	120:745
Vegetable silk-piece goods	9:984	5:754
Brooms and brushes	36:560	48:229
Manufactures of:		
Vegetable silk, unenumerated	32:139	43:009
Straw, broom, piassava, etc., unenumerated	372:608	300:242
Playing cards	27:870	30:886
Engravings, designs, and photographs	120:983	175:021
Books, newspapers, periodicals, and the like	1,737:401	2,067:735
Printed matter, unenumerated	1,024:401	1,374:310
Paper for unenumerated purposes	2,378:948	2,914:933
Writing paper	1,081:869	1,437:538
Printing paper	3,915:967	4,025:695
Millboard and cardboard	617:162	948:857
Manufactures of:		
Paper, unenumerated	672:589	716:990
Asbestos	108:786	234:976
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	276:200	385:550
Glazed tiles	2,896:052	1,176:574
Tiles	.....	603:159
Fire and common bricks	.....	260:576
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	1,365:042	1,525:363
Harness and saddles and other articles of saddlery	100:748	221:130
Bags, cases, and trunks of all kinds	158:073	207:650
Boots and shoes	841:534	968:768
Belting	429:159	560:028
Gloves	7:886	.....
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	765:189	1,082:670
Boot blacking	193:014	243:520



AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

IMPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
MANUFACTURES—continued.	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Perfumery	2,901:918	3,472:996
Writing ink	89:129	101:111
Paints	956:791	1,114:913
Printing ink	146:669	208:481
Varnishes, all kinds	.....	215:261
Sulphuric acid	.....	87:075
Acids, unenumerated	429:479	388:200
Calcium carbide	583:198	1,188:812
Aerated and mineral waters	738:065	846:535
Capsules, globules, and medical sweetmeats	465:921	501:423
Glycerin	11:568	16:580
Cod liver oil	299:329	363:096
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	28:885	41:278
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	8,668:210	10,676:195
Braids, loops, and other trimmings	196:027	284:875
Ribbons	894:9.0	1,362:982
Neckties	107:661	88:328
Lace	67:337	69:431
Wearing apparel	253:996	240:378
Piece goods	1,328:793	1,671:233
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	719:370	964:715
Samples, all kinds	210:353	331:669
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sports	36:211	50:241
Stationery	886:232	1,120:279
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, etc	923:570	1,309:760
Civil and military encampment tents	.....	71:250
Walking sticks, canes, and whips	85:900	127:754
Buttons, all kinds	1,068:396	1,531:097
Playthings or toys	1,173:145	1,527:993
Pipes and cigars or cigarette holders	1,043:653	1,526:986
Boxes and cases, all kinds	232:030	350:072
Tinsel, beadwork, etc. (passementerie)	251:775	350:307
Pocketbooks, cigar cases, and purses	91:445	51:001
Hats, all kinds	1,388:238	1,948:539
Umbrellas, parasols, and accessories for same	842:031	1,146:453
Cigars, cigarettes, and other manufactures of tobacco	130:675	129:343
Clocks	354:949	480:301
Watches	698:442	1,036:393
Dynamite and other explosives	552:608	595:050
Artificial flowers	45:801	106:531
Fireworks	131:442	174:740
Kerosene	10,105:031	11,410:517
Petroleum and gasoline	.....	424:496
Fans, all kinds	188:404	231:449
Sandpaper, all kinds	113:994	172:540
Manufactures of—		
Rubber	1,810:937	1,165:750
Celluloid	495:162	693:395
Steamers and vessels, all kinds	1,691:976	3,425:016
Lubricating oils, all kinds	1,670:789	2,425:016
Paraffin	241:511	292:946
Matches	5:832	4:450
Starch	458:313	478:639
Framed pictures and mirrors	338:603	525:389
Photographic appliances and accessories	332:172	468:213
Soap and saponaceous substances	592:792	767:308
Specimens for museums	233	8:616
Candles, all kinds	204:834	243:902
Sacks	6:064	697
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	1,227:268	2,430:653
FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.		
Alfalfa, lucerne	2,047:269	2,052:918
Garlic and onions	1,192:338	1,032:824
Rice	7,052:224	2,632:589
Sugar	18:338	43:417
Olive oil	2,620:085	4,388:299
Codfish	12,274:412	13,976:541
Lard	2,291:811	4,650:314
Potatoes	2,879:397	2,729:151
Alcoholic beverages	1,193:024	1,449:320
Unenumerated beverages	186:007	216:091
Biscuits, all kinds	164:599	222:280
Cereals and other grain unenumerated	602:002	606:089
Barley corn	8:601	9:155
Beer	582:021	333:181
Tea	513:652	637:254
Sweetmeats, all kinds	230:496	219:713
Preserved meats and extracts	723:734	849:232
Preserved fruits and vegetables	1,709:953	2,089:183
Preserved fish	2,333:511	2,852:301

FOREST SCENE IN THE AMAZON VALLEY.

A most bewildering diversity of great vine-hung trees in every shade of green.

IMPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER—continued.	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Spices	1,038:870	1,366:469
Bran	361:549	225:079
Wheat flour	26,748:146	31,696:204
Flour and meal, unenumerated	299:164	435:065
Beans, all kinds	2,352:486	2,153:758
Fodder, unenumerated	35:900	4:366
Fruits and vegetables, dry	1,160:855	1,446:201
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	3,116:159	3,643:882
Condensed milk	1,751:249	2,345:708
Liqueurs and sirups	181:829	242:734
Butter	4,453:391	5,221:312
Macaroni and similar pastes	42:310	5:102
Maize	2,131:218	950:826
Eggs	8:741	8:949
Hams	832:002	883:213
Cheese	2,391:554	2,530:414
Salt	937:262	1,697:172
Bacon	631:585	775:487
Wheat	23,450:199	26,686:512
Vinegar	131:822	153:797
Champagne and other sparkling wines	552:421	468:852
Wines, unenumerated	24,719:398	29,861:240
Vermouth, bitters, and similar wines	1,108:705	1,459:349
Jerked beef (Xarque)	16,515:317	17,345:162
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	348:136	407:902

EXPORTS.

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Specimens for museums	1:915	1:750
Live stock	8:851	14:501
Hide scraps	3:847	6:300
Whale oil	111:201	186:189
Leather trunks	3:040	.....
Lard	133:750	42:141
Imitation whalebone	2:133	142
Fish bladders	56:997	54:495
Boots and shoes	8:800	200
Dried shrimps	3:705	1:905
Shank bones	8:337	20:482
Preserved meat	115	520
Tortoise shells	18:138	8:592
Wax	183:750	272:451
Bristles	.....	950
Felt hats	900	.....
Horns	405:096	674:277
Bone ash	42:033	94:987
Horsehides	3:366	178
Hides:		
Tanned	16,273:897	18,428:854
Dry	12,994:995	8,944:789
Horse or cow hair and bristles	687:037	644:400
Extracts of meat	185:857	73:052
Live stock:		
Horses	2:000	200
Cattle	38:120	153:441
Asses and mules	888	.....
Hoofs	14:303	16:817
Glycerine	353:615	268:764
Grease	.....	21:020
Isinglass	169:371	160:891
Guano	335	20
Wool	608:526	379:879
Tongues	221:793	233:932
Butter	9:004	6:555
Manufactures of leather unenumerated	4:407	510
Honey	3:057	6:357
Bones	46:232	59:580
Oysters	26:985	31:984
Eggs	300	200
Fish, dried and preserved	1:452	347
Over saddle cloths (nellas)	1:023	100
Skins:		
Goat	824:474	9,200:892
Sheep	42:21[a]	986:020
Lamb	73:50	207:82[illegible]
Other	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS—continued.		
Feathers:	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Emu	33:679	16:828
Heron	127:547	44:016
Horn tips	75	.....
Cheese	140	290
Wool residues	.....	1:900
Leather scrap	.....	200
Soap	3:073	743
Bullock's blood	.....	2:040
Tallow	.....	7:602
Horn piths	12:002	19:194
Raw silk	300	.....
Sole leather	13:150	25:219
Stearine	270	.....
Piths	21:623	23:867
Undressed leather	17:430	13:528
Candles	500	775
Jerked beef	146:449	127:199
MINERALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Mineral waters	7:552	10:154
Monazite sand	1,488:960	1,598:088
Hardware	15:143	28:626
Coal	130	600
Crystal	32:978	61:964
Graphite	1:718	.....
Jewels	29:540	14:455
Manganese	2,676:357	8,009:785
Marble	.....	700
Earthenware	306	50
Manufactures of—		
Iron	90	630
Tin sheet	1:100	.....
Glass	.....	605
Scrap metal, steel or iron	234:521	135:820
Scrap metal, lead and zinc	390:678	741:700
Mica	16:534	23:660
Minerals unenumerated	53:643	61:960
Copper ore	470:376	187:385
Gold bar	7,349:380	6,515:318
Gold scrap	32:466	6:644
Stones:		
Agate	13:337	16:225
Carbons	992:164	1,197:487
Diamonds	1,005:444	364:170
Common	150	20:797
Precious	438:860	360:150
Matches	16:468	2:420
Scrap silver	2:276	3:460
Gold and silver manufactures	8:347	1:652
Silver bar	.....	4:462
Salt	250	10
Talc	.....	270
Tiles, earthenware	304	1:180
Bowls for collecting rubber	2:242	.....
Bricks	960	400
Tripods for bowls for rubber	116	.....
VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Rum (aguardente)	60:785	84:298
Alcohol	600	1:897
Raw cotton	25,013:425	27,499:919
Manobi (medicinal plant)	.....	1:255
Jute bagging	2:868	800
Araroba	815	26:477
Rice	714	475
Sugar:		
White	188:562	343:609
Crystal	.....	10:148
Demerara	1,363:394	565:392
Brown	7,610:829	1,230:049
Oil	234	20
Castor seed or bean	566:154	259:260
Vanilla	.....	1:000
Unenumerated beverages	1:450	200
Biscuits, sailors' and others	265	229
Rubber:		
Mangabeira	2,326:591	2,203:583
Manicoba	12,398:835	11,515:132
Balata gum	195,559:125	203,784:873
Brush handles	6:397	9:080
Cacao	28,728:207	32,043:979

EXPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS—continued.		
Coffee:	*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
In the bean	418,399:742	453,764:571
Ground	4:107	16:255
Cangica	111	34
Sugar cane	605	.....
Cotton seed	1,835:705	2,188:053
Oticica seed	15	3:300
Carts and their appurtenances	1,000	3:986
Brazil nuts	2,017:643	3,999:271
Onions	42	450
Carnauba	6,316:078	6,639:945
Beer	3:516	5:809
Hats	240	.....
Cigars	98:004	103:749
Cigarettes	14:326	54:568
Vegetable ash	131	.....
Chocolate	.....	1:000
Alimentary substances	.....	290
Gloves	600	3:122
Excelsior	.....	2:000
Cumurú paper	3:897	7:455
Jam or jellies, guava	43:644	58:614
Jellies, other	93:674	193:895
Sleepers	163:737	2:142
Axles for small carts	695	4:301
Brushes and brooms	90	94
Mats	.....	60
Waste	872	5:010
Bran	1,906:686	2,425:584
Flour:		
Manioc or cassava flour	1,335:725	775:282
Other	2:963	829
Beans	9:030	6:918
Vegetable fibers	745	11:024
Mango leaves	.....	60
Leaves, resins, and roots, medicinal	115:144	288:600
Fruits:		
Alligator pears	297	123
Pineapples	86:744	82:310
Bananas	1,014:761	1,013:131
Cocoanuts	17:217	21:740
Palm nuts	68:325	70:091
Oranges	12:252	32:993
Tangerine oranges	7:706	17:120
All other	1:577	6:840
Tobacco:		
Cut	8:344	30:990
Twist or cord	335:919	335:131
Leaf	13,595:963	20,050:817
Copal gum	26:826	10:389
Maté	27,931:934	25,619:177
Ipecacuanha	326:421	411:200
Fresh vegetables	170	.....
Firewood	130	1:780
Timber:		
Acapú	4:555	1:206
Cedar	4:580	33:000
Jacaranda (rosewood)	192:937	549:325
Massaranduba	53:975	21:968
Brazil wood	15:674	9:604
Ironwood	320	.....
Pine, beam	34:918	17:713
Pine, planks	66:858	117:797
Sebastiao de Arruda	4:898	15:037
Other	163:293	65:401
Cocoa butter	.....	10:208
Manufactures of aromina	200	.....
Medicines (patent)	6:114	18:355
Molasses of treacle	2:062	2:605
Pichols	17:740	5:562
Maize (Indian corn)	1:533	496
Various native manufactures	887	33:771
Manufactures of wood	16:127	1:450
Copahyba oil	35:431	28:006
Carnauba leaves	20	.....
Piassava	583:116	596:747
Peppers, all kinds	715	30
Live plants	44:846	98:338
Starch	29	7:416
Cake sugar	93	10:460
Snuff	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hammocks and fishing nets	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS—Continued.

	1906.	1907.
VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS—continued.		
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
Cottonseed residues	130:706	147:111
Cotton waste		7:932
Seeds	42:900	16:764
Tapioca	59:074	134:808
Cotton piece goods	33:050	24:780
Ticum fiber	55:209	37:887
Tomatoes		200
Beams of wood	28:950	540
Vinegar		370
Wines	22:335	2:057

TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Statistics of recent issue in the Brazilian "*Diario Official*" give the total number of cotton textile mills in the Republic as 137, with a total capital of $62,000,000, and 41,018 employees.

Industrial establishments of all kinds are reported as numbering 2,378, capitalized at $183,000,000, and an annual production averaging $194,000,000, with 124,535 employees. It is thus shown that the

POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

It has a very complete and modern laboratory, and its courses of study are practical.

manufacture of cotton goods represents one-third of the total capital invested in industrial enterprises.

PATENTS IN 1907.

Statistics of the issuance of patents in Brazil during 1907 show the following:

Patents granted, 413; certificates of addition, 10; precautional *patents*, 68; making a total of 491 cases acted upon by the National *Patent Office*.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

According to the "*Revista Commercial e Financeira*," there were shipped from the port of Rio de Janeiro during the first six months of 1908, 1,450,381 bags of coffee, distributed as follows:

	Bags.
United States	815,154
Europe	421,440
South America	97,266
Brazilian ports	116,521
Total	1,450,381

FOREIGN BANKS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

There are five so-called foreign banks doing business in Rio de Janeiro. They are the London and River Plate Bank, with a subscribed capital of £2,000,000 (£1=$4.86), a paid-up capital of £1,200,000, and a reserve fund of £1,200,000; the London and Brazilian Bank, with a capital of £2,000,000, a paid-up capital of £1,000,000, and a reserve of £910,000; the British Bank of South America, with a capital of £1,300,000, a paid-up capital of £650,000, and a reserve fund of £535,000; the *Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland*, with a realized capital of 10,000,000 *marks* (*mark*=23.8 cents); and the *Banco Commerciale Italo-Brasiliano*, with a paid-up capital of 5,000,000 *milreis* ($1,500,000), and a reserve of 1,000,000 *milreis* ($300,000), the last named being organized in Brazil, but owned largely in Italy.

THE COAL DEPOSITS OF THE REPUBLIC.

As the result of the investigations of a special commission headed by Dr. J. C. WHITE, a geologist of repute from the United States, the coal formations of Brazil, which had been known for over half a century, have been thoroughly studied.

It has been proven that a carboniferous vein extends from the south of the State of São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul. The beds dip to the south and the coal seams increase in thickness in that direction.

Tried on the railroads, Brazilian coal has proved to be of good quality, an analysis made in the United States giving the following results: Moisture, 2.62; volatile matter, 29.54; ash, 29.22; sulphur, 11.08; phosphorus, 0.012; fixed carbon, 38.62. The analysis made in 1906 in the "Escola de Minas" gave, hygrometric moisture, 7.7; volatile matter, 32; ash, 8.5; equivalent carbon, 51.8, and calorific power, 5,400 calories. It is thought that the proportion of ash in the first-mentioned analysis is exaggerated, as an analysis of Santa Catharina coal mixed with schists, etc., gave only 27 or 28 Analyses of Brazilian

coal made in the United States for the Baldwin Locomotive Company yielded 35.78, 23.72, and 2.72 per cent of ash from samples of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and Paraná coals, respectively. All Brazilian coal, even the most impure, when made into briquettes, contains about 8 to 10 per cent of ash.

The principal rocks of the Brazilian coal formation are sandstones, argillaceous schists, and clays. The sandstones generally have a calcareous cement, and the schists are nearly always black and generally form the floor of the coal. In the coal seams black schist usually alternates with coal, but sometimes the latter is intercalated with sandstone or light-colored clays.

The sandstone and schists form more or less regular beds, which alternate without regular order. The former may be solid for a thickness of 20 or even 26 meters. Conglomerates occur below the coal.

As reported in the "*Annaes da Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto*," No. 9, 1907, four coal seams are known, the two lowest called "bonito" and "barro branco." The "bonito" seam attains a thickness of 5 meters in Tabarao and the "barro branco" seam is considered the best as regards quality, quantity, and continuity, generally having two and sometimes three layers of coal, with partings of yellow argillaceous sandstone, the roof being a similar sandstone and the floor black argillaceous schist. The "carahá" seam above the "barro branco" has 0.5 meter of coal, the roof being black schist and clays and the floor sandstone. The fourth or top seam is very thin. The coal is unfortunately much mixed with black schist, but beds of pure coal, 1 meter in thickness, are known.

The State of Parana is physically divided into two regions, a mountainous one along the coast—Sierra do Mar—and a high plateau—Campos Geraes—occupying the central and western portion. The two lower seams only are represented in this State, "barro branco" being from 0.2 to 0.5 meter in thickness, while "bonito" consists of very thin layers.

In Rio Grande do Sul the "Arroio dos Ratos" coal is near the right bank of the Jacuhy River, one hour's journey from the railroad. The seam being explored here has the following structure: Upper coal, 1.3 to 1.5 meters; middle coal, 0.7 to 0.8 meter, consisting of coal and schist, the latter predominating; lower coal, 1.2 to 1.4 meters. Here and there the middle coal is thin and sometimes nonexistent. The coal seam is, in certain points, 4 or even 5 meters thick. In one place there is a fault 3 meters wide of eruptive rock which, however, does not displace coal.

In Santa Catharina the geological section exposed, extending 1,300 meters, as far as "Arroio dos Ratos," shows a thin bed of De-

vonian sandstone resting on granite; above this lies a bed of hard bluish sandstone topped with black argillaceous schists, on which rests a bed of conglomerates 4 meters thick. On the conglomerate are beds of yellowish-white sandstone and above are alternating beds of schist, sandstone, and coal on which recline yellow sandstones.

A bore hole put down with a diamond drill below the floor of the "barro branco" seam cut the following section at a depth of 64.625 meters: Coal, 0.3 meter; coal and carbonaceous schist, 0.18 meter; schist, 0.48 meter; coal, 1.685 meters; schist, 0.12 meter; coal, 1,185 meters; schist, 0.07 meter; coal, 0.1 meter; schist, 0.45 meter, and coal, 0.43 meter. The whole seam measured 5.02 meters, or with 3.72 meters of coal, 1.12 meters of schist, and 0.18 meter of schist and coal mixed. Another successful bore hole struck a good seam of coal at a depth of 7.54 meters, the roof being 6.94 meters thick of dark argillaceous sandstone and the floor of dark yellow sandstone with white spots.

The "barro branco" seam can be utilized as it comes out of the mines, provided the pyrites in the coal be sorted out by hand. The coal of Parana compared with that of Newcastle is as 96:100 in calorific power, as 92:100 in quantity of coke, and as 100:95 in amount of ash.

VALUABLE MINING DEPOSITS NEWLY DISCOVERED.

Advices have been received from Bello Horizonte with the information that a very rich deposit of surface gold has been recently discovered at a point called "Olho de Agua," 8 kilometers from the city of Montes Claros, in the northern part of the State of Minas, Brazil, and that prospectors to the number of 3,000 have already left the city for the gold fields. Gold to the value of about $150,000 has been secured in flakes varying in weight from 100 to 720 grams each. One of the latter, owing to its unusual weight, has been forwarded to Rio de Janeiro to be exhibited at the National Exposition.

Reports have also been received of the discovery of bismuth in Campo Alegre and of diamonds in Abbadia dos Dourados. A clear white stone weighing 4½ carats has been found, as well as a ruby weighing one-half carat.

MONAZITE IN THE REPUBLIC.

The statement is made in "The Mining Journal" (London) for July 25, 1908, that the greater part of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil. The deposits lie along the coast of the States of Bahia and Espirito Santo in the sand banks and dunes on the beaches. Gravel deposits along certain of the rivers in the interior are also being worked for monazite.

The latest statistics in regard to exports of this product report shipments in 1907 of 4,437 tons, in comparison with 4,352 tons in the preceding year. It is to be noted that the general movement since 1902 is toward an increase in exports, the total for that year being given as 1,205 tons.

The production of crude monazite sand in the United States for 1907 was about 950 tons, averaging 26 per cent monazite, the quantity being the least reported since 1899.

THE FORESTS OF THE AMAZON.

In reporting to his home Government, the British consul at Para states that the Amazonian forests are wholly unlike the forest zones of the northern latitudes; instead of offering large areas covered with one particular kind of tree to the exclusion of other growths, as is the case with the pine and spruce of Scandinavia and North America, they are made up of hosts of quite dissimilar trees. Thus, if one particular kind of local wood should prove adapted for special uses, it has to be sought, tree by tree, through a veritable wilderness of other growths. There are few, if any, parts of the Amazon Valley where a single kind of tree may be said to flourish to the exclusion of others—all are impartially mixed up together—and to reach the tree required it is necessary to pass or cut down many that are not wanted.

The general characteristic of the Amazonian timber is an extreme hardness, some of the woods being more like metal than vegetable fiber. It is obvious that for commercial purposes generally—the making of boxes and light frameworks—imported timber, spruce, pine, etc., must continue to be used. The destiny of the hard and often extremely beautiful woods of northern Brazil will lie mainly in the hands of the constructor of railways and the cabinetmaker.

For railway sleepers some of the local timbers are admirably suited, notably the massaranduba, or "cow tree." The constructors of the Madeira-Mamore railway are already using sleepers of this wood and hope to be able to complete the line with it. This wood is said to display considerable powers of resistance, whether exposed or half exposed to air and weather. It contains a peculiar liquid—resembling milk somewhat—which is sometimes drunk for refreshment; hence its name—"cow tree."

Many of the local woods are eminently suitable for pile driving and boat building, and for ordinary furniture and light household fittings the local cedar wood is excellent, being light but susceptible of high polish and very strong. The Amazonian cedar tree grows to an immense height. One of the floating trees of this wood, picked *up in the river*, measured 93 feet from the swell of the root to the

A "BUTTRESSED" TREE ON THE BANKS OF THE AMAZON.

While it is known that the forests of Brazil are rich in valuable hard woods, they are so vast in extent and the flora so slightly known that botanical investigation will have free scope in this practically unlimited field for many years to come.

first branch, and at this point, which would have been about 8 feet from the ground, had the tree been standing, the girth was 19 feet. The town of Itacoatiará, lying opposite the mouth of the Madeira, is the center of the cedar supply in the State of Amazonas, and there are several large sawmills there.

It is stated that a large sawmill will shortly be erected in the Obidos district of the State of Pará, where various kinds of local timber will be handled for home and foreign consumption.

A State export tax of 6 per cent on the official value is levied at Pará on all timber shipped abroad, in addition to a possible local municipal tax charged in the interior district from which it may first have been shipped.

CONDITIONS OF THE FLOUR MARKET.

United States Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, reporting on the trade in flour in Brazil, states that the flour situation in Brazil has been complicated greatly by an immense falling off in the imports of flour from all countries and of wheat from the Argentine Republic in the first three months of 1908 as compared with the same quarter in 1907. What the cause of this notable change may be does not yet appear, although it is probably to be found in both decreased consumption due to depressed commercial and industrial conditions and in excessive imports during the latter portion of 1907. The record for 1907 was in some respects a satisfactory one for American millers. The imports of flour into Brazil increased over the previous year by 16,307 metric tons (metric ton=2,204.6 pounds), and of this increase 5,017 belonged to the United States, 4,097 to the Argentine Republic, 1,699 to Austria-Hungary, and 5,594 to other countries. The minister of finance in his annual report says:

> The Argentine flours had an increase in 1907 of 3.3 per cent, the American of 20.4 per cent, the Austrian of 26.8 per cent, and other countries of 684.4 per cent. Notwithstanding such small percentage of increase in Argentine flours, 74.2 per cent of the flour imported in 1907 was from Argentina as against scarcely 17.3 per cent from the United States, 4.8 per cent from Austria-Hungary, and 3.7 per cent from other countries.
>
> From Ceara north to Amazonas American flours dominate the market. From Rio Grande do Norte to Alagoas Argentine flours have the advantage, though strongly opposed by American flours. From that point south the Argentine flours have almost a monopoly of the markets.

The fact that United States flours have been able to get a new foothold in only the northern ports of the country indicates how keen the competition for the trade has become. As indicating not only the comparative trade, but also the possibilities of the respective markets, the following table of detailed imports, by ports and countries,

given in kilos of 2.2 pounds by the minister of finance in the report referred to for 1907, is of value:

Port.	Argentine Republic.	United States.	Austria.	Others.	Total.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Manaos	.....	3,428,539	11,685	8,338	3,448,562
Para	708,396	9,139,198	5,640	180	9,853,414
Maranhao	.....	1,843,303	110,257	.....	1,963,560
Parnahyba	.....	11,570	92,616	17,994	122,180
Fortaleza	218,750	3,683,330	4,375	3,936	3,910,391
Natal	437,500	89,000	.....	.....	526,500
Cabedello	2,507,125	378,530	217,875	9,916	3,113,446
Recife	14,770,038	5,074,279	4,584,412	55,164	24,483,893
Macelo	2,012,500	1,054,748	966,875	.....	4,034,123
Aracaju	52,500	18,336	91,876	.....	157,712
Bahia	8,429,757	377,804	1,768,975	48,768	10,625,304
Victoria	.....	189,600	.....	.....	189,600
Rio de Janeiro	20,203,983	1,933,616	161,960	285,182	22,584,741
Santos	37,901,100	2,143,902	17,500	3,806,975	43,869,477
Parana	7,379,014	.....	.....	95,452	7,474,466
Santa Catharina	5,090,080	.....	.....	556,656	5,646,736
Rio Grande do Sul	25,370,796	181,940	.....	1,387,970	26,940,706
Matto Grosso	1,297,875	.....	.....	24,310	1,322,185
Total	126,379,414	29,542,695	8,034,046	6,300,841	170,256,996
In 1906	122,282,483	24,526,155	6,334,679	802,690	158,946,007
In 1905	106,577,803	20,000,484	6,741,582	5,144,546	140,464,415

During 1907 there was a considerable increase in the production of flour in Brazil from Argentine wheat, although the proportion of the so-called "national" product was not quite so great as in the year previous. The amount of flour produced in 1907 in Brazil was 172,797 metric tons, as compared with 162,147 metric tons in 1906, an increase of 6.5 per cent, while the consumption in 1907 was 343,050 metric tons, as compared with 316,093 metric tons in 1906, or an increase of 8.5 per cent. The imports in 1907 were 170,253 metric tons, compared with 153,946 in 1906, or an increase of 10.6 per cent. Discussing these figures, the minister says:

In 1906 importation furnished 48.7 per cent of the total consumption and the national industry 51.3 per cent. In 1907 the percentage of importation reached 49.6 per cent, with the result that the percentage of the national production went down to 50.4 per cent.

The Argentine Republic furnished 74.2 per cent of the total amount of flour imported into Brazil and also almost exclusively (99.6 per cent) the wheat which served as raw material for the national mills. Of these two articles alone we bought of that country in 1907 the following amounts:

	Cost in the Argentine Republic.	Freight and expenses	Cost in Brazil.
Wheat	$7,313,814	$789,609	$8,103,423
Flour	6,252,849	521,045	6,773,89[illegible]
Total	13,566,663	1,310,654	14,877,31

In this particular the Argentine Republic [illegible] reasons for complaining of Brazil.

The prosperity of the Brazilian nation[illegible] wheat continues, although the compar[illegible]

age of their output indicates that American flour has been able to hold its own and gain a little in the northern ports of the country, where most of the change in comparative business of the Brazilian mills took place.

Freight rates in Brazil are high, and in this respect the United States has the advantage of the Brazilian mills, or rather the former does not suffer as much disadvantage as might at first appear. However, the basic tariff rate of 10 *reis* per kilo (0.39 of 1 cent per 2.2 pounds) on wheat and 25 *reis* per kilo (0.96 of 1 cent per 2.2 pounds) on flour gives the Brazilian millers all the possible advantage they could wish. Flour from the United States is admitted at a reduction of 20 per cent of the duty. At the rate of 70 per cent flour out of wheat the proportional duty on wheat as compared with the present rate on flour would be a basic rate of 17.5 *reis* on the wheat, or the basic rate on flour should be 14.3 *reis*.

Upon the basic rates now obtaining—from which the actual duty is figured by adding the proportion payable in gold and other charges—it is very difficult for manufacturers outside of Brazil to keep in the Brazilian market at all, for there is not only high protection of Brazilian flour but a practical bounty upon the importation of wheat rather than flour. In the competition for the flour trade of Brazil the United States suffers a disadvantage in the fact that the Argentine Republic is nearer the more populous portions of the country. More than three-fourths of the population of Brazil is in the country south of Bahia, into which the United States at present sends practically no flour, and where, in any event, it competes with the Argentine Republic at a disadvantage.

The imports of flour from all countries during the first quarter of the current calendar year as compared with the same period in 1907, according to figures furnished by the Commercial Statistics Bureau of the Brazilian Government, have been as follows:

Country.	1907.	1908.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Argentine Republic	68,466,779	57,411,816
United States	15,937,530	12,860,591
Austria-Hungary	3,325,223	3,077,439
Other countries	1,453,670	3,041,810
All countries	89,183,202	76,391,656

The total imports of flour for the quarter ending March 31, 1908, therefore, were about 14.3 per cent less than they were for the same period of 1907. The imports from the Argentine Republic fell off 16.2 per cent, those from the United States 19.3 per cent, those from Austria-Hungary 7.4 per cent, while the imports from other countries—*Uruguay* for all practical purposes—increased 109.2 per cent.

The increase of imports of flour from Uruguay in 1907 over 1906 was nearly 700 per cent. The milling industry of that country, therefore, is coming to such development that its influence in all of South America's markets is likely to be material.

FOOD LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The increasing importations into Brazil of a widely differentiated line of special food products, instead of the few staple food products which have been imported into the country through practically all of

DAM AT PARAHYBA, TIETE RIVER, STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

A Canadian corporation, the São Paulo Tramway, Light, and Power Company, develops 12,000 H. P. from this dam. Work is now in progress that will largely increase the plant and enable the company to meet the constantly increasing demand for power in the city of São Paulo.

its history, is giving more and more importance to the pure-food legislation of the country.

The United States consul-general at Rio de Janeiro reports that such legislation is of particular importance to the United States since the proportion of food products in the exports of the United States to Brazil is large, and also in view of the fact that under the system of export generally in vog[illegible] the United States as regards Brazil direct cooperation bet[illegible] a food pro[illegible]

uct and the exporter is seldom established. Foods are manufactured and sold to an exporter without any knowledge on the part of the manufacturer as to what country will receive them. The result has been that in many cases the foods did not meet with all the requirements of Brazilian laws and have been refused admittance or at least subjected to delays both expensive in a general way and injurious to the goods. Proper knowledge on the part of the American manufacturer and exporter of the conditions of food import into Brazil will save considerable trouble and avoid material loss. Brazilian laws governing the sale and importation of foods are strictly enforced and penalties for violating them are severe.

The food laws, which apply as well to drugs, medicines, and all articles intended for human consumption, are somewhat complicated, being scattered over a number of years and included in a number of executive decrees which can be had only in pamphlet form separately. With a view of avoiding some of the difficulties heretofore met with on the part of American exporters the Bureau of Analyses of the Brazilian Government has prepared an epitome or outline of the several laws in question, which is as follows:

PURE FOOD REQUIREMENTS.

Article 40 of Law No. 428, of December 10, 1896, prescribes as follows:

Wines, lard, and all other food products condemned by the national laboratory shall be destroyed and the importers thereof fined Rs. 500$000 ($150). There shall be condemned as injurious to health: Wines and all food products which contain boric acid or salicylic acid; alcohol of poor quality, the free mineral acids, sulphuric, sulphurous, azotic, chlorohydric, sulphites, alum, fluorates, and alkaline fluosilicates, saccharine, compounds of strontium, lead, zinc, tin, arsenic, antimony, sulphate of potassium—in the proportion of two grams (gram=15.4324 grains) per liter (liquid liter=1.0567 quarts) of wine; in beer, substitutes for hops, such as absinthe, quassin amara, colchicum, picrotorine, colocynth, vomic-nut, picric acid, aloes, as well as any essentials prepared with ethereal oils, coloring matter derived from coal tar and of a lead base, mercury, copper, arsenic, antimony, baryte, or any other substances which science has recognized as injurious to health.

The importation of artificial wines is prohibited under all circumstances, even though they do not contain substances injurious to health, the first part of this section being applicable in their case if within a time set by the inspector of customs they be not reexported.

Law No. 489, of December 15, 1897, prescribes as follows:

Article 49, after the words "liter of wine" is added "except in cases of wine whose proportion of alcohol exceeds 20 per cent, when the proportion of sulphate of potassium allowable is raised to four grams per liter."

Article 11 of Law No. 559, of December 31, 1898, sets forth the following:

There shall be condemned as noxious to public health cognacs, whiskies, rums, gins, and other imported alcoholic beverages, natural or imitated, which contain more than three grams (globular measure) of poisonous impurities—aldehydes, ethereal oils, furfurol, higher alcohols (alcooes superiors), acetic acid, etc., to 1,000 grams of alcohol of 100 per cent grade, or one and a half grams of the same to 1,000 grams of alcohol 50 per cent pure.

Budget Law No. 1452, of December 30, 1905, condemns "all alcoholic liquors which contain absinthe or any other noxious essentials."

MODEL SCHOOL, ITAPETININGA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

There are five of these preparatory schools in the State of São Paulo, in which pupils of the Normal school may have practical experience as teachers.

In conformity with the laws cited, there have been condemned by the National Laboratory of Analyses various lots of wines, beers, vermuths, cognacs, aguardientes, whiskies, gaseous limades, various preserves, sweets, butter, essential solutions, etc.

In the wines condemned the elements most frequently encountered are salicylic acid, sulphate of potassium in amount greater than 2 grams per liter, and at times in amount greater than 4 grams per liter in wines whose per cent of alcohol exceeded 20, coal-tar coloring matter, sulphites, and free sulphurous acid.

In beers the most commonly occurring noxious substance was salicylic acid.

Various vermuths were condemned as containing absinthe, and others were condemned as containing more than 2 grams of sulphate of potassium per liter, and various whiskies, cognacs, and aguardientes were condemned as containing more than 50 grams of impurities per liter of alcohol 50 per cent pure.

In the gaseous limades the condemnations were due to the presence of salicylic acid and of artificial essentials manufactured with ethereal oils.

In the case of condemned meats, and particularly hams, there was found boric acid, and in some preserves of vegetables salicylic acid was found.

Condemned sweets and fruit preserves were found to contain salicylic acid and coloring matter derived from coal tar.

Some butter was withheld from consumption owing to the presence of boric acid therein. Finally, of the essential solutions analyzed various ones were condemned as containing essentials made from ethereal oils.

These are the products most frequently condemned according to the laws which are carried out by the National Laboratory of Analyses. Only in the case of sulphate of potassium in wines and liquors is there any leniency on the part of the laws. In the case of other noxious substances the quantity of the substance contained in food or drink products does not affect the treatment of the same.

Article 1 of Law No. 1837, of December 31, 1907, modifies Law No. 1452, and orders that all alcoholic drinks containing more than traces of absinthe or any other noxious essential shall be condemned. Article 8 of this law says:

> The importation of wines, in which the quantity of sulphurous anhydride does not exceed 200 milligrams per liter, free or combined, is allowable, the Government being authorized to raise this limit to 350 milligrams.

A later law (No. 6801 of February 27, 1908), raised the first limit of 200 milligrams (milligram = 1–1000 of a gram) to 350 milligrams of anhydride of sulphur.

In the course of administering this legislation the Brazilian Government requires an analysis of every consignment of food products imported in Brazil, as well as of all such products offered for sale within the country. Such analyses are made without regard to brand, mark, or the known quality of goods, and American exporters must be prepared to conform to such requirements with every shipment. The usual fee for each such analysis is Rs. 20$000 ($6.67), but the fee may be increased under extraordinary circumstances.

PRODUCTION OF YERBA MATÉ.

According to recent statistics, the production of maté in Brazil during the last five years has increased progressively, as shown by the following table:

Year.	Production.	Valuation.
	Kilos.	*Reis.*
1902	41,928,586	6,639,690,000
1903	36,129,555	6,014,968,000
1904	44,162,052	8,630,554,000
1905	41,119,930	11,088,108,000
1906	57,716,503	16,302,881,000

1,000 *reis* gold equals 54.6 cents United States currency.

It is thus shown that the values for 1906 were Rs. 16,596,000 greater than those of 1902.

The leading producing centers are: Paranagua, Antonina, São Francisco, Porto Murtinho, and Porto Alegre.

The principal consumers are, in order of importance: The Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile in South America, followed by Italy, France, Portugal, Germany, and Belgium in Europe.

The above figures clearly indicate that as the beneficial qualities of yerba maté are better known the consumption increases, as it is not only a healthy and agreeable beverage, but it surpasses tea both in quality and price.

CHILE

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States of the appointment by the Chilean Government of the Pan-American Committee as follows: ADOLFO GUERRERO, LUIS A. VERGARA, JOAQUIN WALKER MARTINEZ, EMILIO BELLO CODECIDO, ANSELMO HEVIA RIQUELME, and ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, Secretary.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF CHILEAN TRADE.

In the total of $209,423,343 gold reported for the value of Chile's foreign trade in 1907, imports figured for $107,193,877 and exports for $102,229,466.

The values furnished by the leading countries of origin for the imports are officially stated as follows in Chilean dollars of $0.365 gold each:

Great Britain	$113,502,732
Germany	74,310,374
United States	31,124,384
France	16,093,564
Belgium	10,197,301
The Argentine Republic	10,015,251
Peru	8,795,298
Italy	8,231,834
Australia	7,397,112
India	3,986,616
Spain	2,707,171
Brazil	1,626,836

Exports were shipped to the following destinations in values exceeding $500,000 Chilean:

Great Britain	$139,666,884
Germany	55,819,019
United States	24,843,462
France	16,224,086
Peru	2,820,653
Belgium	3,724,218
Italy	1,308,501
Holland	11,562,645
Spain	1,218,910
The Argentine Republic	2,746,681
Bolivia	1,086,727
Austria	698,450
Japan	501,050

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1909.

The following budget has been submitted to the National Congress of Chile for 1909:

Department.	Currency.	Gold.
Interior	$35,979,868.26	$5,659,666.66
Foreign Relations	2,284,497.50	2,689,131.66
Justice	8,084,258.18	.....
Public Instruction	21,014,902.64	59,066.66
Treasury	13,643,438.83	18,596,066.63
War	24,053,200.68	1,500,000.00
Marine	13,615,898.00	9,504,853.00
Industry and Public Works	42,891,879.59	31,164,130.12
Total	161,558,943.68	69,172,914.73

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

On December 31, 1907, the Chilean railway system in exploitation, under construction, and planned consisted of lines aggregating 5,868 kilometers (3,646 miles), as follows: In exploitation, 2,558

kilometers (1,590 miles); under construction, 986 kilometers (612 miles), and planned 2,324 kilometers (1,444 miles). During the current year about 9,000,000 *pesos* ($3,285,000) have been invested by the Government in the survey and construction of new railways, leaving approximately 2,000,000 *pesos* ($730,000) of the amount provided for in the budget still available. The sum needed to carry on the construction and survey work of the Government's railways during the remainder of the year, according to a recent official estimate, is 10,000,000 *pesos* ($3,650,000), and a deficiency appropriation of 8,000,000 *pesos* ($2,920,000) will be requested of Congress to meet these expenses in 1908.

LONGITUDINAL RAILWAY.

The Department of Industry and Public Works of Santiago, Chile, will receive bids for the construction of the Ligua to Copiapo section of the Longitudinal Railway, as well as for the branch line of the same railway from Papudo to Copiapo, the bids to be opened in the office of the Assistant Secretary of that Department on February 1, 1909. A guaranty of $50,000 is required of the contractor by the Chilean Government. Full particulars as to plans and other information may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Public Works, Santiago, Chile, or from the legations of Chile in Berlin, London, Washington, and Paris.

The Chilean Government estimates for 1909, now under consideration by Congress, call for an expenditure of $57,238,015 United States gold, against appropriations amounting to $54,829,264 for 1908. Of this, about $10,000,000 is to be devoted to the construction of new railroads and providing new rolling stock.

BASES OF BIDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARICA TO LA PAZ RAILWAY.

Bids for the construction of the Arica to La Paz Railway will be opened in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Public Works at Santiago, Chile, on December 1, 1908. The construction is to begin simultaneously at both ends of the route, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances, and will be completed in five sections, to wit: (a) From Arica to kilometer 85; (b) from kilometer 85 to kilometer 115; (c) from kilometer 115 to the Bolivian frontier; (d) from the Bolivian frontier to kilometer 335, and (e) from kilometer 335 to Alto de La Paz. The bids must specify separately the price of each of the five sections indicated.

Material of all kinds, as well as the machinery, tools, etc., necessary for the construction of the railway, will be admitted free of federal and municipal duties. The bidders shall give the names of the capitalists on whom they depend for the funds with which to carry out

the work of construction. The payment of work done will be made bimonthly, 10 per cent of the amount being withheld as a guaranty of the proper fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

The line will follow the Harding survey from Arica to kilometer 165, and the survey indicated by the bidders from that point to Viacha. The Governments of Chile and Bolivia will cede gratis such Government lands through which the line passes as may be necessary for the construction of the road and its appurtenances, and also the use of such water, not belonging to private parties, as may be necessary, and will aid in every way possible the securing of the land of private parties that may be necessary for construction purposes, through expropriation proceedings, the cost of same to be at the expense of the contractor. The work will be received by the Government in completed sections.

The bids must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit, subject to the order of the Chilean Government, for £50,000, which amount shall be doubled by the successful bidder, making the deposit £100,000. The price of constructing the railway and the time required by the contractor in which to do the work will be especially borne in mind by the Government in awarding the contract.

CENTRAL RAILWAY BETWEEN OSORNO AND PUERTO MONTT.

The length of the section of the Chilean Central Railway between Osorno and Puerto Montt is 78 miles. The line, which will run through a rich but mountainous country, must be completed within the next four years. The construction will cost the Government $4,046,558, of which $212,460 have been paid on work already finished. One of the striking features of the building of this section of the road will be the construction of eighteen steel bridges.

STATUS OF THE COAL MARKET, 1906 AND 1907.

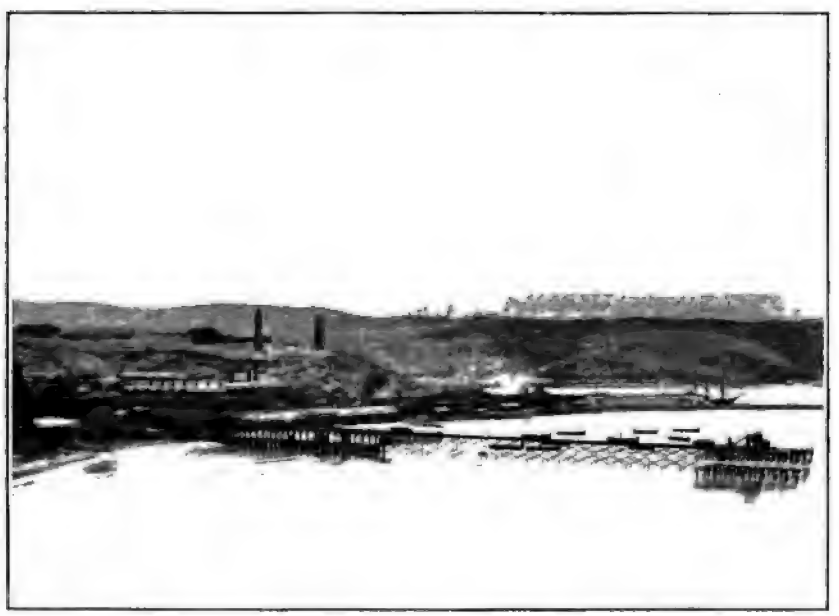
In 1906 and 1907 the imports of coal by Chile were 1,019,834, and 1,489,154 tons, respectively. The consumption of domestic coal aggregated 932,488 tons in 1906 and 832,612 tons in 1907. The total consumption of foreign and domestic coal in the Republic in 1906 and 1907 was 1,952,322 and 2,321,766 tons, respectively. The total imports of foreign coal from 1903 to 1907, inclusive, were 5,308,147 tons, as compared with 3,921,748 tons of native coal consumed in the country during this period, or a total consumption for the five years referred to of 9,229,895 tons, or an excess in the consumption of foreign coal during the five years in question, as compared with the consumption of domestic coal, of 1,386,399 tons. The imports of coke in 1907 were 32,499 tons.

PAYMENT OF EXPORT DUTIES BY DRAFTS ON LONDON.

A Presidential decree of April 10, 1908, authorizes the payment of export duties in the office of the Treasury at Valparaiso in drafts on London, guaranteed to the satisfaction of the custom's administrator, and indorsed to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

Chilean customs receipts in Chilean currency for the first six months of 1908 show revenues from imports to the amount of



LOTA, CHILE.

The town is situated on Arauco Bay. The coal mines near the city produced, in 1903, 300,000 tons of coal. A copper smelter and fire-brick manufactory are located here. On the hill in the left-hand corner of the middle background is the beautiful Cousiño Park.

$39,139,767, and from exports $31,783,922, as against $50,625,821 and $25,433,970 for the two branches of trade in the same period of the previous year.

EXPORTS DURING FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1908.

Chilean exports during first four months of 1908 amounted to $39,172,207. The exports in April, 1908, aggregated a value of $7,816,727, the largest single items consisting of mineral substances valued at $6,711,668, and vegetable substances, $829,574.

FORESTS SUITABLE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP.

The extent of Chilean forests has been conservatively estimated at 1,243,000 square miles, over 2,000,000 acres of which are covered with timber suitable for the production of wood pulp. At the present time the world's supply of wood pulp comes principally from the forests of countries situated in the Northern Hemisphere, such as Norway, Sweden, and Finland in Europe, and the United States and Canada in North America. Chile is the principal country in the Southern Hemisphere, and the only one in South America—the Argentine Republic having no considerable extent of forest lands that could be used for this purpose—with a large forest area covered with timber appropriate for the production of wood pulp. South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand also lack any great area of forest lands that could be successfully used in the development of the wood-pulp industry.

Trees of soft white wood, such as poplar, willow, linden, and acacia, contain the greatest proportion of cellulose, and are desirable for the manufacture of wood pulp. Nevertheless, in the manufacture of this product during the last few years coniferous trees, such as spruce, pine, cypress, and larch, containing a strong fiber more suitable for the requirements of paper used in the daily newspapers, have been preferred. Among the white woods, the flora of Chile has laurel, *coihue*, cinnamon laurel, *maqui*, *arrayan*, etc. The conifers are represented by larch, cypress, *manío*, *auracaria*, and other resinous trees. A large part of the forests of southern Chile consists of these trees.

Recent experiments made with Chilean larch and *coihue* wood in the production of wood pulp showed the product to be equal to the best coniferous pulp manufactured in Canada and Norway. The forests of southern Chile cover at least one-third of the area of the Provinces of Cautin and Llanquihue. The magnificent island of Chiloe is also heavily wooded with forests particularly appropriate for the manufacture of wood pulp.

The only use made of the Chilean forests at present is their exploitation for construction timber. This industry is conducted on a small scale—out of all proportion to the extent of the forests—the timber being used almost entirely for domestic consumption and figuring but slightly as an article of export in the products of Chile. Chilean forests occasionally suffer at certain periods of the year from fierce fires that sometimes prove very destructive to considerable areas of her most desirable woodlands.

When it is borne in mind that 2½ acres of ordinary size forest trees in northern Europe produce at least 50 tons of wood pulp

worth $45 a ton, a faint idea is obtained of the enormous wealth of this product now lying dormant and untouched in the forests of southern Chile.

IRRIGATION IN NORTHERN CHILE.

Mr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, United States Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, in a report dated June 10, informs the Department of State of the United States that a project is under consideration in northern Chile for irrigation by means of artesian wells in that region. The *Empresa de Tracción y Alumbrados Elèctricos* of Santiago is installing a 22,000-horsepower hydraulic electric power plant at La Florida.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The Chilean law now in force bearing on registration of trade-marks contains the following regulations:

1. A register is open for the registration of trade and commercial marks, both national and foreign.

2. The name "trade-mark" is used to designate the marks placed by the manufacturers or producers on manufactured articles, either Chilean or foreign, while the name "commerical mark" designates the mark placed on the articles by the merchant who sells them.

3. Proper names, emblems, or any other signs adopted by a manufacturer or merchant to distinguish the article he makes or sells, will be considered as trade or commercial marks. In addition, they must carry the inscription "Marca de Fabrica," or the initials "M. de F.," or "Marca Commercial" (M. C.).

4. The name given a country estate, foundry, factory, or mill shall be the exclusive property of the owner of the said estate, foundry, factory, or mill.

5. The person registering a trade or commercial mark has the sole right to use the same.

6. Transfers of marks, or permission that may be given to others to use said marks, must be noted in the register and advertised for ten days in the newspapers.

7. Registration must be renewed after ten years, otherwise it becomes void.

8. The register referred to will be opened in the office of the National Agricultural Society, under the direction of the president of the society and a delegate named by the council, who must be a member of the board of directors of the society.

9. The entry in the register must state the day and hour in which the entry is made; the name of the proprietor, his name and domicile; the name of the place where the factory is established; the class of goods or commerce designated by the mark, and a facsimile of the mark. To this must be added the number of the order that corresponds to the mark deposited, and any other data that may be thought necessary. Both the register and the copy thereof given to the interested party must be signed by the president of the agricultural society or his deputy, by the interested party, and two witnesses.

10. A fee of 12 *pesos* will be paid to the society for the entry of a trade-mark, 3 *pesos* for a commercial mark, and 1 *peso* for an authenticated copy of the inscription.

11. Any person falsifying or making fraudulent use of a trade or commercial mark spoken of in the present law will be subject to the penalties prescribed by the penal code.

12. Articles bearing false marks will be confiscated for the benefit of the injured party, while the instruments of falsification will be destroyed.

13. A list of the marks registered will be published in August of each year.

SCHEDULE OF TARIFF CHANGES.

Recent tariff changes in Chile are covered by the law of December 16, 1907, whereby the President of the Republic was authorized to reduce progressively the duty on articles made of linen and woolen cloth and of tricot; galvanized corrugated iron; portable houses; shoes of all kinds, excepting those of less than 15 centimeters, or 5.85 inches in length, or those made of rubber; and on sugar of all grades. This law was put in force by a decree of the President dated March 21, 1908, making the following changes:

Articles.	Old duty.	Jan. 1, 1909.	July 1, 1909.
	Per cent ad val.	*Per cent ad val.*	*Per cent ad val.*
Galvanized corrugated iron	35	30	25
Articles made of linen and woolen cloth, and tricot	35	30	25
Portable houses worth less than 15,000 pesos Chile gold, or $5,475 United States currency	35	30	25
Shoes over 15 centimeters or 5.85 inches in length, or not made of rubber	60	55	50

The duty on shoes will be further reduced to 45 per cent ad valorem on January 1, 1910; to 40 per cent on July 1, 1910, and to 35 per cent on January 1, 1911.

REDUCTIONS OF DUTY ON SUGAR.

By the same decree the duty on sugar is to be gradually reduced, as indicated in the following table, the amounts being in United States currency per 100 kilos (220 pounds):

Description.	Tariff of 1907.	After July 1, 1908.	After Jan. 1, 1909.
Refined	$4.87	$3.50	$3.29
White, granulated or pulverized	3.80	2.19	.....
Unclarified, granulated or muscovado	2.73	1.33	.....
Raw	2.40	1.20	.....

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ad valorem duties are levied in Chile not on the basis of the actual value of the imported article, but according to the value fixed in the tariff of values. The new tariff of values promulgated in 1908 reduces the valuation of boots and shoes, thus indirectly causing a reduction in the amount of duty to be levied on these articles.

The following table covers the new and old values in terms of United States currency, with the rate of duty collected on the basis of those values:

Tariff No.		Description.	Value per dozen.		Ad valorem duty.
1903.	1908.		1903.	1908.	
					Per cent.
84	96	Boots and shoes of leather and other materials, except silk, for children, less than 15 centimeters	$8.76	$6.57	25
85	97	Same, with silk	17.52	13.14	25
87	98	Boots and shoes of leather and other materials, except silk, for boys	17.52	13.14	60
87	99	Same, with silk	26.28	21.90	60
88	100	Boots of leather and other materials, except silk, for women and girls	35.04	26.28	60
89	101	Same, with silk	43.80	35.04	60
90	102	Boots of leather of all classes, with top not more than 45 centimeters	73.00	65.70	60
91	103	Same, exceeding 45 centimeters	146.00	109.50	60
92	.....	Shoes of leather or other materials, except silk, for children, less than 15 centimeters	5.47	.....	25
93	.....	Same, containing silk	13.14	.....	25
94	.....	As No. 92, for children	10.95	.....	60
95	.....	Same, with silk	21.90	.....	60
96	104	Gaiters, of leather or leather and other material, except silk, for women and girls	26.28	21.90	60
97	105	Same, with silk	35.04	30.66	60
98	106	As No. 96, ordinary, for men and boys	52.56	35.04	60
.....	107	Same, high grade	.....	.....	60
	108	Gaiters and shoes of wool or mixed with cheaper material, with or without pieces of leather, for the sick and aged	.....	19.17	60
	109	Leather sandals, for boys	.....	8.76	60
99	110	Slippers of stamped cloth, plush, velvet, for men and women (no leather)	5.47	6.57	60
100	111	Same, with leather	9.12	8.76	60
			Kilo.	*Kilo.*	
101	112	Shoes and gaiters of any material, for games	2.92	2.92	60
102	113	Shoes or slippers of vegetable material, soles of hemp, jute, straw, etc	.51	.73	60
103	114	Of rubber	1.46	1.46	25
104	115	Wooden shoes	3.28	3.28	60
105	116	Shoes with wooden soles	5.47	6.56	60
106	117	Leather clogs, with soles of leather	21.90	21.90	60

It will be noted that there are several classes in the old tariff of values that do not appear in the new tariff in the same form, but the duty on cattle from the Argentine Republic has been suspended for a period of two years by an act of the Chilean Congress which took effect December 16, 1907.

CHARGES ON UNCLAIMED POSTAL PACKAGES.

From May 15, 1908, the charges payable on unclaimed postal packages in Chilean offices are fixed by the Director-General of Posts in accordance with the following regulations:

Foreign postal packets must be withdrawn from the post-office within seven days after notice of arrival, which will be published in the newspapers or sent by the postal authorities to the interested party. Those not retired in the time mentioned will be charged 20 *centavos* (100 *centavos* = $1 Chilean) for the first four days after the period mentioned and 20 *centavos* for each succeeding day. This fee must be paid in postage stamps in accordance with the directions of the director-general.

It is desired to apply this fee at present only to the packages entered at Valparaiso, Santiago, Concepcion and Iquique, and it will be perceived, after seven days have passed from the date of the act of valuation. The amount of storage charges due will be collected in stamps, which will be placed on the original act of valuation and canceled.

This fee will apply until twenty days have passed, counting from the eighth day following the valuation, as will be seen from the following table:

Day after notice.	Fee.	Day after notice.	Fee.
Eighth	$[illegible]	Fifteenth	$1.00
Ninth	[illegible]	Sixteenth	1.20
Tenth	[illegible]	Seventeenth	1.40
Eleventh	[illegible]	Eighteenth	1.60
Twelfth	[illegible]	Nineteenth	1.80
Thirteenth	[illegible]	Twentieth	2.00
Fourteenth	[illegible]		

After twenty days the packet will be considered as unclaimed and this office will be notified in order that the sender of the packet may be informed.

COLOMBIA

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1908.

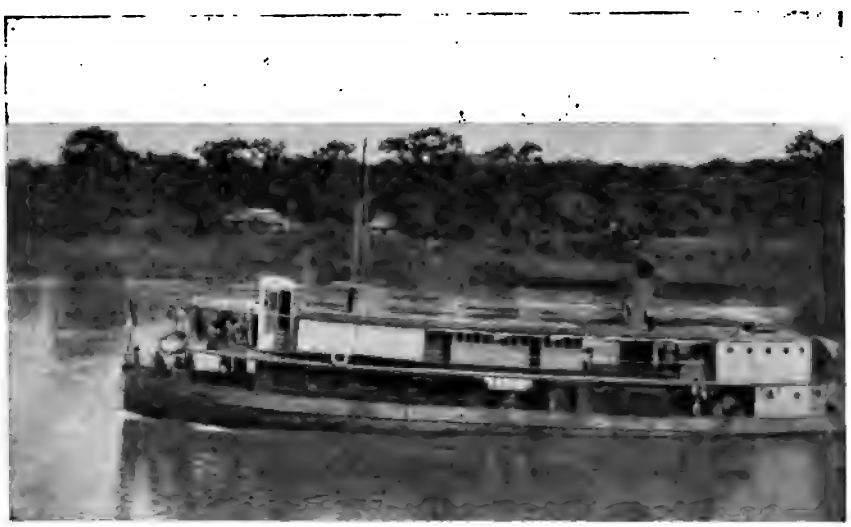
The foreign commerce of Colombia in May, 1908, consisted of merchandise weighing [illegible] pounds, valued at $[illegible]. The exports amounted to [illegible] pounds, [illegible] at $[illegible], while the imports aggregated [illegible] pounds, valued at $1,246,401, or an excess in value of exports over imports of $[illegible].

VALUABLE TIMBER RESOURCES AND USE OF THE CARTAGENA CANAL.

United States Consul Isaac A. Manning reports from Cartagena that a number of Americans and others have recently been examining the forests on the banks of the Magdalena River in Colombia with a view to their exploitation for export. Concerning the timber and the availability of the Cartagena canal for its transport, the consul says that large bodies of most excellent timber, carrying, in addition to Spanish cedar and mahogany of the finest quality, many other valuable trees of beautiful grain, have been discovered, and a great deal of the timber is of easy access to the Magdalena River. One of the main questions is the possible delivery of this timber at the seashore, as the delta proper of the Magdalena offers no facility therefor. Examination has recently been made of the "dique" by an English gen-

tleman who has several options on a large tract of this timber, and he declares that it is possible to float or raft logs through it for at least eight months of the year.

This dique, which draws its main water supply from the Magdalena River at Calamar, is almost a hundred miles long and quite tortuous for part of its distance, and is very much overgrown with wild hyacinth; but recently the Condor, a screw steamer forced its way the full length of the dique, and demonstrated that the waterway is open. The English gentleman referred to recently came through the dique and states that in his opinion logs can be easily handled therein for at least half the year, and usually eight months.



STEAMER "DIEGO MARTINEZ" ON THE ATRATO RIVER, COLOMBIA.

The Atrato empties into the Caribbean Sea through the Gulf of Darien. Nine-tenths of its entire length of approximately 350 miles is navigable for boats drawing two feet of water. It traverses an extremely fertile section of country, rich in vegetable ivory, nuts, and cabinet woods, but still largely undeveloped. The river bed contains gold, and a number of dredges have been installed by American capitalists.

At periods when the dique might be closed to navigation, logs could be loaded on the cars at Calamar or at Barranquilla, and thus taken alongside ship without delay.

To make navigation of the dique feasible for steamers the entire year would without a doubt be an expensive proposition, according to an American engineer who recently examined it with that end in view, but it would seem that to float logs through would not be difficult. If proved feasible, it will open up great bodies of valuable timber in the interior valleys of Colombia. There is said to be a fair current through the dique during the six or eight months of high water when logs would float without much attention. At the other

seasons, i. e., of low water, it is believed that they could be towed through.

The dique empties into a deep gulf opening into the sea about 7 miles south of Cartagena Bay. This gulf is protected and at almost any season ships could lie near the mouth of the canal or dique to load logs.

QUARTZ AND PLACER CLAIMS TAKEN UP.

Official Colombian reports show that there have been filings on 589 mines of placer and quartz in the Department of Narino and 5,950 in Antioquia, of which latter titles to 1,183 have been granted.

During the month of December, 1907, filings were made on 37 quartz prospects and 18 placer claims in Narino. In Antioquia 52 quartz veins and 22 placer claims were filed on from September to December. This shows that some prospecting is being done, but indicates that the work of mine discovery is not being carried on rapidly. These are very rich mineral districts, and are worthy of more general attention from miners with capital.

EMERALD MINES.

The emerald mines at Muzo, State of Boyaca, Colombia, belong to the Government, and have been exploited for three centuries. They are leased to mining companies for periods of five years. The rental of these mines forty years ago was 70,000 *francs* ($14,000) annually. In 1894 an English mining syndicate leased them at the rate of 150,000 *francs* ($30,000) per year, plus a bonus of 2,000,000 *francs* ($400,000). The Government now exploits the mines through a Colombian company, and the annual revenue produced therefrom is 4,000,000 *francs* ($800,000), approximately.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.

An Executive decree of January 16, 1908, provides, commencing with the present scholastic year, for elementary instruction in hygiene, physiology, and physical culture in the public schools of Colombia, including colleges, manual training schools, and other institutions supported by the Government. Two text-books have been adopted, one entitled "Elementary Treatise on Hygiene and the Principles of Physiology," by Dr. PABLO GARCIA MEDINA, and "Physical and Social Education," by Gen. ENRIQUE ARBOLEDA C.

COSTA RICA

IMPORTS DURING FIRST HALF OF 1908.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of July 14, 1908, publishes the following table, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of Costa Rica, showing the imports of the Republic by countries from January to June, 1908, inclusive, not including the imports of merchandise during that period by parcels post:

United States	$1,324,565
Germany	392,999
Great Britain	574,239
Spain	78,815
France	200,339
Italy	64,264
Belgium	41,015
Latin America	53,814
Other nations	2,009
Nicaraguan frontier (cattle, horses, and mules)	23,387
Total	2,755,446

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A decree of the Congress of Costa Rica, promulgated July 16, 1908, provides for the payment of a monthly subsidy of 500 *colones* ($232.50) to the municipality of the central canton of the Province of Alajuela, for the founding and support of industrial schools that will give instruction in the manufacture of all kinds of woven fabrics.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON REFINED PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

In accordance with a decree of July 18, 1908, on and after September 15, 1908, the duties on refined petroleum and carbide of calcium imported into Costa Rica will be $0.076725 and $0.0279 per kilo (2.2046 pounds) gross weight, respectively, instead of the former rates of $0.16275 and $0.0651, respectively.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH JAMAICA.

A postal convention ad referendum with Jamaica was signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, June 25, 1908, by the representatives of Great Britain and Costa Rica, and was approved by President González Víquez on August 4 of the same year. The exchange of postal money orders is the principal feature of the convention.

FREE ENTRY OF CERTAIN ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Costa Rica, under date of July 11, 1908, publishes a legislative decree declaring the importation of the materials and supplies enumerated in Clause XXXI of the contract of November 20, 1905, between the municipality of San Jose and the Costa Rica Electric Light and Traction Company (Limited), free of customs, wharfage, consular, and theater duties.

FREE EXPORTATION OF TIMBER FROM PUNTARENAS.

From July 8 to December 31, 1909, the exportation of timber through the port of Puntarenas, or any other port of Costa Rica

CATHEDRAL IN SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA.

About 1750 a small church was erected in "La Villita," and called "San Jose." Since then "La Villita" has become the city of San Jose, and the small church transformed into a Cathedral. San Jose contains many fine church edifices, but the Cathedral stands preeminent for its elegance and symmetry.

that may be established on the Pacific coast, is free from the present export duty.

THE INTRODUCTION OF SPANISH IMMIGRANTS.

The Government of Costa Rica has granted a concession to José Trepat y Galán, a Spanish subject, authorizing him to bring into the Republic within the next four years 100 families of Spanish im-

migrants at the rate of 25 families per year. These colonists must embark from Spain at one time, in groups of 25, during the months of November to March, and come direct to Limon, and the first group shall arrive in Costa Rica not later than April, 1909. The colonists must be agriculturists, and will be sent from Limon to the colony in the interior at the expense of the Government of Costa Rica. This contract, which was celebrated on August 1, 1908, is subject to the approval of the Congress.

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1908–9.

The budget of the Republic of Cuba for 1908–9 shows the estimated receipts and expenditures to be $29,415,163.44 and $24,285,303, respectively, or an excess of the former over the latter of $5,129,860.44. The items which make up the budget are as follows:

Estimated revenues.

Customs duties	$24,245,705.26
Consular fees	381,186.19
Department of Communications (postal and telegraph service)	860,872.38
Internal revenue	778,800.00
Proceeds from Government property and fees	309,000.00
Various sources	958,415.30
Excess of receipts from the loan tax, interest, and other expenses caused by the $35,000,000 Government loan having been deducted	1,881,184.31
	29,415,163.44

Estimated expenditures.

Legislative Department—Provisional Government	$131,610.00
Department of State and Justice	730,179.89
Department of Government	10,877,706.01
Department of Finance	3,431,900.10
Department of Public Instruction	4,275,794.00
Department of Public Works	3,257,878.00
Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce	291,140.00
Department of Justice	1,289,095.00
	24,285,303.00

The increase in the amount of the present budget over that of the one for the previous fiscal year is $975,763.13, due largely to the increase in the expenses for sanitation, that branch of the public service having been taken over by the Government

THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.

This imposing edifice was erected in 1724 by the Jesuits for use as a college, and became the Cathedral in 1789.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT HAVANA, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

Customs receipts at Havana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, are stated at $18,811,730.80, as compared with $18,674,975.41 in the preceding year.

For the first six months of 1908—January to June—total receipts at the port aggregated $8,638,390.56, against $9,831,697.88 in the corresponding period of 1907.

SHIPMENTS OF PINEAPPLES.

The exceptionally fine quality of the Cuban pineapple has greatly increased the demand for this fruit abroad, the growth of the shipments being shown by the fact that in the first six months of 1908 the number sent abroad through the port of Havana was 942,747, against 620,604 in the same period of 1907.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN IRON COMPANY.

On July 28 publication was made in the Cuban "*Gaceta Oficial*" of authorization granted to Mr. JENNINGS S. COX, in his capacity as representative of the Spanish-American Iron Company, to construct 30 sheds and 6 wharves on the maritime zone of Cajimaya Key, Bay of Nipe, for the private use of said company.

As security for the work undertaken, the company is to deposit in the treasury of the fiscal zone of the Province of Oriente a sum equal to 1 per cent of the amount of the estimated cost of the works, which sum shall be returned when the value of finished work shall represent one-third of the specified sum.

The Spanish-American Iron Company now has about 1,000 men engaged in the construction of its railway and harbor and its mechanical and mining appliances. The work of deepening the harbor is nearly completed of the 14-mile railroad line from the mountains to the coast, the entire extent is graded, 11 miles of track laid, and bridges are in course of construction. The steel buildings for power plant, machine shop, etc., and the dwellings and offices are being built. The appliances for loading the ore into the ships and for handling the coal are under construction and the furnaces for drying out the ore have been contracted for, while part of the railroad equipment has been delivered.

The total expenditures for the development of the industry are estimated at about $4,500,000, the capital stock being owned by the Pennsylvania Steel Company of the United States.

The quantity of ore calculated for these Mayari deposits amounts to 600,000,000 tons.

A MONUMENT TO MARTI.

The bronze monument to be erected in Cuba to the memory of José Marti, the Cuban patriot, has been delivered in Rome by the sculptor, Sig. Salvatore Buemi, to the Cuban Minister to the United States, Sr. Don Gonzalo de Quesda. The monument, for which the Government of Cuba appropriated $26,000, will measure, when erected on its pedestal, about 21 feet in height. At the ceremony of the formal delivery of the monument, besides the Minister and other Cuban officials, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Italy and other prominent Italian officials were also present.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL STATISTICS.

The Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of Cuba in a report answering inquiries made by the International Institute of Italy, summarizes the statistics of cultivation, commerce, and cost of agricultural products, whether vegetable or animal. It is stated that the two principal Cuban cultures are sugar and tobacco, the climate and soil being especially favorable.

Cane growing covers 7½ per cent of the total area of the six producing provinces, while the percentage of each province devoted to sugar is as follows: Pinar del Rio, 2 per cent; Havana, 6 per cent; Matanzas, 20 per cent; Santa Clara, 12 per cent; Camaguey, 2 per cent, and Oriente, 4 per cent.

The cane is a perennial plant whose underground roots sprout again after the first cutting, which operation is similar to pruning. The producing life of a cane field varies according to the fertility of the soil and the thickness of its top soil. In general, all deep argillaceous-limestone soils, not very compact, and rich in organic matter, can produce for four or five cuttings, the average yield being 60,000 arrobas of 25½ pounds each.

The average cost of preparing the soil, planting, and cultivating for five years may be estimated at $2,568 per caballeria (33⅓ acres), while harvesting and transportation cost $3,970, making a total of $6,538 Spanish gold. Thus the 60,000 arrobas are delivered at the cane mill at a cost of $2.17 per 100 arrobas.

Tobacco in 1906 occupied nearly 2,000 caballerias, or about 67,100 acres, representing 1.398 per cent of the cultivable area, amounting to 1,000,920 hectares, or 2,502,300 acres.

Pinar del Rio Province, which has the soil best adapted to tobacco growing, devotes 13,474 hectares to its culture, Matanzas ranking next with 13,013 hectares, and certain sections of Santa Clara and Oriente Provinces yield good quality. The expenses of plowing, cultivation, nurseries, planting or sowing, and harvesting vary constantly, but taking Pinar del Rio plantations as a basis, the cost is as high as $7,940 per caballeria.

PARK OF THE INDIAN WOMAN, HAVANA, CUBA.

This beautiful promenade, connecting the new with the old city, receives its name from the fountain in the foreground.

Other cultivable plants grown on a smaller scale than the two mentioned are bananas, pineapples, coffee, corn, hemp, oranges, sweet potatoes, etc. The average value in round numbers of exports of agricultural products during the six fiscal years from 1900 to 1905 were: Raw and refined sugar, $38,000,000; leaf tobacco, $12,000,000; fruits, $2,000,000; grains and vegetables, $600,000. Of these exports, the United States took 84.9 per cent; England, 6.2; Germany, 3.7; France, 1.2; other American countries, 1.8; Spain, 1.0; other European countries, 0.6, and other countries, general, 0.7 per cent.

The growing of cacao is on the increase, an advance of about 50 per cent being estimated in the production since the season of 1901–2, when the output was 3,121,100 pounds from Oriente Province, the center of production, with 796,050 trees on 1,033 plantations. Experimental sowing has been made of Guayaquil and Trinidad seeds as well as those known as San Carlos de Costa Rica, the latter giving the best results.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following suggestions regarding the sale of certain articles of American manufacture in the Dominican Republic are made by the Vice-Consul of the United States at Puerto Plata:

Household and office furniture is generally imported from the United States. However, considerable willow furniture comes from Vienna. Refrigerators are brought from the United States, but their sale has not been pushed. There is no need of heating apparatus here. The people cook with small charcoal stoves. Each stove holds one pot. If a bright traveling agent would come and introduce wood-burning ranges, teaching the people how to use them, it would be possible to sell quite a number.

Iron beds and springs are imported from the United States, Germany, and England. There is a good trade in them. Such articles as bath tubs, lavatories, kitchen sinks, and soil pipe are not generally used, but there is a good field here if properly introduced.

Agricultural implements are generally brought from the United States, with the exception of machetes and some hoes coming from Europe. Sawmills and woodworking machinery could also be sold here in a limited quantity. Boilers, engines, and tanks are imported in small numbers. For mining and sugar-cane cars there is a very small demand. Corrugated iron is used here for roofing, but it comes from Egnland and Germany. The sizes of sheets used are 6 by 2½ feet and 3 by 2½ feet. The first weight mentioned runs 7 sheets to

a hundredweight and the small size 18 and 20 sheets to a hundredweight. Cornices, metal shingles, and steel ceilings, not now known here, could be introduced. Saddlery hardware should be a good article for import. Proprietary medicines and pharmaceutical preparations are imported in considerable quantities. Bituminous coal is only imported by the Central Dominican Railroad.

The declared value of imports through this port for 1907 was $1,617,651 and the value of exports $2,072,631. All catalogues sent to this country should be in Spanish. Orders of the merchants here are sent through New York commission merchants.

ECONOMIC STATUS IN 1908.

As a result of observations made during a recent tour in the Dominican Republic by an official of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the United States it is stated that a flourishing condition of business prevails throughout the country. The customs receipts are satisfactory, and cacao is regarded as the coming crop of the Republic. The exports of this product for the year 1907 were $2,988,453, while for the first half of the year 1908 the value was $2,778,913; this notwithstanding a decrease of 25 per cent in the value of the bean, the export by weight being in fact greater for the first half of the current year than for the whole of the year 1907. Of sugar, which is the next crop in importance, there were exports in the year 1907 to the value of $2,099,679, whereas in the first half of the year 1908 the value of the export was $2,394,997, there being for the first half of 1908 a slight increase in quantity and a considerable increase in value over the entire year 1907. The indications are that the tobacco crop of 1908 will not be so good as in the preceding year.

There is a condition of perfect tranquillity throughout the Republic, the continuance of which will doubtless greatly increase the prosperity of the country.

ECUADOR

COMMERCE WITH SAN FRANCISCO.

The commerce of Ecuador with the port of San Francisco in 1907 amounted to $594,270, consisting of exports from Ecuador to San Francisco to the value of $360,188, and imports by Ecuador from the latter place aggregating $234,082. The principal articles exported by Ecuador to the United States were cacao, coffee, hats, and gold, while the exports from the United States to Ecuador were made up chiefly of flour, wine, rope, machinery, codfish and salmon, sugar, brooms, and lumber.

STATUE OF BOLIVAR, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

Guayaquil, the Capital of the Province of Guayas, is the most important commercial city in Ecuador. Although it is the westernmost city in South America, it lies in the same longitude as Washington, and is only two degrees below the Equator. The Statue of Bolivar in the Main Plaza was unveiled on July 24, 1889.

GUATEMALA

MODIFICATION OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

An Executive decree of June 21, 1908, fixes the proportion of import duties collectible in gold on merchandise removed from the custom-houses of Guatemala on and after August 20, 1908, at 50 per cent, payable in cash in American gold coin, or in approved drafts representative of said coin. Cotton yarn for the manufacture of fabrics, agricultural implements, flour, wheat, and salt meats are subject to the payment of only 30 per cent of their respective import duties in American gold coin.

COMMERCE WITH NEW ORLEANS IN 1907.

In 1907 there were 480 consular invoices, representing merchandise exported to the value of $430,980.26, issued by the Consul of Guatemala in New Orleans. During the year mentioned several small trial consignments of coffee were forwarded from Guatemalan ports to New Orleans, and better prices were obtained for these shipments than could have been realized for the same grade of coffee in San Francisco, New York, or Europe. Emigration to Guatemala, through New Orleans, is increasing yearly, and consists of a desirable class of emigrants. The emigration of capable artisans is preferred and encouraged. The quarantine regulations, effective from April 1 to October 31 of each year, are a great hindrance to the commerce be-

CITY HALL, QUEZALTENANGO, GUATEMALA.

Quezaltenango, a center for the manufacture of cotton, linen, and woolen fabrics, is 70 miles from the Capital, Guatemala City, and has a population of about 25,000. Interesting antiquities are found in the vicinity.

tween New Orleans and Puerto Barrios, and especially in regard to the passenger traffic, which is active in winter, but diminishes very considerably during the quarantine months. The quarantine regulations are now entirely under the control of the Federal authorities, and the inconveniences to trade and travel have been reduced to a minimum.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON BY THE MUNICIPALITIES.

With the object of increasing the production of cotton in the Republic, the President of Guatemala issued a decree on July 1, 1908, making the cultivation of at least 16 *cuerdas*, 25 yards square each, of cotton compulsory on the municipalities whose soil and climate are

SCENE ON A SMALL STREAM IN PICTURESQUE GUATEMALA.

suitable to the raising of this plant. The municipalities that cultivate more than the prescribed area are entitled to a bounty of $40 for each additional extent of 5 *cuerdas* brought under proper cultivation. Vagrants, and persons sentenced to servitude on public works, may be employed by the municipalities in the cultivation of this cotton. The proceeds obtained from the sale of the cotton are to be inverted in public works within the jurisdiction of the municipalities.

PROPOSED RAILROAD TO QUEZALTENANGO.

On June 16, 1908, the President of Guatemala, Señor MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, established by an executive decree a commission of engineers to select and definitely survey a railroad to connect Quezaltenange in the western part of the country with the present railroad system of the Republic.

HAITI

RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

A short account of the agricultural and mining resources of Haiti, as detailed in the valuable book prepared by the Minister of that Republic of the United States, M. J. N. LÉGER, is published below, indicative of the wealth of that country.

When, after a long and tedious voyage the particulars of which are too well known to be repeated here, Christopher Columbus discovered the Island of Haiti on January 6, 1492, the great navigator had no idea that he was giving the industrial and commercial world an island which acted as the precursor of the richer discovery of the American Continent.

It was only on his subsequent trips to the island that he was able to appreciate its luxuriant vegetation and foresee its agricultural possibilities, while of the mineral riches he was convinced by the abundance of gold of which the natives (whom he called Indians) were possessed.

Owing to its agricultural and trade activity this island has since then become one of the most fertile of the Antilles, although it is rather backward as regards manufactures.

The Republic, which occupies about a third of the Island, the other two-thirds composing the Republic of San Domingo, has an area of 1,733 square leagues; the climate is hot but tempered by the sea

breezes, and its geographical situation in the center of the Antilles at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico places it in an enviable position.

According to the last census taken it has a population of about 2,000,000 inhabitants, and a peculiarity of the country is the absence of dangerous animals or poisonous insects.

Almost all vegetables are grown and fruit-bearing trees are numerous, among which are guava, mango, sapote, apple, apricot, orange, alligator pear, chestnut, etc. Special attention is given to the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, cotton, indigo, cacao, tobacco, bananas, and dyewood. Mahogany and other precious trees are also found.

A distinguished writer says: "Haiti repays a hundredfold whatever it receives; a very small effort is sufficient to draw its riches; thrown on the ground, seeds will grow and fructify."

Prospectors in the interior of the island have made encouraging discoveries and brought samples of rich minerals. They have found iron, copper, platinum, iridosmium, manganese, ocher, coal, gypsum, cinnabar, petroleum, gold, and silver.

Although some of these deposits are under exploitation, there are still in this land, so near the United States, magnificent opportunities for the investment of capital which would surely give good returns in a short time.

HONDURAS

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

On March 24, 1908, a postal convention was celebrated in the City of Mexico between Mexico and Honduras. This convention was ratified by the Congress of Honduras on May 27, 1908, and promulgated by the President of that Republic on May 29 of the same year. The convention permits the exchange of postal parcels weighing up to 5 kilos (11 pounds), but no package shall exceed 66 by 70 centimeters (25 x 27½ inches), or be more than 120 centimeters (47 inches) in circumference. Packages, sacks, baskets, and boxes of these dimensions may be sent through the mails of the two countries upon the payment of 10 centavos (5 cents) per 500 grams (7.716 grains) or fraction thereof. Each package must be accompanied by a customs declaration. The post-offices specified for the exchange of parcels are Amapala in Honduras, and Salina Cruz and Manzanillo in Mexico.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM AMAPALA, FIRST HALF OF 1908.

The United States Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, reports that during the six months, January to June of 1908, exports from Amapala to the United States aggregated $252,276.47.

Gold and silver formed the bulk of the shipments in the following values: Silver bullion, $44,207.82; silver concentrates, $54,618.67;

SORTING GOLD ORE IN HONDURAS.

Gold-bearing ore is found in many parts of the country, and placer mining along the rivers of the Atlantic Coast has been carried on for many years.

silver (cyanide precipitates), $98,445.26; gold bullion, $31,240.52; gold concentrates, $41,026.57; gold (cyanide precipitates), $72,906.08.

NATURALIZATION CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The naturalization convention celebrated by the representatives of the Governments of Honduras and of the United States at Tegucigalpa on June 23, 1908, has been approved by the President of Honduras and referred by him to the National Congress for ratification.

LEASE AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY.

The National Railway of Honduras, from Puerto Cortes to Pimienta, has been leased by the Government to WASHINGTON S. VALEN-

TINE, to be reconstructed and operated by him for a period of twelve years, with the privilege at the expiration of that time of extending the lease for periods of six years, if mutually satisfactory to the parties in interest and provided the total extension of time does not cover a longer period than eighteen years. The lessee agrees to reconstruct the present line, to build at least 25 miles of branch roads into the adjacent banana country, and to pay to the Government during the first four years of the contract 25,000 *pesos* ($10,000) per annum. After the expiration of four years the annual payment of the lessee to the Government is to be 30,000 *pesos* ($12,000), and for the next period of four years 40,000 *pesos* ($16,000) per annum. If the contract is further extended, the payments of the lessee per annum to the Government will be increased in accordance with the terms of the agreement. It is estimated that in order to put the railway in condition for exploitation at least 500,000 *pesos* ($200,000) will have to be expended.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF CHICLE.

The Government of Honduras has granted a concession to Gen. E. J. HERRERA for the exploitation of chicle gum, extracted from the "*níspero*," or medlar tree, found on Government lands in the Departments of Colon, Atlántida, Cortés, Santa Bárbara, Olancho, and Yoro, for a period of ten years from June 18, 1909. The Government agrees to place no export duty on the chicle extracted by the concessionaire during the life of the concession, forbids the destruction of the trees, and requires a payment into the Federal Treasury of 6 cents, silver (0.2448 gold) for each kilo (2.2046 pounds) extracted in accordance with the provisions of the concession.

CONCESSION TO RAISE BANANAS AND OTHER TROPICAL FRUITS.

Under date of June 25, 1908, the Government of Honduras granted to WILLIAM H. COE, of New York, public lands not to exceed 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres) for the establishment of a plantation for the cultivation of bananas and other tropical fruits. The land may be selected in the vicinity of the Ulua River or its tributaries or, if suitable land can not be found there, it may be chosen in alternate lots of 1,000 hectares (2,471 acres) in the neighborhood of any of the other rivers of the Republic flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. The survey will be commenced by the Government engineer, at the expense of the concessionaire, within six months from the date of the concession, and must be terminated within a year. After the first three years the concessionaire agrees to pay to the Government 25 cents, silver ($0.102, gold), annually per hectare (2.471 acres), or to buy the lands at the price fixed by law for Government lands. At the

expiration of twenty years, should the concessionaire not purchase the lands in the meantime, they will revert to the Government. The Government permits the free importation of supplies by the concessionaire, and the latter agrees to have 1,000 hectares (2,471 acres) under cultivation within fifteen months from the date of the concession, and to cultivate at least 2,000 hectares (4,942 acres) in each subsequent year.

MEXICO

FOREIGN TRADE, ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1907-8.

In the eleven months ending with May, of the fiscal year 1907–8, import valuations of Mexico figure for 207,463,492 *pesos* ($103,732,000), a decline as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year of 2,716,484 *pesos* ($1,308,000).

Export values are given as 222,393,066 *pesos* ($111,196,000), the decrease as compared with the first eleven months of 1906–7 being 5,678,706 *pesos* ($2,839,000).

The only items of import showing a significant advance in 1907–8 are textiles and manufactures, of which over $14,000,000 worth were received as compared with something more than $11,000,000 worth in 1906–7.

Receipts of merchandise from Germany, Great Britain, and France advanced notably, and slight increases are noted in imports from the countries of South and Central America. On the other hand, sales on the part of the United States declined to the extent of $11,000,000.

Germany and France increased their purchases of Mexican products to the extent of $1,500,000 and $1,658,000, respectively, while shipments to the United States fell off to the extent of $2,643,000.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JUNE, 1908.

Mexican customs receipts for the month of June, 1908, are officially reported at 3,390,564.55 *pesos* (approximately $1,685,000 gold), showing a loss as compared with the same month of the preceding year of 1,628,000.58 *pesos* ($814,000 gold).

In the month's total valuation, 3,356,339.21 *pesos* ($1,678,000) represent import and the remainder exports, while in June, 1907, customs receipts from imports were valued at 4,943,863.63 *pesos* ($2,476,900 gold), and 74,701.50 *pesos* ($37,350 gold) the exports.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS DURING FIRST HALF OF 1908.

From January 1 to June 30, inclusive, 1908, there were 831 transfers of public lands in Mexico, covering an area of 366,562 hectares (905,775 acres), for which the Government received 175,392 *pesos* ($87,696 gold).

ENGLISH CHURCH AND SCHOOL, PACHUCA, MEXICO.

This school has an average enrollment of about 500 pupils, and some of its graduates enter the normal schools of Pueblo and Mexico City. Its faculty, which is very efficient, is composed of both native and foreign professors.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1907-8.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Mexico for the fiscal year 1907–8, that is to say, from July, 1907, to June, 1908, inclusive, consisting of import and export duties and port charges, aggregated $27,122,539, an amount exceeding that estimated in the budget by more than $4,000,000.

COINAGE FROM MAY, 1905, TO JUNE, 1908.

The Exchange and Monetary Commission of the Republic of Mexico has prepared a report showing that the total coinage of the nation from May 1, 1905, to June 30, 1908, inclusive, amounted to $59,782,590, made up of the following coins:

Gold	$40,813,250
Silver	18,100,272
Niquel	400,864
Copper	468,204
Total	59,782,590

The stock of gold, silver dollars, fractional domestic coin, and foreign coins in the possession of the Commission on June 30, 1908, was $4,665,959. The fractional silver and copper coins of the old issue retired from circulation from May 1, 1905, to June 30, 1908, amounted to $5,137,224 and $125,576, respectively.

MARKET FOR STEEL RAILS.

United States Consul-General BENJAMIN H. RIDGELY reports from Mexico City that one of the first material and somewhat startling results of the change in the Mexican tariff on steel and iron, which was to take effect on August 16, is the authoritative announcement that the National Railway Lines of Mexico have placed an order for 20,000 tons of new steel rails with the steel company at Monterey, Mexico. The big steel plant in question is reported to have been very short of profitable work, but this order alone means that it will be kept busy at least two years. It is intimated that the price paid was 60 or 65 *pesos* Mexican currency (from $30 to $32.50 United States gold) per ton. In any event, the placing of the contract has attracted wide attention.

It is clear that the action of the National Lines in awarding the contract to the Monterey company is in line with the present policy of the Government of protection for home industries.

Not only did the increase in the duties on steel give the National Lines a cause for their action, but the recent merger of the railroads, by which the Government assumes control of the great lines of the country, furnished another valid pretext for awarding the big contract to the Mexican company.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF COFFEE IN 1908.

The coffee crop of Mexico for 1908 is estimated at 42,000,000 pounds, as compared with 45,000,000, the estimated production of the previous year. The best grades of Mexican coffee come from Oaxaca, Cuantepec, Cordova, Orizaba, and Sierra. It is said that this year Cuan-

FEDERAL PALACE, QUERETARO, MEXICO.

The city of Querétaro is the capital of the State of the same name, and has a population of 19,000 inhabitants. It is the center of one of the most productive agricultural regions of the Republic. Its chief industrial enterprises are cotton manufactories, distilleries, flour and paper mills.

tepec will produce 6,000,000 pounds of coffee; Oaxaca, 6,000,000; Sierra, 10,000,000, and Chiapas, 20,000,000. The harvest of 1908 will be ready to gather earlier than in former years.

EXPORTS OF HENEQUEN, FIRST SIX MONTHS 1908.

The exports from Progreso of henequen from January to June, inclusive, 1908, amounted to 319,289 bales. The shipments of henequen during the first six months of 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907, were 307,500, 279,186, 255,664, and 295,984 bales, respectively.

PROMOTION OF RUBBER CULTURE.

The second convention of the Rubber Planters' Association of Mexico held its sessions in San Geronimo, State of Oaxaca, during the month of August. The feature of the opening day was the reading of a paper by Dr. P. OLSSON-SEFFER on "Rubber Culture and the Investor," in which he stated that rubber, when cultivated properly, is not only a possibility but a commercial success.

MODIFICATIONS OF CONCESSIONS FOR EXPLOITING MARINE PRODUCTS.

The contract made with JUAN B. SCOLARI, modifying the contract of October 24, 1907, for the exploitation of marine products, has been extended to January 13, 1909, the concessionaire agreeing to establish at least one factory for preservation of fish products, during that time, within the zone of the concession.

In like manner the agreement with HARRY J. EARLE, modifying the contract of July 13, 1907, which was in turn modified by that of April 21, 1908, is now changed so as to give the concessionaire permission to fish for oysters and other products in Largarto River, Yucatan, and Punta Flor, Territory of Quintana Roo, including Chinchorro reef.

REDISCOUNT BANK IN THE CAPITAL.

On October 1 the rediscount bank authorized by an act of Congress will begin operations in the City of Mexico with a paid-up capital of $10,000,000 silver. This sum will be increased in accordance with the needs of the bank. The amount of $4,000,000 has been subscribed by the chartered banks in proportion to their capitalization, and most of the remainder has been placed in France, it being estimated at least $5,000,000 will represent the French interest.

The "Mexican Herald" for August 7 states that the establishment of this bank has been anticipated with the greatest interest by business and banking men, and for some time prominent members of banking and Government circles have been engaged in the preliminary work of organization.

EXPORTS FROM DURANGO IN 1907.

United States Consul CHARLES FREEMAN at Durango, Mexico, reports that the declared exports for the calendar year 1907 from his district, including Torreon, amounted to $2,469,941.12, as compared with $2,527,908.50 in 1906, distributed as follows: Animal products, $186,568.06; mineral products, $977,591.55; vegetable products, $1,300,474.41, and miscellaneous, $5,307.12.

EXHIBIT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON.

The Mexican exhibit at the Crystal Palace in London was formally opened to the public by the Lord Mayor of that metropolis on June 26, 1908, assisted by the Mexican Minister to Great Britain, the Mexican Consul-General in London, and a number of other prominent persons and officials. The Mexican display in the Sugar Pavilion is one of the largest, best arranged, complete, and most handsomely decorated exhibits in the Exposition. An attractive feature of this exhibit is the cones of sugar tastefully placed above each other in the middle of circular counters, the edges of which are adorned with glass cases and jars, the former containing samples of sugar in squares and the latter representing the various grades of sugar of the different factories and refineries of the Republic. The outside of the building is artistically embellished with sugar-cane stalks from the different plantations. The display of Mexican leaf and manufactured tobacco is very interesting and has attracted the attention and favorable comments of a multitude of people. The Crystal Palace and grounds cover an area of about 200 acres, the daily visitors numbering from 60,000 to 100,000 persons.

THE FUTURE OF THE TURPENTINE INDUSTRY.

A turpentine expert of the United States, after a visit of four months in the Mexican State of Michoacan, in the town of Morelia, states that to a great extent it is to Mexico that turpentine dealers must look in the future for their supplies. At present turpentine and rosin are imported into the Republic, the Government imposing a duty of 5 cents per kilo on rosin and 19 cents per kilo on turpentine. On the latter article the price is from 15 to 20 cents (gold) greater than in the United States, and on rosin from $2 to $3 per barrel more.

A plant located 25 miles south of Morelia is surrounded by a large tract of pine land, the trees, upon the application of proper methods, demonstrating the superiority of Mexican pine for all turpentine purposes.

The tree grows at very high altitudes in the Republic, usually from 5,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level, while in the United States it is

JUAREZ COLONY, CITY OF MEXICO.

One of the principal residence sections of the capital, sometimes called the "American Colony." Its broad and well-paved streets are lined with costly residences.

found at all altitudes from the sea to 1,500 feet. Owing to the cool nights which prevail in the high altitudes of Mexico, the flow of the sap is checked from sunset until sunrise, whereas in the United States the flow continues day and night during the season. The Mexican season is, however, two months longer than that of the United States, extending from February 1 to November 1. Though in some parts of the country the trees can be worked all the year round, this practice is not advisable, as the season for rest is required.

At present there are but seven or eight stills in the Republic, and the local consumption covers the entire output.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS OF GUADALAJARA.

The connection of Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco, with the Pacific port of Manzanillo, 220 miles distant, which is scheduled for September, 1908, is regarded by the British Vice-Consul at that point as having important influence not only on the development of the district around Guadalajara, but also as of vital importance to general trade. This is supplemented by the work of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which is building a line to connect Guadalajara with the United States.

The road to Manzanillo has been built by the Mexican Central Railroad Company, which is now controlled by the Mexican Government. The track is standard gauge and laid with 75-pound steel rails. The building of the line has extended over many years, the engineering difficulties being apparent in the fact that in 90 miles the line rises to an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet above sea-level, crossing and recrossing many rivers and gorges.

Connection with the United States is to be made via Nogales, in Arizona, distant from Guadalajara 1,114 miles, and at present connected by rail with Guaymas, a distance of 260 miles. Building is actively proceeding between Culiacan and the Fuerte River, while the route has been graded for 40 kilometers north and south of Mazatlan. From Orendain, a station in the vicinity of Guadalajara, 1,800 men are at work on the roadbed to Tequila, which point will be reached by November 1. The entire track is to be standard gauge, laid with 75-pound rails. The total cost of the line is estimated at $25,000,000, the Mexican Government granting the company a subsidy of $6,250 for each kilometer of line completed.

The important points to be touched by the Southern Pacific line will be: Guaymas, the seaport of the State of Sonora, with 30,000 inhabitants; Alamos, an important mining center of Sonora, distant from Guaymas 173 miles, with 10,000 inhabitants; Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, 288 miles from Alamos, with a population of 14,403; Mazatlan, an important seaport of Sinaloa, 155 miles from

PIXQUIAC BRIDGE, JALAPA AND TECALCO RAILWAY, MEXICO.

Mexico has a modern system of railroads, with a total investment of $918,402,946, of which the Mexican Government furnished, in the form of subsidies, the sum of $151,250,100. Numerous concessions for additional lines have been granted by the National Government.

Culiacan, with a population of 16,000; Santiago Ixcuintla, in the territory of Tepic, 148 miles from Mazatlan, with a population of 8,500, and Tepic, capital of the territory of the same name, 43 miles from Santiago Ixcuintla and 169 miles from Guadalajara, with a population of 15,488.

Guadalajara will thus be also connected with the port of Mazatlan, 360 miles distant. The line runs through a practically virgin country known to be rich in minerals, agricultural produce, timber, and water.

Up to the present time Guadalajara, like the capital of the Republic, has drawn her supplies chiefly from the middle Western, Southern, and Atlantic States of America and from Europe. With the

AVENIDA JUAREZ, GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

Guadalajara, Capital of the State of Jalisco, a commercial and manufacturing center, is the second city of the Republic in size and importance. Its population is 105,000, and, being situated 3,770 feet above sea level, enjoys an ideal climate. The Juanacatlan Falls, near the city, are capable of supplying unlimited electric power.

opening of rail connections with the Pacific, her geographical outlook toward the markets of the world will be entirely transformed with cheaper transport to California, Washington, and Oregon. The possibilities of the Mexican Pacific slope are regarded as great as those of California. The population of Sonora is 221,682; of Sinaloa, 296,701, and of the Tepic territory, 150,098.

GOVERNMENT AID TO INDUSTRIES.

In accordance with a decree promulgated on June 17, 1908, the Mexican Government is authorized to grant subsidies to irrigation

works established in the Republic to the amount of $12,500,000 annually, which will be met each year in the budget appropriations.

On the same date the foundation of a new credit institution, making a specialty of loans to agriculturists and manufacturers, was authorized to enable them to extend the scope of their activities. Also, for a period of ten years, free importation of agricultural implements, cattle for breeding purposes, machinery, seeds, etc., is to be permitted as specified in each concession granted by the Minister of Fomento, when, in the opinion of the Department, it is impossible for the concessionaire to obtain similar articles on as good terms in the home markets.

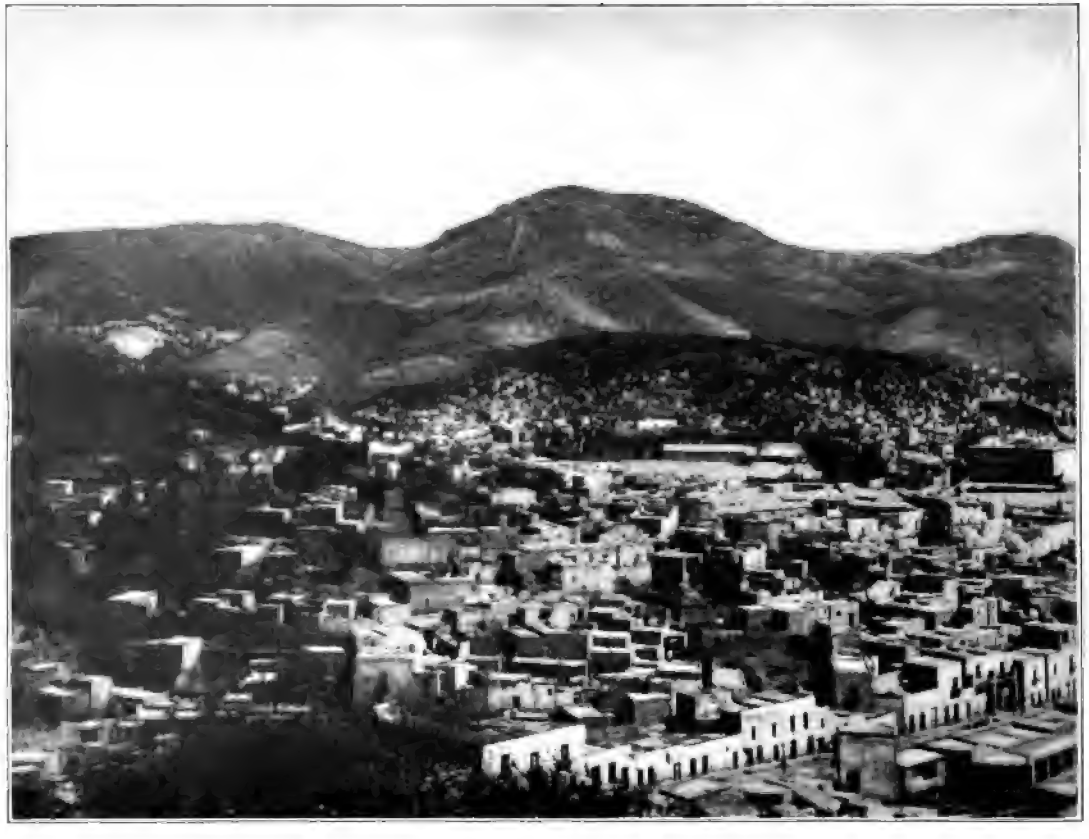
RATES ON FOREIGN LUMBER.

On July 7, 1908, the Mexican Government approved supplement No. 3 to special tariff No. A–4 of the Mexican International Railroad, putting in effect rates, covering straight or mixed carload lots, on foreign lumber, lath and shingles, box shooks, in racks or bundles, staves and headings K.D., ties and telegraph poles (wooden), and the following articles in the white—that is to say, not painted, varnished, etc.: Doors and window sash, glazed (not plate glass) or not glazed, blinds, moldings, sawed wood brackets, turned or sawed corners, turned or sawed balusters, door and window frames K.D., and stair work K.D.

IMPORTS OF PROGRESO FOURTH QUARTER OF 1907.

According to the "*Boletin Estadística*" of Merida of June 30, 1908, the imports of foreign merchandise through the port of Progreso in October, November, and December, 1907, aggregated a value of $996,109, and consisted of the following products:

Animal substances	$211,618
Vegetable substances	297,631
Mineral substances	172,567
Fabrics and manufactures thereof	118,027
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	26,028
Spirituous and fermented beverages	31,606
Paper and paper products	19,986
Machinery and parts thereof	72
Vehicles	
Arms and explosives	
Sundry products	
Sundry products	
Total	



CITY OF GUANAJAUTO, MEXICO.

This city is the capital of the province of the same name, and has a population of 40,000. It is substantially built, contains many public buildings, including the Palace of Congress, Mint, and State College, and has railroad communication with all the principal cities of Mexico.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE ZAPUPE PLANT.

The United States Vice-Consul of Tampico, RUSSELL A. MILLWOOD, furnishes the following information concerning the zapupe plant and its fiber:

It can not be definitely stated just when zapupe was first known in the States of Tamaulipas and Veracruz, but there is every indication that it is indigenous to this section. It has been used by the Indians, who, in a primitive fashion, adapted it to many useful purposes, such as the manufacture of cordage, rope, fish nets, lariats, and yarns for weaving.

The growing of the plant beyond either a wild or experimental stage to any extent was only begun in 1905, when considerable interest was taken in the industry, with the result that to date over 5,000 acres have been placed under cultivation in this vicinity, and additional large tracts of land are now being cleared preparatory to further increasing the present acreage.

DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION.

It is a filamentous plant, producing a fine white fiber, strong, brilliant, soft, and pliable in texture, and although similar to other fiber plants found throughout Mexico, it is said to be far superior in quality and more rapid in growth, yielding a good return in three years, while the others require from five to seven years.

There are seven kinds of zapupe in this district, but only three kinds are cultivated, viz, the estope, or blue; the tantoyuca, or long leaf; and the tepezintla, or short leaf. The tepezintla is the most popular and most productive. Another variety, the Vincent, has been recently propagated and introduced on the Isla de Juana Ramirez and bids fair to become one of the leading producers. It closely resembles the tepezintla, but matures more rapidly and produces a superior grade of fiber.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

A light, sandy, well-drained soil is most suitable, and, after the initial clearing and plowing, no further preparation of the ground is necessary, as the plants are exceptionally hardy and vigorous and require little care when once properly started.

Planting can be done at any time of the year, but it is desirable to complete the operation either before or after the rainy season (April to October), when the weeds and wild grasses are most in evidence and seriously retard the development of the plants.

Few plants possess the strength and tenacity of the zapupe, and when full development is attained it is most formidable, and will not be molested by stock, cattle, or game of any kind, thus rendering fencing, an expensive operation in this country, unnecessary.

Each year, after maturity and during the life of the mother plant, six or seven sprouts or suckers spring from the root, and these can be cut and set out between the rows or removed to the propagating inclosure. Another interesting feature is the sprouting of a long stem, 15 to 20 feet in height, which occurs toward the life end of the plant, and which blooms into a head yielding from 1,000 to 2,500 complete scions, which drop off, and when set in a propagating inclosure.

HARVESTING AND PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

The leaves may be harvested at any time of the year, but are usually cut regularly every three months, care being taken to sever them clean to the stem, as it has been found that irregular cutting is frequently the cause of killing the plant. After gathering, the sharp thorn ends are cut off the leaves, which are placed in bundles of 50 and carried to the cleaning shed, where they are made ready for shipment. The cleaning is a simple operation, consisting in running the leaves through a machine shredder, which will handle about 20,000 leaves per hour, with the aid of three men. The fiber is then allowed to thoroughly dry in the sun, after which it is made ready for the market.

The uses to which zapupe may be adapted are almost unlimited. From its fiber is manufactured the finest cordage and rope, which will neither mold nor kink, and which is unaffected by climatic conditions of any kind.

By machinery each fiber is divided into 100 parts or threads, unfolding all its brilliancy and softness. It has been used to replace silk, but owing to the small amount produced in the past has not been exported for that purpose, the entire output being consumed in Mexico.

Land suitable to the cultivation of zapupe varies in price from $2 to $20 gold per acre, and at the present time is being largely dealt in by Americans, who are immigrating into Mexico in numbers.

The cost of clearing the ground preparatory to planting averages from $5 to $15 per acre, and the young plants, according to age, vary in price from $3 to $10 per hundred.

From 50 to 55 pounds of fiber are produced from each thousand leaves, thus averaging from 2½ to 3 tons of fiber to the acre, valued at $40 per ton. An annual profit of $150 per acre can be cleared on zapupe, and a ready market found for its sale, both in Mexico and the United States, where samples have been submitted and pronounced most satisfactory.

No shipments of importance have as yet been made from this district, and the possible production has been variously estimated, but conservative figures place the amount that will be ready for export trade within the next year at 5,000 tons.

NICARAGUA

RULES GOVERNING THE REGISTRATION OF RUBBER LANDS AND EXPORTS OF RUBBER.

In accordance with a decree of the President of Nicaragua, issued on July 18, 1908, owners of rubber lands or plantations must register them in the department where they are situated, stating the names of the properties, their situation, approximate extent, number and age of the trees according to the stage of their development, whether they are ready to be tapped, and their estimated annual production of rubber. Rubber exporters, who are not lessees of national rubber

lands, must accompany their shipments with waybills issued by the authorities in the places where the rubber is shipped and countersigned by the representative at the port of the lessee or lessees. The exportation of rubber in violation of the provisions of the decree subjects the exporter and the customs administrator who permits the shipment to be embarked to a fine of not less than 50 per cent of the value of the rubber exported.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXTRACTION OF RUBBER.

The Government of Nicaragua has granted to RENÉ JOHN LA VILLEBEUVRE the exclusive privilege, for a period of twenty years, of extracting rubber from the tree known as *tuno* or *guttápercha* on Government lands comprised within the zone of Cape Gracias á Dios, District of Prinzapolka, Department of Jinotega, and a portion of the Department of Nueva Segovia. The concessionaire agrees to pay to the Government 2 cents gold for each kilogram (2.2046 pounds) of rubber extracted.

WHARFAGE CHARGES AT PUERTO PERLAS.

The Central American Growers' and Transportation Company has been authorized, by Executive decree of July 8, 1908, to collect, in American gold, at the custom-house in Puerto Perlas, the following wharfage charges: For 100 pounds of freight or less, 5 cents; for 100 feet of wood or less, 5 cents: for 100 cocoanuts or less, 5 cents; for 100 pineapples or less, 5 cents: for each bunch of bananas, 1 cent; for each passenger over 12 years of age, 10 cents, and for each valise, handbag, or package carried by a passenger, 5 cents.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

The President of Nicaragua has granted to FRANCISCO CUADRA BARBERENA the right to denounce and acquire, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, a contract of 2,000 *hectares* (4,942 acres) of Government land on the Guacalito River in the Repartment of Rivas.

NEW CONTRACT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TOBACCO SYNDICATE.

The Government of Nicaragua has leased to the Tol
Limited, the fiscal revenues on tobacco, now establis
be established in future, for a period of twenty-fo
uary 1, 1908, or until December 31, 1931. The
kinds of tobacco, domestic or foreign, in what
handled, planted, manufactured, used, impo

change for this privilege the syndicate will pay annually to the Government 500,000 *pesos* ($200,000) in national-bank notes.

THE KUKRA RIVER PLANTING COMPANY.

Supplementary to the information published in the BULLETIN for August concerning the Kukra River Planting Company, the "American," for July 27, reports that the company has secured, by a grant from the Nicaraguan Government, a tract of land containing over 8,000 manzanas (about 15,000 acres) of the richest and most fertile soil on the Atlantic Coast of the Republic. The property has a river

RIVER SCENE NEAR LA LUZ, NICARAGUA.

The principal rivers of Nicaragua are the Segovia, or Wanks, which rises in the Central Mountains, and the San Juan, which flows from Lake Nicaragua. Both empty into the Caribbean Sea and are navigable for considerable distances.

frontage of over 20 miles navigable for the entire distance for launches and tugs. The fruit grown at the most distant point from the bluff can be transported thither in the space of 7 or 8 hours. It is the purpose of the company to have 100,000 banana plants under cultivation by December, and, if possible, to commence shipping the fruit in a year's time from that date. The average cost of planting and maintaining 200 acres, containing 35,000 plants, is estimated at not more than $4,000 United States currency.

Satisfactory arrangements for the transport of the fruit have been made with the Bluefields Steamship Company.

PANAMA

APPOINTMENT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Panama Legation of the appointment of the Pan-American Committee, constituted as follows: Señor Don DEMETRIO H. BRID, journalist, ex-member of the National Constitutional Convention, ex-President of the Municipal Council of Panama, present Governor of the Province of Panama; Señor Don NICANOR VILLALAS, attorney, ex-Judge of the Circuit of Panama, ex-Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice; Dr. FRANCISCO V. DE LA ESPRIELLA, attorney, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, ex-Secretary of Hacienda, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Governments of France, Holland, Great Britain, and Belgium, present Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice; Don TOMAS ARIAS, ex-Member of the Provisional Government Junta of the Republic, ex-Secretary of Government and Foreign Affairs, Deputy of the National Assembly for the Province of Panama, and Gen. SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, attorney, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, ex-Secretary of Government and Foreign Affairs, ex-Governor of the Province of Colon.

CONSULAR CHARGES ON SHIPMENTS.

According to the consular tariff at present in force in the Republic of Panama, the consular charges for shipments to that country are as follows:

Consular invoices (four copies), 0.9 per cent (nine-tenths of 1 per cent) of the value of the shipment.

Manifests (four copies) specifying the cargo of the vessel, 6 *pesos* (1 *peso*= 50 cents United States currency) for the first 100 pieces of freight and 1.20 *pesos* for each additional 100 pieces or fraction thereof.

Manifests for cargoes (four copies) consisting of articles of iron, copper, zinc, wood, clay, etc., regardless of the number of pieces, 6 *pesos*.

Manifest of a vessel sailing with ballast, 3 *pesos* for four copies.

Health certificates, 1.80 *pesos*.

REBATE ON NATIONAL PRODUCTS SHIPPED OVER THE PANAMA RAILWAY.

By a contract of July 5, 1867, modified August 18, 1891, the Panama Railway agreed to transport products produced in Panama and shipped over its line at one-half the prevailing tariff rates, provided they are shipped accompanied by the certificate prescribed in

Executive decree of June 20, 1877, the shipper paying the full tariff rates at the time of shipment and receiving at a later date a rebate of 50 per cent. To avoid annoyance and delay in the collection of the rebate, a new arrangement has been made by which the Panama Railway Company will charge the shipper, at the time of shipment, one-half the tariff rates on products produced in the country, avoiding in this manner the payment of rebates.

PARAGUAY

REPORT OF THE ANGLO-PARAGUAYAN COMPANY.

The directors of the Anglo-Paraguayan Company (Limited), in their report submitted to the shareholders on June 23, 1908, stated that the cost of administration for the year had been more than covered by revenue. All the company's lands have been sold and the money received, with the exception of £2,600 for an area of 13 leagues, for which the title was not clearly established.

The capital of the company is £18,750 in 5 shilling shares, of which there have been issued (fully paid up) £17,655 5d.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTED.

Mr. EDWARD J. NORTON, United States Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, informs the State Department of the United States, under date June 1, that a concession has been solicited from the Government of Paraguay for the construction of a new railroad line to run from Asuncion in a southeasterly direction to the banks of the Alto Parana, in the vicinity of the cataract of Yguazu.

CATTLE CONVENTION WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

His Excellency, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS, and His Excellency, Dr. JOSE Z. CAMINOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay, being duly authorized, have agreed upon the following in order to regulate the interchange of cattle between the two countries, from June 10, 1908:

ARTICLE 1. Between the Republics of Paraguay and Argentina, in their geographic extensions, including for the first the territory along the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, and for the latter, the Territories of Formosa and Chaco, the exchange of cattle shall be subject to the following conditions:

(*a*) The ports of Pilcomayo, Bouvier, Formosa, Colonia, Cano, Permejo, as Palmas, and Barranqueras, shall be designated to receive cattle coming m Paraguay.

LAKE IPACARAI, NEAR ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

In the *Guarani* tongue Iparacai means "Conjured." This beautiful lake can be reached by rail from the capital, and a prosperous German colony is located on its shores.

(*b*) The ports of Asuncion, Villeta, Oliva, Villa Franca Nueva, Villa del Pilar, and Humaita, shall be designated as the Paraguayan places to receive cattle coming from the Argentine Republic.

(*c*) The traffic in cattle by the ports mentioned in the above paragraphs shall be free and without restrictions other than those which the municipal and administrative regulations of the respective countries prescribe, but either of the two Governments may at any time establish a veterinary inspection for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition of the animals imported.

(*d*) At any time at which there shall exist an epidemic of a sort that according to the laws and regulations of the respective countries call for measures of sanitary police, the Government may establish conditions and even prohibit entry, in the same form and according to the laws and regulations established for any other country.

ARTICLE 2. In that part of the Republic of Paraguay which by reason of the Alto Parana is contiguous to the Argentine Territory of Misiones, the exchange of cattle shall be effected at the respective ports of Villa Encarnacion and Posadas, under the same conditions which have been fixed at the ports specified in the previous article.

ARTICLE 3. In that part of Paraguayan Territory contiguous to the Argentine Province of Corrientes, the exchange of cattle shall be effected under the following conditions:

(*a*) The port of Corrientes in the Argentine Republic shall be designated as the place to receive cattle from Paraguay, and vice versa, the ports of Paso de la Patria and Yabebiri shall be designated as the places to receive Argentine cattle.

(*b*) The animals to which this article refers should come provided with a veterinary certificate, stating that no epizooty exists nor has existed during the preceding six months in the department whence it comes, and as regards cattle (ganado Vacuno) it should further state that the animals have been submitted to a bath for killing ticks, with a substance officially declared effective, and that at the time of their importation actually they are free of ticks.

(*c*) As regards cattle for breeding or for fattening, the certificate should further state that they have been inspected at the port of importation in the manner desired by the interested country.

ARTICLE 4. This Convention must be approved by the Executive Power of the respective countries; it shall remain in force for five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications and can be abrogated only by a previous notice of one year by either of the contracting parties, except in the case that the Congress of either of the two countries decree to the contrary.

PERU

ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARD TIME.

The President of Peru, with the design of unifying the record of time in the Republic, has decreed the adoption, from July 28, 1908, of standard time corresponding to 75° west from Greenwich. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs is charged with the necessary measures for carrying out the decree.

Peruvian official time thus corresponds with that of the meridian of Washington.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO THE UCAYALI RIVER.

On July 21, 1908, the party of engineers who will make the preliminary survey of the proposed railway from Cerro de Pasco to Port Victoria and the Ucayali River, left Oroya for La Merced, from which point the Palcazu River will be followed to Port Victoria on the Pachitea River. The party will then descend the latter stream until it enters the Ucayali River, proceeding down that river to

THE STEAMER "SANTAREM" NEAR IQUITOS, PERU.

Iquitos, on the Amazon River, is the chief fluvial Peruvian port. It is in direct steamship communication with the Brazilian river ports of Manaos and Belem (Pará), and with the Argentine Republic, the United States, and Europe. Last year 549 vessels cleared from Iquitos. The foreign commerce of this port from January to May, 1908, was $2,000,000.

Masisea, where a Government launch will carry the explorers to Iquitos, from which place the return trip will be made in due time over the same route. A preliminary survey of the railroad will be made through the Sacramento Pampa to Cerro de Pasco, or to a point near Carhuamayo. The chief engineer, Mr. W. V. Alford, who has done considerable exploration work of a similar nature in Panama, Nicaragua, and Africa, will be assisted by Mr. W. Hartman, an able Peruvian engineer, and four experts in river navigation and sounding. Three members of the North American Scientific Commission, namely, Mr. McCune, Prof. William C. Farabee, of Harvard University, and Doctor Horr, the anthropologist, will accompany the expedition.

RESCISSION OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.

For noncompliance with the provisions of their contract the Peruvian Government has rescinded the agreement made on September 13, 1907, with the Peruvian Pacific Railway (Limited), under the terms of which the latter agreed to complete the section of the Chimbote to Recuay railroad, between Tablones and kilometer 105, not later than May 5, 1908. The construction company forfeits to the Government a deposit of 100,000 *soles* ($50,000) in bonds of the internal debt, made as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the provisions of the contract.

SECTION OF THE CUZCO RAILROAD OPENED TO TRAFFIC.

The Government of Peru has authorized the Peruvian Corporation (Limited) to provisionally open to public traffic, on July 1, 1908, the section of the Cuzco railway included between Checacupe and Urcos.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF IQUITOS.

The exports and imports of the fluvial port of Iquitos, Peru, for the five years from 1903 to 1907, inclusive, were as follows: 1903, $11,110,000; 1904, $14,890,000; 1905, $15,420,000; 1906, $12,565,000, and 1907, $18,485,000.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The duties levied in Peru on imported articles are classified as follows:

First. Customs duty, as per tariff in force (for General Government purposes).

Second. Eight per cent additional applied to current service.

Third. Two per cent additional for the exclusive benefit of Callao and Lima municipalities.

Fourth. One per cent additional applied to storage of merchandise in fiscal warehouses. The first three items are collected by the Callao customs service, and the fourth by the National Salt Company. This company has had charge of the Government warehouses since January 1, 1908, and this is the only new tax in recent months.

EXPLOITATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The President of Peru issued, on May 29, 1908, a decree abrogating all previous decrees and resolutions of a general character concerning the exploitation of leased lands in the "Montaña" containing timber, rubber trees, and other similar products, the improper exploitation of which had become prejudicial to the interests of the

nation. The decree will remain effective until the proposed law on the subject, which is pending the action of Congress, is enacted and the proper rules and regulations issued governing the operation of these lands. Concessions granted and contracts entered into in accordance with the laws in force at the time they were made are not affected by this decree. Money paid into the public treasury on account of applications under consideration at the time of the issuance of this decree will be refunded to the parties in interest.

MINING INDUSTRY.

The number of mines registered in Peru in 1904 was 14,750; in 1905, 17,904; in 1906, 19,906, and during the first half of 1907, 12,858. The value of the products of Peruvian mines in 1903 was $6,410,000; in 1904, $8,190,000; in 1905, $9,140,000, and in 1906, $13,050,000. In 1906 the reduction establishments in the Republic numbered 67, employed 13,961 workmen, and treated 126,926 tons of material, 10,996 of which consisted of crude petroleum.

SALVADOR

EXPORT VALUES, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

Export valuations from the Republic of Salvador, as reported in the "*Diario Oficial*" for the first quarter of 1908, show a total of 7,207,194 *colones* ($3,582,800). The leading destinations were France, $759,600; Germany, $732,800, and the United States, $592,400.

Coffee, which formed the bulk of exports, was shipped to the value of 5,864,197 *colones* ($2,345,000), and in amount exceeding 30,000,000 pounds.

Customs receipts for the quarter are given as 417,558 *colones* ($167,000) on export duties.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS OF THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed, through the Department of State of the United States, that under date of July 13 the Republic of Salvador ratified all the conventions of the Third Pan-American Conference.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT ACAJUTLA, SALVADOR.

The three principal ports of Salvador are La Union, La Libertad, and Acajutla, the latter being 50 miles from the inland capital, San Salvador. During 1907 the total trade of Salvador with the United States amounted to $2,784,173, of which imports were $1,592,473, and exports $1,191,701.

NATURALIZATION TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The naturalization treaty, signed at the city of San Salvador on March 14, 1908, by the representatives of Salvador and of the United States, was ratified by the former country on July 20, 1908, and now awaits the ratification of the Congress of the United States to become binding on both countries.

UNITED STATES

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of July, 1908, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 1908, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received until about the 2d of the following month, and some time necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for July, for example, are not published until some time in September.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cocoa (*cacao; cacao; cacao*):				
Central America	$1,640	$852	$37,357	$25,573
Brazil	90,332	74,498	1,262,972	1,330,930
Other South America	544,204	277,995	1,779,728	1,384,641
Coffee (*café; café; café*):				
Central America	610,267	230,110	7,202,195	3,610,860
Mexico	149,352	241,942	1,444,683	3,142,975
Brazil	4,177,771	2,919,875	29,344,556	26,405,382
Other South America	739,399	980,486	5,647,429	5,552,744
Copper (*cobre; cobre; cuivre*):				
Ore (*mineral; minerio; minerai*)—				
Mexico	369,768	188,475	3,005,072	906,803
South America	133,601	7,800	854,534	805,334
Pigs, bars, etc. (*lingotes, barras, etc.; em linguados, barras, etc.; en lingots, saumons, etc.*)—				
Mexico	916,257	339,175	8,719,702	2,133,908
Cuba	13,882	5,066	98,787	23,145
Peru	685,490	387,896	2,154,304	2,248,652
Other South America	181,564	1,618	1,511,260	262,572
Cotton, unmanufactured (*algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé*):				
South America	12,148	44,492	358,811	243,269
Fibers (*fibras; fibras; fibres*):				
Ixtle or Tampico fiber (*ixtle; ixtle; ixtle*)—				
Mexico	114,556	28,899	716,175	392,224
Sisal grass (*henequén; henequen; henequin*)—				
Mexico	1,601,742	962,703	8,497,991	7,407,664

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Fruits (*frutas; frutas; fruits*):				
Bananas (*plátanos; bananas; bananes*)—				
Central America	$644,678	$432,655	$3,309,584	$3,381,667
Cuba	185,678	219,155	940,376	751,310
South America	39,750	46,334	183,579	322,268
Oranges (*naranjas; laranjas; oranges*)—				
Mexico	496	1,321	13,423	7,329
Cuba	.....	77	3,800	2,923
Furs and skins (*pieles finas; pelles finas; peaux*):				
South America	26,874	3,166	92,785	25,019
Goatskins (*pieles de cabra; pelles de cabra; peaux de chèvres*):				
Mexico	175,677	99,705	1,766,429	1,210,773
Brazil	73,532	123,927	1,100,504	2,211,141
Other South America	126,707	175,626	1,126,864	670,430
Hides of cattle (*cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de bétail*):				
Mexico	75,539	148,687	1,058,668	769,191
Cuba	14,417	65,959	196,788	138,404
Brazil	28,344	20,327	190,207	26,301
Other South America	466,062	615,209	5,985,460	3,157,207
India rubber crude (*goma cruda; borracha crudá; caoutchouc*):				
Central America	66,381	29,820	518,563	284,454
Mexico	355,668	302,337	2,407,900	2,430,942
Brazil	1,152,285	1,370,916	20,268,773	11,873,331
Other South America	124,188	90,660	655,026	371,408
Iron ore (*mineral de hierro; minerio de ferro; minerai de fer*):				
Cuba	230,650	98,413	1,352,027	972,705
Lead ore (*mineral de plomo; minerio de chumbo; minerai de plomb*):				
Mexico	221,244	217,357	1,519,546	2,371,918
Sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; assucar não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandez; pas au-dessus du type hollandais no. 16*):				
Mexico	878,470	78,048	1,018,605	93,516
Cuba	5,013,408	3,105,072	58,540,446	47,755,004
Brazil	.....	9,624	278,401	22,430
Other South America	49,831	68,745	505,729	325,460
Tobacco (*tabaco; fumo; tabac*):				
Leaf (*en rama; em rama; non manufacture*)—				
Cuba	880,708	1,294,245	6,764,137	8,081,052
Cigars, cigarettes, etc. (*cigarros, cigarrillos, etc.; charutos, cigarros, etc.; cigares, cigarettes, etc.*)—				
Cuba	127,449	321,354	1,499,971	1,839,866
Wood, mahogany (*caoba; mogno; acajou*):				
Central America	17,085	53,855	281,150	270,630
Mexico	16,408	19,524	442,412	267,710
Cuba	5,204	6,914	87,470	55,199
Wool (*lana; lã; laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	41,114	248,306	4,848,840	2,411,206
Class 2 (combing)	.....	31,585	365,979	181,677
Class 3 (carpet)	42,550	24,929	396,909	107,177

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*herramientas agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; instruments agricoles*):				
Mexico	$46,258	$23,958	$325,169	$222,300
Cuba	18,751	19,397	78,851	76,992
Argentine Republic	424,994	596,162	1,627,996	2,519,628
Brazil	9,954	9,312	83,853	212,339
Chile	116,423	23,639	255,255	63,908
Other South America	9,318	8,282	96,312	147,233
Animals (*animales; animaes; animaux*):				
Cattle (*ganado vacuno; gado; betail*)—				
Mexico	35,843	32,180	389,646	259,076
Cuba	43,543	23,378	181,908	68,766
South America	450	425	33,524	20,380
Hogs (*cerdos; porcos; porcs*)—				
Mexico	17,645	17,842	96,369	109,548
South America	111	.....	7,845	7,101
Horses (*caballos; cavallos; chevaux*)—				
Mexico	12,647	8,075	232,892	56,441

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Animals—Continued.				
Sheep (*ovejas; ovelhas; brebis*)—				
Mexico	$8,900	$7,905	$43,155	$19,960
Books, maps, etc. (*libros, mapas, etc.; livros, mapas, etc.; livres, mappes, etc.*)				
Central America	3,820	6,907	32,075	52,306
Mexico	47,543	19,543	197,766	124,506
Cuba	31,369	11,278	176,347	158,771
Argentine Republic	6,577	8,835	54,598	64,124
Brazil	3,777	25,690	52,144	253,021
Chile	564	7,230	87,023	59,923
Other South America	5,250	11,290	99,132	114,706
Breadstuffs (*cereales; cereaes; céréales*):				
Corn (*maiz; milho; maïs*)—				
Central America	10,526	3,670	39,854	25,366
Mexico	143,486	2,031	731,205	109,963
Cuba	178,577	189,491	1,119,744	813,373
South America	1,913	1,640	199,903	220,960
Oats (*avena; aveia; avoine*)—				
Central America	1,812	1,134	25,127	36,959
Mexico	7,112	878	40,795	10,841
Cuba	26,702	17,895	102,588	36,568
South America	430	571	4,671	3,571
Wheat (*trigo; trigo; blé*)—				
Central America	1,900	.....	17,777	7,384
Mexico	25,237	16,526	1,435,681	82,467
South America	4,220	6,687	100,139	421,547
Wheat flour (*harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de blé*)—				
Central America	141,441	146,917	1,134,138	1,119,865
Mexico	14,950	17,032	86,025	105,606
Cuba	280,760	327,263	2,019,434	2,093,388
Brazil	135,130	99,343	844,224	829,062
Colombia	12,352	17,013	103,077	114,492
Other South America	111,079	111,299	867,659	983,431
Cars, carriages, etc. (*carros, carruajes y otros vehiculos; carros, carruagens, etc.; wagons, voitures, etc.*):				
Automobiles (*automovil ; automoviles; automobiles*)—				
Mexico	49,113	11,726	452,611	187,034
South America	31,821	7,003	128,490	79,850
Cars, passenger and freight (*wagones para pasaje y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandise*)—				
Central America	76,398	9,702	1,337,717	934,781
Mexico	149,590	88,509	1,175,290	631,953
Cuba	20,080	4,123	393,087	216,090
Argentine Republic	41,244	174,173	998,796	1,045,966
Chile	810	.....	79,447	351,196
Other South America	89,825	42,421	505,852	463,062
Cycles and parts of (*bicicletas y accesorios; bicyclos e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties*)—				
Mexico	9,172	3,894	53,345	52,811
Cuba	3,138	1,051	28,701	19,842
Argentine Republic	2,054	6,805	11,858	14,664
Brazil	263	756	8,771	3,757
Other South America	1,061	491	7,730	9,507
Clocks and watches (*relojes de pared y bolsillo; relogios de parede e de bolso; horloges et montres*):				
Central America	804	1,250	11,039	11,455
Mexico	6,150	1,481	39,292	18,800
Argentine Republic	8,666	9,778	44,298	69,157
Brazil	6,893	6,305	54,968	56,377
Chile	3,482	1,131	31,939	14,898
Other South America	5,003	2,059	24,295	21,034
Coal (*carbón; carvão; charbon*):				
Anthracite (*antracita; anthracite; anthracite*)—				
Mexico	310	350	5,169	6,304
Cuba	13,986	89	70,278	67,912
Bituminous (*bituminoso; bituminoso; bitumineux*)—				
Mexico	212,082	168,055	1,957,574	1,333,155
Cuba	176,182	84,881	1,274,301	968,448
Copper (*cobre; cobre; cuivre*):				
Ore (*mineral; minerio; minerai*)—				
Mexico	249,820	94,329	941,196	376,837
Ingots, bars, etc. (*lingotes, barras, etc.; em linguados, barras, etc.; en lingots, saumons, etc.*)—				
Mexico	12,518	871	52,377	4,924

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cotton (*algodón; algodao; coton*):				
Unmanufactured (*en rama; em rama; non manufacture*)—				
Mexico	$3,800	.....	$9,270	$132,771
Cloths (*tejidos; fazendas; manufacture*)—				
Central America	157,384	$151,226	1,096,626	921,509
Mexico	17,506	11,103	160,737	100,506
Cuba	92,994	78,225	509,451	476,737
Argentine Republic	17,298	9,899	79,397	66,293
Brazil	48,903	11,272	295,185	92,221
Colombia	57,657	32,646	407,783	315,278
Venezuela	51,586	40,040	462,000	305,895
Other South America	15,387	36,757	173,065	190,978
Wearing apparel (*ropa; roupa; vêtements de coton*)—				
Central America	53,216	46,217	338,279	272,553
Mexico	31,333	16,518	232,619	171,037
Cuba	35,212	19,862	241,581	160,878
Other South America	9,160	6,532	59,221	42,659
Fibers (*fibras; fibras; fibres*):				
Twine (*bramante; barbante; ficelle*)—				
Argentine Republic	26,844	40,581	123,002	169,488
Other South America	12,275	7,623	86,108	63,069
Fish (*pescado; piescado; poisson*):				
Salmon (*salmón; salmao; saumon*)—				
Colombia	702	248	2,961	2,506
Other South America	8,261	6,539	261,830	84,306
Fruits and nuts (*frutas y nueces; fructas e nozes; fruites e noix*):				
Central America	16,668	14,124	80,931	81,604
Mexico	18,894	8,860	125,645	81,604
Cuba	18,320	11,225	112,486	78,757
South America	9,911	6,816	86,655	71,985
Glucose and grape sugar (*glucosas; glucoses; glucoses*):				
Argentine Republic	7,096	7,784	28,425	74,307
Other South America	1,301	.....	4,915	3,956
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes (*instrumentos y aparatos para fines científicos; instrumentos e apparellos scientificos; instruments et appareils scientifiques*):				
Electrical appliances, including telegraph and telephone instruments (*aparatos eléctricos incluso instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; apparelhos electricos instruments electriques y compris les appareils telegraphiques et telephoniques*)—				
Central America	17,358	20,374	142,900	133,141
Mexico	67,203	32,170	481,031	320,287
Cuba	20,217	23,946	182,131	188,631
Argentine Republic	10,386	41,552	90,703	148,465
Brazil	165,918	41,160	687,909	536,486
Other South America	69,250	15,517	441,161	192,578
All other (*otros instrumentos; todos os demais instrumentos; instruments divers*)—				
Central America	5,970	4,890	43,452	41,942
Mexico	31,773	26,829	270,295	116,598
Cuba	18,627	5,325	103,387	58,868
Argentine Republic	11,813	15,514	93,336	144,434
Brazil	9,373	10,115	56,020	66,859
Other South America	21,015	7,234	120,100	62,435
Iron and steel, and manufactures of (*hierro y acero, y sus fabricaciones; ferro e aco e suas manufacturas; fer et acier et ses manufactures*):				
Steel rails (*rieles de acero; trilhos de aco, rails d'acier*)—				
Central America	178,950	19,986	446,094	170,816
Mexico	46,664	337,260	728,088	501,892
South America	113,007	102,975	1,640,233	578,513
Structural iron and steel (*hierro y acero para construcción; ferro e aco para construccao; fer et acier pour la construction*)—				
Mexico	62,524	34,514	528,554	328,488
Cuba	22,712	46,560	139,438	416,313
South America	98,106	53,914	372,785	600,973
Wire (*alambre; arame; fil de fer*)—				
Central America	17,924	17,747	120,276	142,375
Mexico	144,716	73,292	551,908	434,510
Cuba	74,171	40,074	299,592	261,378
Argentine Republic	132,990	65,165	781,028	714,785
Brazil	29,534	27,541	174,099	191,607
Other South America	74,913	26,351	334,793	214,987

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Builder's hardware (*materiales de construcción; ferranges; materiaux de construction en fer et acier*)—				
Central America	$30,601	$25,520	$210,528	$195,173
Mexico	128,737	72,600	754,841	543,235
Cuba	52,203	36,510	355,561	228,569
Argentine Republic	71,498	59,717	406,241	441,806
Brazil	50,002	25,543	319,301	288,319
Chile	42,228	9,652	215,644	99,426
Colombia	7,268	4,910	52,404	69,096
Venezuela	3,173	3,192	26,795	26,059
Other South America	29,674	22,917	224,043	237,900
Electrical machinery (*maquinaria eléctrica; machinas electricas; machines electriques*)—				
Central America	21,328	6,024	62,031	77,645
Mexico	159,279	59,583	882,583	532,909
Cuba	11,208	16,364	31,167	192,312
Argentine Republic	27,024	22,132	64,295	102,853
Brazil	57,084	58,617	548,802	538,161
Other South America	10,317	61,083	94,469	117,354
Metal working machinery (*maquinaria para labrar metales; machinismos para trabalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les metaux*)—				
Mexico	3,439	8,252	43,253	63,028
South America	41,675	6,471	124,181	139,803
Sewing machines (*máquinas de coser; machinas de coser; machines a coudre*)—				
Central America	11,469	7,383	78,609	51,557
Mexico	79,909	26,543	451,681	318,941
Cuba	31,070	4,804	209,857	121,140
Argentine Republic	40,877	47,449	242,237	336,849
Brazil	29,355	52,343	251,864	153,224
Colombia	14,733	2,849	48,905	40,402
Other South America	44,384	29,572	217,545	171,938
Steam engines and parts of (*locomotoras y sus accesorios; locomotivas e accessorios; locomotifset leurs parties*)—				
Central America			753,582	9,500
Mexico	7,145	9,200	314,005	922,325
Cuba	6,834	12,313	250,795	139,806
Argentine Republic			100,766	63,590
Brazil	46,075	26,300	529,406	386,250
Other South America	20,850	7,600	516,330	425,222
Typewriting machines and parts of (*mecanografos y sus partes; machines de escribir e accessorios; machine a ecrire et leurs parties*)—				
Central America	4,040	2,363	29,854	26,933
Mexico	31,037	29,461	213,069	180,885
Cuba	9,966	8,561	52,699	65,822
Argentine Republic	6,944	10,557	50,207	89,342
Brazil	9,956	8,423	50,295	66,574
Colombia	1,098	1,144	14,912	8,625
Other South America	20,125	5,019	122,353	62,935
Pipes and fittings (*cañeria; tubos; tuyaux*)—				
Central America	62,313	54,511	379,318	348,420
Mexico	144,797	160,039	728,015	719,637
Cuba	82,084	66,449	524,264	407,257
Argentine Republic	31,260	28,026	83,340	116,253
Other South America	26,912	11,850	140,730	124,945
Leather and manufactures of (*cuero y sus fabricaciones; couro e suas manufacturas; cuirs et ses manufactures*)—				
Sole leather (*suela; sola; cuir pour semelles*)—				
South America			423	281
Upper leather (*cuero de pala; couro de gaspea; cuire pour tiges de chaussures*)—				
Central America	21,552	29,190	150,241	169,602
Cuba	12,771	4,279	76,610	73,345
Argentine Republic	10,989	41,981	112,392	248,625
Brazil	11,882	3,467	80,094	77,326
Other South America	16,531	34,553	94,253	170,317
Boots and shoes (*calzado; calzado; chaussures*)—				
Central America	67,822	78,814	413,310	401,637
Mexico	154,020	108,090	980,342	820,115
Colombia	3,384	588	16,735	25,403
Other South America	38,820	27,696	235,726	245,557

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Meat and dairy products (*productos de la ganadería; productos animaes e lacticínios; viandes e produits de laiterie*):				
Beef, canned (*carne de vaca en latas; carne de vacca em latas; boeuf conservé*)—				
Central America	$8,879	$4,988	$44,837	$20,220
Mexico	2,041	910	13,022	7,121
Cuba	2,382	669	9,845	8,509
Other South America	2,486	1,228	18,516	10,273
Beef, salted or pickled (*carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé*)—				
Central America	21,646	17,448	120,548	85,829
South America	16,378	21,595	88,976	154,453
Tallow (*sebo; sebo; suif*)—				
Central America	17,206	14,855	81,407	83,789
Mexico	3,753	3,069	15,599	39,200
Cuba	6,154	4,197	50,301	36,530
Chile	18,500	.....	48,639	2,567
Other South America	2,633	2,390	26,995	24,383
Bacon (*ocino; toucinho; lard fumé*)—				
Central America	4,894	1,222	28,563	21,755
Mexico	5,554	7,373	43,211	35,488
Cuba	38,369	30,412	373,430	185,886
Brazil	15,143	14,371	118,568	103,477
Other South America	2,572	458	14,450	6,777
Hams (*jamones; presuntos; jambons*)—				
Central America	21,951	14,156	102,179	102,315
Mexico	10,544	14,306	75,406	73,092
Cuba	59,000	59,470	367,534	303,779
Venezuela	2,137	1,704	22,041	16,249
Other South America	7,754	6,285	34,094	32,535
Pork (*carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc*)—				
Cuba	89,258	39,894	491,824	408,929
South America	18,112	17,343	150,397	129,474
Lard (*manteca; banha; saindoux*)—				
Central America	58,856	12,973	407,670	160,259
Mexico	35,305	81,475	395,394	547,818
Cuba	355,136	174,191	1,956,536	1,225,369
Brazil	112,433	15,559	829,008	306,044
Chile	25,204	2,380	85,030	34,987
Colombia	4,623	11,125	40,707	120,718
Venezuela	3,934	869	81,444	41,598
Other South America	63,680	47,177	366,756	310,537
Lard compounds (*compuestos de manteca; compostos de banha; composes de saindoux*)—				
Mexico	37,621	19,601	264,457	217,592
Cuba	101,698	224,475	1,190,576	1,120,528
Oleomargarine (*oleomargarina; oleomargarine; oleomargarine*)—				
Central America	2,682	4,797	24,175	26,377
Mexico	628	1,257	11,479	10,775
Butter (*mantequilla; manteiga; beurre*)—				
Central America	13,566	14,374	99,376	107,337
Mexico	13,429	10,923	95,186	76,477
Cuba	3,860	1,882	45,302	17,760
Brazil	5,913	1,077	25,957	5,553
Venezuela	3,270	7,022	19,985	24,925
Other South America	7,669	5,732	23,918	29,669
Cheese (*queso; queijo; fromage*)—				
Central America	11,262	4,787	61,534	41,524
Mexico	4,837	3,346	27,477	27,152
Cuba	2,082	1,160	19,573	12,730
Naval stores (*provisiones navales; petrechos navaes; fournitures navales*):				
Rosin, tar etc. (*resina, alquitrán, etc.; resina, alcatrão, etc.; resine, goudron, etc.*)—				
Cuba	11,561	3,507	53,369	37,661
Argentine Republic	56,285	18,822	94,850	255,137
Brazil	83,042	40,630	421,284	285,611
Other South America	7,635	22,760	108,669	130,779
Turpentine (*aguarrás; aguarraz; térebenthine*)—				
Central America	10,385	1,884	30,415	16,926
Cuba	11,652	4,025	50,561	33,981
Argentine Republic	62,872	17,663	188,672	113,041
Brazil	13,835	9,621	96,241	72,358
Chile	8,345	955	73,405	22,889
Other South America	7,445	4,316	45,737	33,781

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Oils, mineral (*aceites minerales; aceites mineraes; huiles minerales*):				
Crude (*Crudos; crus; brutes*)—				
Mexico	$77,580	$27,069	$594,845	$323,903
Cuba			198,048	331,518
Illuminating, refined (*refinados para alumbrado; para illuminação; d'eclairage*)—				
Central America	25,581	27,040	172,801	188,331
Cuba	463	7,261	112,448	23,921
Argentine Republic	341,889	213,842	1,203,449	1,727,976
Brazil	298,677	243,039	1,492,294	1,470,137
Chile	40,890	122,368	479,708	521,642
Other South America	130,286	150,584	735,048	819,119
Lubricating, refined (*refinados para la lubricación; para lubrificação; à graisser*)—				
Mexico	17,368	16,112	104,967	109,910
Cuba	37,216	16,871	237,778	132,988
Argentine Republic	25,286	64,108	242,046	290,052
Brazil	17,523	21,818	195,859	184,429
Chile	15,980	28,522	127,068	214,625
Oils, vegetable (*aceites vegetales; oleos vegetaes; huiles végétales*):				
Central America	6,782	6,207	48,757	42,007
Mexico	38,678	110,965	597,709	908,933
Cuba	14,294	10,182	187,745	98,006
Argentine Republic	25,395	33,333	56,668	195,107
Brazil	44,645	7,061	508,545	237,456
Chile	40,643	3,110	123,039	7,975
Other South America	22,036	33,789	183,839	157,530
Paper (*papel; papier; papel*):				
Mexico	9,300	2,982	44,420	35,274
Cuba	18,133	15,447	133,837	139,496
Argentine Republic	3,082	11,667	100,751	119,698
Brazil	267	588	5,257	8,486
Chile	6,181	7,196	90,519	102,747
Other South America	7,665	16,736	56,121	71,792
Paraffin (*parafina; paraffina; paraffine*):				
Central America	6,405	5,933	45,430	48,510
Mexico	31,546	36,706	395,336	389,192
South America	4,716	3,008	34,997	13,892
Tobacco (*tabaco; fumo; tabac*):				
Central America	2,007	4,443	29,633	36,465
Mexico	10,678	9,201	81,553	83,972
Argentine Republic	36,784	58,026	109,072	163,014
Colombia	2,519		8,392	9,939
Other South America	10,008	14,142	51,165	62,526
Manufactured (*elaborado; manufacturado; manufacture*)—				
Central America	6,371	10,663	50,922	68,965
Wood unmanufactured (*madera sin labrar; madeira nao manufacturada; bois brut*):				
Central America	85,418	15,950	341,813	280,728
Mexico	165,065	82,904	897,191	584,101
Cuba	8,841	769	52,845	2,358
Argentine Republic	4,099	20,365	40,410	121,534
Other South America	566	8,423	107,387	16,318
Lumber (*madera de construcción; madeira de construcção; bois de construction*):				
Central America	127,966	63,469	736,823	800,279
Mexico	249,203	149,728	1,521,287	789,079
Cuba	219,611	80,779	1,613,167	1,004,160
Argentine Republic	254,145	162,443	2,805,794	1,971,643
Brazil	49,431	33,466	681,885	320,329
Chile	168,816	19,406	918,683	61,286
Other South America	250,538	105,771	1,044,325	746,791
Furniture (*muebles; mobila; meubles*):				
Central America	24,049	17,109	194,304	186,082
Mexico	113,628	51,436	627,989	443,914
Cuba	50,122	34,106	423,321	356,543
Argentine Republic	55,062	46,570	278,162	300,175
Brazil	21,860	2,286	61,563	71,145
Chile	17,169	1,296	55,389	19,559
Colombia	1,229	1,253	8,709	12,784
Venezuela	705	175	13,648	8,693
Other South America	11,059	13,979	77,660	93,423

PARCELS-POST SERVICE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

A statement published in the "Mexican Herald" for July 29, 1908, shows the value of the parcels-post exchange between the United States and the countries of Latin America with which conventions have been celebrated covering the matter.

The data covers the year 1907 as compared with 1901, and in all cases of dispatched parcels important increases are noted, while for Costa Rica and Guatemala only are there decreases in the classification of parcels received, as is indicated by the following figures:

DISPATCHED.

	1907.	Increase over 1901.
Mexico	56,012	29,417
Guatemala	8,208	2,090
Honduras	3,216	2,073
Nicaragua	2,856	2,238
Salvador	2,406	1,501
Costa Rica	8,804	6,152
Colombia	11,628	8,353
Venezuela	3,034	2,325
Chile	4,339	2,629

RECEIVED.

Mexico	9,919	3,231
Guatemala	35	32
Honduras	72	58
Nicaragua	16	5
Salvador	66	48
Costa Rica	294	321
Colombia	332	256
Venezuela	53	35
Chile	290	65

In addition to the countries above mentioned, the United States has arrangements for the exchange of parcels by post weighing 11 pounds at the rate of 12 cents with Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. This arrangement has not yet been effected with the Government of the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, Haiti, Brazil, Cuba, Panama, or the Dominican Republic.

The parcels-post transactions are reported, with the exception of the Mexican branch, to be practically limited to this dispatch from the United States of catalogues and samples by wholesale manufacturers.

URUGUAY

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1907–8.

The customs receipts of Uruguay for the fiscal year 1907–8 show a total value of $13,365,525, as compared with $12,965,729 in the preceding year, a gain of $399,796 being thus indicated. This increase is in line with the advance in customs revenue shown since 1903–4, when a total of $9,275,586 was reported, followed by $10,193,089 in 1904–5; $12,728,594 in 1905–6, and the increased figures noted for the two succeeding years.

THE FORTRESS OF SAN JOSE, MONTEVIDEO.

This old citadel is the "corner stone" of the Uruguayan capital. It was erected by General de Zabala in 1724 on the site of the future city.

The monthly average for the year was $1,113,794, and in only two months did the receipts fall below $1,000,000.

The budget for 1908–9 fixes receipts from this source at $12,045,000.

CULTIVATION OF CEREALS IN 1907.

The area under cultivation of cereals in Uruguay in 1907 was 279,100 *hectares* (614,000 acres), as compared [illegible] (633,000 acres) in 1906. The [illegible] in [illegible]

cultivated in 1907 was, wheat, 247,606 (545,000 acres); flax, 25,680 (56,000 acres); oats, 3,509 (7,700 acres); barley, 2,007 (4,400 acres), and canary seed, 298 (660 acres). The production of cereals in 1907 was 226,159 tons, as compared with 213,780 tons in 1906. The production of the different cereals, shown in tons, in 1907, was: Wheat, 202,208; flax, 18,372; oats, 3,467; barley, 1,889, and canary seed, 223.

PROSPECTIVE TRADE WITH SOUTHERN CHILE.

The vice-consul of the Republic of Uruguay at Punta Arenas, Chile, in an interesting report to this Government on trade conditions

VILLA DOLORES, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

One of the entrances to the private park and zoological garden of Villa Dolores in Montevideo. A small entrance fee is charged, the receipts from which are used entirely for charitable purposes. The park contains pagodas, fountains, grottos, an artificial lake, etc., and is a favorite resort of the people of Montevideo.

in the southern part of that country, shows that Punta Arenas is a promising field for the introduction of Uruguayan products, such, for instance, as flour, corn, potatoes, vermicelli, preserved meats, brooms, biscuits, and miscellaneous articles, provided proper freight rates can be secured on these products from the steamship companies. The vice-consul states that Uruguay's trade with southern Chile, which was in a flourishing condition from 1895 to 1897, has decreased considerably during the last few years, owing to the competition of different countries and the lower freight rates in force on similar products shipped from other South American ports.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES.

A law freeing from import duties at Uruguayan ports the machinery, spare pieces, and parts of apparatus intended for the extraction of flax fiber, the spinning of same and the manufacture of fabrics therefrom, was promulgated in May of the present year. The license tax of 3 per cent, established by the law of November 7, 1899, is not repealed. The law also provides that no export tax shall be placed on manufactured products of this industry for a period of three years from the date of the promulgation of the law.

EXPORTS OF JERKED BEEF TO BRAZIL, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

The exports of jerked beef from Uruguay to Brazil in January, February, and March, 1908, amounted to 1,794,036 kilograms (3,947,000 pounds), as compared with 1,326,605 kilograms (2,917,000 pounds) in 1907. The exports of this product for the first quarter of 1908 exceeded those of the same period of the preceding year by 467,431 kilograms (103,000 pounds).

TRAMWAYS IN MONTEVIDEO.

The report of the United Electric Tramways of Montevideo, made on June 15, 1908, covers the operations for the company's year ending October 31, 1907, and for the ensuing half year to April 30, 1908.

The year was notable for the gradual transition from animal to electric traction over 47 miles of the line, the change being made progressively throughout the twelve months. It had been anticipated that 80 miles would have been under electrification as a result of the year's work. This had not been feasible, but the completion of the system was in sight at the time of the making of the report.

The total car mileage during the year was 4,716,906 of which 2,280,907 was covered by animal and 2,435,993 by electric traction. Total passengers carried numbered 21,358,943, animal traction transporting 9,404,655 and electric 11,954,288.

Gross receipts aggregated $995,185, against $649,890 in the preceding year, while for the six months from October to April 30 total receipts amounting to $633,890 are reported.

Net receipts are given as $335,990, as compared with $169,890 for the years 1906 and 1907, respectively, while in the six months' period covered by the report they totaled $172,535.

VENEZUELA

WORK ON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES DURING FIRST HALF OF 1908.

During the first half of 1908, the Government of Venezuela constructed 26 miles of Government telegraph lines, reconstructed 556 miles, and repaired 735 miles. During the same period 99 miles of telephone lines were repaired.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

This statue is situated in the center of Washington Square. It was unveiled in 1883, at the time of the centennial celebration of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

CHANGE IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF WRAPPING PAPER.

With the object of protecting the manufacture of paper in Venezuela, President CASTRO, on July 22, 1908, decreed that brown paper and paper made of wood pulp imported into the Republic be placed in class 3 of the customs tariff, which subjects it to the payment of import duties at the rate of 25 centimes of a *bolivar* (4.825 cents) per kilo (2.2046 pounds).

FEDERAL PALACE, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

The illustration portrays only a section of the palace, which occupies an entire square. Within are many pictures, among them the celebrated dome painting of the battle of Carabobo.

EXPORT TAX ON MANUFACTURED COPPER.

In accordance with an Executive decree of July 21, 1908, a transit tax of 2 *bolivars* (38.6 cents) per kilo (2.2046 pounds) has been placed on manufactured copper exported through the custom-houses of Venezuela.

DYNAMITE AND NITROGLYCERIN.

On July 11, 1908, the President of Venezuela issued a decree forbidding the importation into the Republic of dynamite, nitroglycerin, and similar explosives.

EXPORT DUTY ON MAGNESIUM ORES.

United States Consul E. H. PLUMACHER, of Maracaibo, Venezuela, under date of July 19, informs the Department of State of the United States that the silicates and carbonates of natural magnesium, known under the names "*dolomia*, *giobertita*, *espuma de mar*, *esteatite*, *serpentina*, *magnesita*," etc., have begun to be exploited industrially in this country, and that those who have undertaken this industry have requested the Executive to determine the territorial contribution to the nation which they must pay for exporting the above-mentioned products.

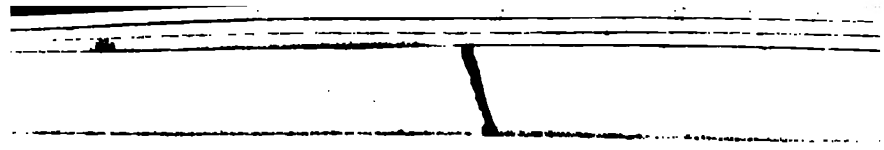
CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

A decree of August 1, 1908, issued by the President of Venezuela provides that on and after the aforesaid date wheat in bulk imported through the custom-houses of the Republic shall pay duties according to class 2 of the customs tariff, plus a surcharge of 5 per cent. The provisions of paragraph 79 of the customs tariff, concerning said wheat, are repealed.

DUTY ON CAMEL'S-HAIR CLOTH.

According to the decree of July 1, 1908, camel's-hair cloth employed in the extraction of cotton-seed oil, is to be dutiable under class 2 of the customs tariff of Venezuela (at the rate of 1.93 cents per 2.2 pounds).

NEW PAPER MILL.

A contract has been entered into between the Venezuelan Minister of Fomento and a business man of that country for the establishment of a paper mill at Caracas. The concession is for twenty-five years, and the factory must be built within eighteen months.

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